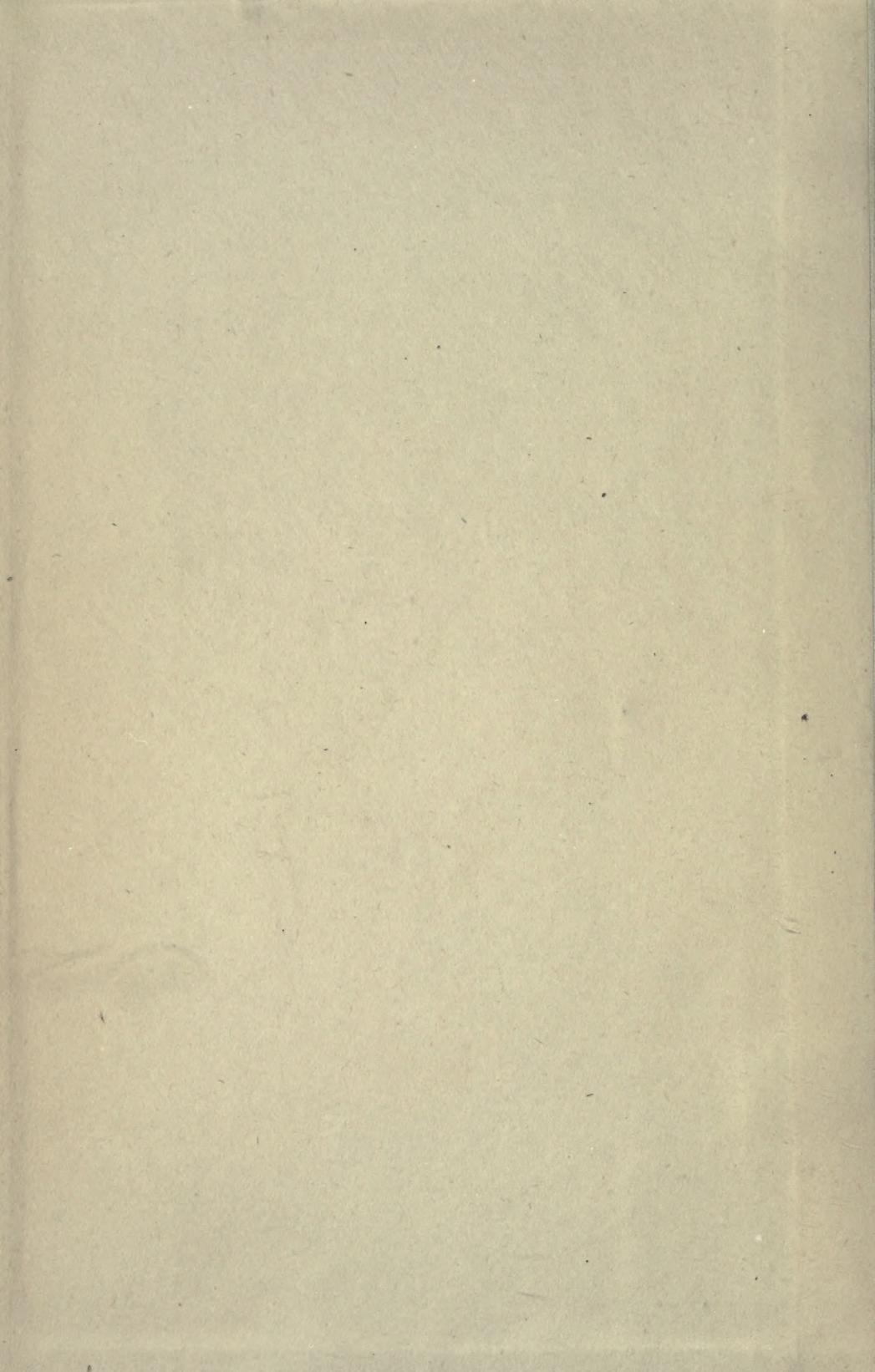
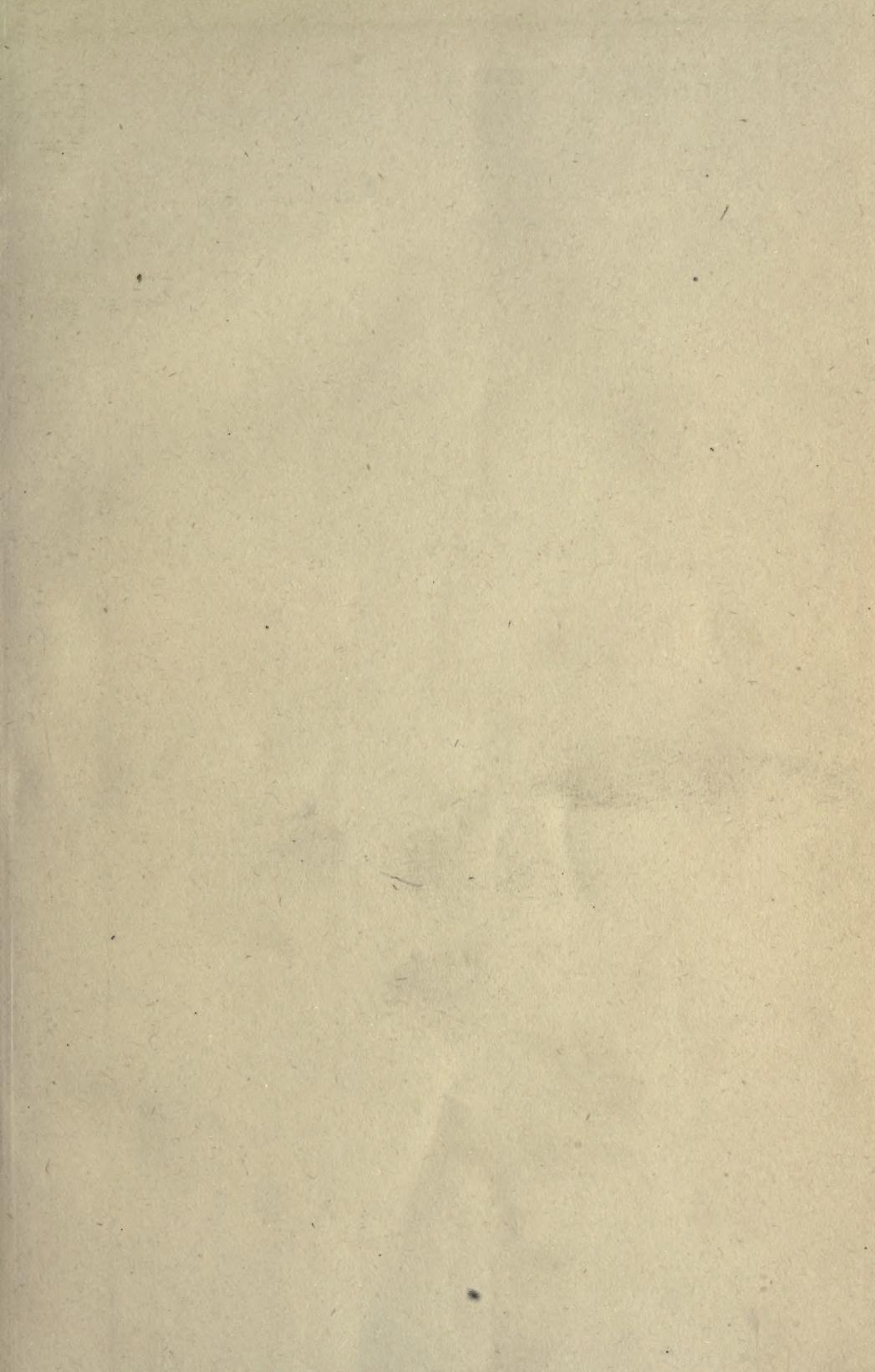
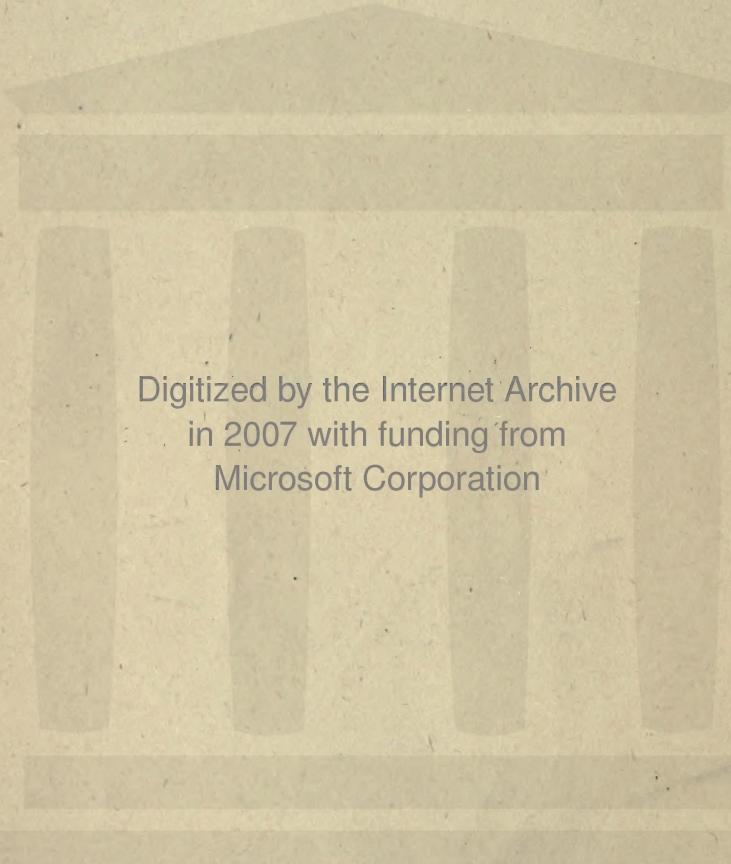


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THE
ABERDEEN
UNIVERSITY
REVIEW

VOLUME II

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The Aberdeen University Review

VOL. II. NO. 4

NOVEMBER 1914

The Story of the University Magazine: 1836-1914.

- The Lapsus Linguae, College Tatler. Edinburgh, 1824.
The College Album. Glasgow, 1828.
The St. Andrews University Magazine, 1863.
The Harvard Graduates' Magazine, XII. 45, 1903.
The Yale Literary Magazine, May, 1912.
Alma Mater, I.-XXXI., 1883-1914.
- The Aberdeen University Magazine, 1836.
King's College Miscellany, 1846.
Aberdeen Universities Magazine, 1850.
Aberdeen University Magazine, 1854.
The Student, 1857-8.
Aberdeen Medical Student, 1872.
Aberdeen University Gazette, 1873.
The Academic, 1877.



HE writer who should attempt to tell such a story must possess certain well-defined qualifications. No mere literary writer or vague antiquary should try it. "Wi' respeck to mere literary men," says the Ettrick Shepherd in the "Noctes," "hoo I do gaunt when they come out to Mount Benger! They canna shoot, they canna fish, they canna loup, they canna wrestle, they canna soom, or put the stane, or fling the hammer, they canna even drive a gig." Even Gigmania would soon find its level. The writer must be entered young. "I would hae them," as Dandie Dinmont said to Brown over his dog Wasp, "regularly entered, first wi' rottens, then wi' stots or weasels, and then wi' todns and brocks—weel entered, for it a' lies in that." I feel at least I have the qualification of being so entered, having been on the staff of Grammar School Magazines since an early age; I was the co-editor of our Magistrand effort, and of a Tertian one that never emerged beyond the privacy of manuscript. I have read the complete product of the Aberdeen editors since 1836 to 1914 with

great care ; I have known personally most of the editors of "Alma Mater," and all by their signatures from the start. Editors soon find they are born and not made, and my own eye, with Wordsworth, may have taken a sober colouring from watching over man's fleeting fashions in academic writing. Johnson thought men were low who embarked on the task, and when he censured Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery, he said : "his extravagance continued unabated, and drove him to schemes which covered him with infamy ; he descended so low as to become the editor of a newspaper". But I find comfort in the reflection that all those I have known have been of high character and distinction in their Arts Classes, and that in pointing his moral the doctor forgot his own connection with "The Gentleman's Magazine" and "The Rambler".

A few words may dismiss the American type as contrasted with our own. The "Yale Magazine," established in February, 1836, is the oldest college magazine extant and the oldest literary periodical in America. Published by a board of editors, annually chosen by each successive Senior Class, it represents the average literary culture of the University. The number before me contains ninety-three pages of advertisements, and the literary value of the articles is of the very feeblest. The life would seem to be of a highly Sybaritic type, and the advertisers are thick with recommendations of champagnes, motors, Havana cigars, rifles, tailors, hotels, flowers, and typewriters. Yale graduates are told all about Backus' Epicure Hams, and the under-wear hopelessly outclasses the Aberdeen "linder". "Men find it a source of great convenience to drop into our shop and select whatever they may need in the line of 'eats'. This advertisement is meant for men who have not yet started in the right direction for their eats." The Monarch Typewriter is an assurance against 3 o'clock fatigue. A tobacconist must give Beethoven pause when he declares his Velvet Brand goes equally well with the Moonlight Sonata or Ragtime. Magnificent pictures of laundries ask Yale men to stop, look, listen, and consider : "We will do your washing at 50 c. per dozen. We will do it under the best sanitary conditions ; we will do your mending, darning socks, etc., free. We will do your silks and flannel shirts just right." I feel a sigh, and recall some doing their own, with a double thread and no thimble, to the effusion of blood ; and I remember how, in 1738, King's College advanced the sum of twelve pounds Scots, or £1 sterling, to supply "the want of an accomplished gentlewoman

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for teaching white and coloured seam, several gentlemen's sons being kept from college, their parents inclining to send them where they might have suitable education for their daughters also". I wonder if they got her at the price. "I arise from dreams of thee".

The "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," though the literary quality is not great, is a sumptuous quarto with portraits. The style of life revealed would be incredible to the simplicity of Oxford and Cambridge and bring a nightmare to Aberdeen. The beds suggest old Versailles or Windsor Palace, while "the cosy corners, dens, and snuggeries" are in the Louis Quatorze vein, for the millionaires and denizens of the University Gold Coast. "Note our enameled bed with brass trimmings and draped canopy, oval mirror bureau, and wardrobe." The printing in double columns is excellent, and every biographical or social detail is given. Hasty Pudding Clubs, Emerson and Memorial day exercises, lacrosse, golf, reunions, speeches, together with Phi Beta Kappa men, are all chronicled. The obituaries figure as necrology. "This," cries Professor A. S. Hill, "is a golden day for me. It is the day which ends the first half century in the life of the 1853 class. No gloom at our class dinner last night. The youngest present was 69, the oldest 75, every one in good condition. The greatest and best class¹ that ever graduated." On the first page of the Harvard Calendar under 1650 is the name of Johannes Glover. He is the first known medical graduate, M.D. Aberd. as he is there styled, of King's College.

The oldest Aberdeen Magazine, that of 1836, belongs only in name to the class. A closely printed octavo of 273 pages in double columns, and quite indispensable to the antiquarian for information on the Colleges, it was the result of opposition to Fusion principles in the bill promoted by Mr. Bannerman, M.P. for the City, and Lord Melbourne. One passage is notable as embodying the views held at the time, and ever after by Professor Bain also on History chairs.

Professorships of history, we have no hesitation in saying, are the most absurd institutions which we can well suppose to be set on foot in a civilized and reflecting age. History is an account of the transactions of mankind, and of the state of society in past times delivered

¹ Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94) was the laureate of "The Boys of '29," the 59 who graduated that year from Harvard, writing from 1851 the poem for the annual Reunion. Longfellow (1807-82) composed the long and beautiful "Morituri Salutamus" for the fiftieth anniversary of the 1825 Bowdoin class. In 1852 Hawthorne wrote the Campaign Biography for President Franklin Pierce, also of that class.

not in technical phraseology requiring an interpreter to make it intelligible, but in the plain language which is used every day in the intercourse of life. No one, therefore, that can read can have any necessity for a teacher of history provided that a number of historical works be put into his hands. The writings of Herodotus and Thucydides, of Livy and Tacitus, of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, and Niebuhr, afford instruction in history to all who are willing to consult them, in terms so plain, and in a style so popular that the most ordinary capacity can comprehend them without the least need of the illustrations of a living preceptor.

The Magazine proper started in 1846 with the "King's College Miscellany," at twopence, running to 120 pages. I follow the unique copy before me, belonging to Principal Sir James Donaldson of St. Andrews—"very precious to me, as it is an early specimen of my own binding". The opening leader regrets that nothing has been done for the student in the way of a magazine, and "this lamentable deficiency, a matter of regret to every philanthropist," the editors—Alexander Roberts, later Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews, and Thomas Morrison, Rector of the F.C. Training College, Glasgow—proceed to meet. The magazine was serious, gave Mathematical and Physical Problems with solutions, translations from Apollonius Rhodius, Euripides, Livy, Bion, and Cicero. They answered correspondents. To-day the Choral Society will hear with surprise that "a good harp would cost 120 guineas. We hear it is getting out of fashion. An accordion is the best instrument that a student could use to cheer and recreate his spirits. Besides being easy to learn a good one only costs about £1 15s.". Careful biographies of Robert Hall and Mackintosh ("Plato and Herodotus"), Boece, Elphinstone, Ruddiman, Reid, appear. To day no editor would dare to print such an aggressive attack on the domestic affections as is given in a "Letter Home: The Last of the Session". Students then all wore top hats on Sunday!

Mother! oft I've thought on thee,
When sad and silent and alone;
Methought I've met thine earnest gaze,
And heard thy sweet and gentle tone.
But one short week, and then farewell
To toilsome day and studious night;
O then, ye loved ones of my home,
I'll meet your smile and welcome bright.

The "Aberdeen Universities Magazine," 1849-50, has been fully discussed in the first number of this REVIEW by Principal Donaldson with the correct eye for focus and reminiscence. It continued the

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feature of problems in Mathematics and Physics. "Its birth," it says, "is in a great measure referred to the 'King's College Miscellany,' published three years ago, under the exclusive management of King's College. This is three times its bulk, conducted by both colleges." The articles are severe and didactic in tone. One man is caught sending in an equation from Bland, and unacknowledged contributions from Connell's "Calculus" are reported. A long analysis is given of Bailey's "Festus," a warning to budding poets. Philip James Bailey (1816-1902), a native of Nottingham and alumnus of Glasgow, from which he had the degree of LL.D. in 1891, issued his poem in 1839. It went up like a rocket with the inevitable result. But, as Dr. Johnson so conveniently said, "it is needless to criticize what nobody reads".

The Principal in his analysis had not known the real origin of the Magazine, which has been told by Robert Harvey Smith, M.A. King's College, 1852, in "A Village Propaganda": Edinburgh, David Douglas, 1889. It was the day of the Mutual Instruction Movement, and it is curious to trace the influence at home and abroad of a propaganda started at Rhynie, under the Tap o' Noth. Smith wrote:—

The founder of the class was the writer of this narrative. He was then a young man of some twenty summers, who had enjoyed the usual educational advantages of the district supplemented by a few years' business training in Aberdeen. Returning to his native village in the summer of 1846, to prepare for the Grammar School and the University, he thought anxiously on the best mode of stirring the intellectual life of those about him, and, consulting with a few friends, resolved on the formation of a Literary Society of a somewhat different type from any previously existing. Having collected eleven other young men, he placed before them a draft of rules for such a society, and on the evening of the 9th November, 1846, those twelve apostles of Mutual Instruction commenced in a small hall in the centre of the village of Rhynie the first class.

The movement caught, and copies of the rules were carried by emigrants to the colonies and to America from the parent stock. Rhynie then was connected with Aberdeen by the "Lord Forbes" coach, starting from David Robertson's Royal Hotel in Union Street, now occupied by John Falconer and Co., advertising in "Alma Mater". Lectures were given by the Rev. Dr. A. Mackay, writer of the well-known geographies, and by the father of Sir W. R. Nicoll at Lumsden, and in 1850 appeared the "Rural Echo," the Magazine of the North of Scotland Mutual Instruction Association, a monthly of sixteen large octavo pages, written by the Lentush Society, in the parish of

Rayne. The Rhynie Society owed much to William McCombie, farmer of Cairnballoch, Alford, whose mother was a descendant of George Wishart, the martyr, and his wife a sister of Joseph Robertson, the antiquary. Later on McCombie was the editor of the "Aberdeen Free Press". One of the results of the Rhynie movement was the "University Magazine" of 1849-50, and I think it well to preserve the names of the original staff. From the Magistrands of King's College came John Macdonald, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Joass, Rev. G. Macarthur (late sub-editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"), James Stewart; from the Tertiants, John Joss; from the Semis, R. Harvey Smith; from the Bajans, Rev. W. Watson, Forres. From Marischal College the Magistrands sent Peter Bayne, LL.D., William Beaton, Charles Sleigh, Principal Donaldson; the Tertiants, Paul Macgillivray; the Semis, Alexander Grant; the Bajans, William Matthews. Macarthur was Secretary, Smith and Sleigh acted as Treasurers. Of the Rhynie class alumni were James Macdonell of "The Times," and his brother Sir John, M.A., 1865, a Master of the Supreme Court, London; Alexander Allardyce, sub-editor of "Blackwood" and author of "The City of Sunshine"; Dr. James Henderson, missionary to China, and Patrick Smith, educated under the Rev. George Stuart, M.A., at the parish school of Rhynie. Smith, whom I shall mention later, graduated in 1860, and turned to the field of medical missions; his health gave way, and going to Australia he graduated M.D. at Sydney, becoming Chief Superintendent of Government Hospitals.

The "Aberdeen University Magazine," 1854, was edited by Robert Stephen, M.A., 1852, and Peter Moir Clark of Marischal College. It was not a students' organ. Sir William Geddes wrote articles on Plato's Republic, and one oasis of verse I must quote:—

When weary I are, I smokes my cigar;
And when the smoke rises, I thinks of my true love,
And oh, how I sighses!

Norval Clyne, advocate, anticipating his later work on "Ballads from Scottish History," handles the Ballad of Harlaw in Allan Ramsay's "Evergreen" with skill. Balladists, like Monk barns, are often of easy faith, and the Harlaw Committee this summer in their memorial thought it veritably ancient. Motherwell thought it coeval with the battle, and even Ritson, against Lord Hailes, regarded it as not later than the fifteenth century. But it is clearly a literary man's production in the French octave of three rhymes, the "Mary Morison" stanza

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of Burns and of the oldest snatch of national song, the lament for Alexander III. Clyne very acutely notes the verbal parallels between the text and that of Boece, and believes the author was perhaps an alumnus of King's College and a native of Donside. As a Marischal man he blandly regards this suggestion as "highly complimentary to our friends in Old Aberdeen and so we beg them to receive it". He knew that Provost Davidson was not Sir Robert. "One of these days we may write his biography from very trustworthy materials at hand." In another article he stickles for the antiquity of "Sir Patrick Spens," where I devoutly wish I could follow him.

"The Student," 1857-8, has a large amount contributed by the editor, the Rev. Dr. William Miller, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1856, and two poems by the late Alexander Taylor Innes. The whole is very ambitious, and Miller has an excellent Death Song of Regner Ladbrog, showing an intimate acquaintance with Norse Mythology. He also reviews, "not as an out-and-out admirer," Alexander Smith's "City Poems". Smith (1830-67) was the poet of the day, and the idol of soulful young men with yearnings. Maclean in his academic novel quotes him as "a noble poet of our time" at the graduation dinner of the 1853-7 K.C. Class, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his Rectorial Address cites the same passage, both having clearly taken it from George Gilfillan's review of Smith. Smith was "a discovery," as the phrase runs, of Gilfillan in Dundee, then the high-priest of the young poets and coming men, writing, as Carlyle said to Lockhart, "a strange, oriental, scriptural style, full of fervour and crude gloomy fire, a kind of opium style". Sydney Dobell, Allingham, William Rossetti and others were then in the air, and Gilfillan was their prophet, distributing reputations with a high hand and leasing out the slopes of Parnassus among his band. At length the Dundee tripod oracularly declared that "Balder," Norse mythology being in the air, "was the richest volume of recent poetry next to 'Festus,' and that Balder must convince all detractors that Dobell was intensely and transcendently a poet". Then came the reaction. It did for ever for Gilfillan's reputation, when Aytoun in "Blackwood" issued his exposure of the spasmodic school: "Firmilian, or The Student of Badajoz, a Spasmodic Tragedy, by T. Percy Jones," with a savage attack on Gilfillan as Apollodorus. To be taken in by wandering stars is "a malady most incident" to university editors, and now all Gilfillan's men are gone and "shadowy" as Dobell's own "Keith of Ravelstone's

Kine". The mathematical problems and solutions are again a feature, and in this connexion I find W. R. Duguid, late doctor of Buckie; Henry Clark, son of the minister of Inverness, a Bengal civilian who died about 1863; Dr. Angus Macdonald, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; Rev. W. D. Frater and others. A leader on German student clubs, describing a funeral with torches and bonfires, quotes the opening verse of the "Gaudeamus," and this is the first allusion in Aberdeen to the great mediaeval song, later on made known by its introduction through Herr Meid in the Choral Society concert of 1876.

I now come to the great event of the Fusion.¹ Till that time King's College was moored in the past, not even tugging her anchor tow in the stream. I can yet see the moss growing dark between the stones in front of the Town House, and by night "the kye cam' hame" up Don Street and Cluny's Wynd. If not precisely "steeped in sentiment, spreading her gardens to the moonlight, and whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Ages," King's College at least stood for a great deal more than ever Marischal did, which had neither beauty nor sentiment at all. But Europe was moving. Austria, driven from Lombardy, had been crushed at Magenta and Solferino, while Garibaldi entered Naples. Most albums in Old Aberdeen had the triple group of Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. Every café and barrel organ in Europe gave out the Garibaldi song, first played over in a back shop in Venice for fear of the Austrians; new ideas were in the air, and Aberdeen awoke to the conviction that Broad Street could and should no longer speak for the North. The Fusion is associated with a song of which many have heard but which few have ever seen. I quote it from the unique copy before me, the survivor of the bundle then sold, and it does me good to croon it, having probably heard it in my cradle. It affords me at this long distance an opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of the one really strong man, with vision and resolution, of the time, Professor David Thomson, whose services to the university both as a teacher and man of affairs can never be over-estimated—a feeling accentuated recently by pointing out to a friend late at night the unpretentious tombstone of the old Sub-Principal, in all too forcible contrast with those of meander

¹ The luminous account of the Fusion by Dr. Robert Walker in the 1906 "Handbook" is excellent, and his tribute to his old teacher, the great scientist Clerk Maxwell, is beautiful. But when he talks of Judah vexing his *brother* Ephraim I cannot follow our admirable Registrar as a Biblical Reviser of Isaiah xi. 13.

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men, whose memorials seemed to arrogate a claim to rank as feudal superiors of the ground. When men like Bain clung to the impossibly parochial idea of a duplicate Arts Faculty for King's and Marischal, Thomson was firm. In his bill there was to be neither time limit nor excluded area: Fusion or nothing. Patrick Smith writing nearly thirty years after told the story of the song:—

On Saturday afternoon in the year 1858, there was a meeting of the citizens in (I think) the St. Paul Street Hall, to protest against the amalgamation of King's and Marischal Colleges, at that time proposed by the University commission. I was at that time a King's College Tertian, and with many other students was present. I forget the names of all the speakers except one—dear old Dr. Kilgour (“Sandy” of the medicals), who, with his left hand buried deep in his trousers' pocket, and his right flourishing the manuscript of his speech, which he never even referred to, held forth, not indeed with the manner and graces of an orator, but with a rugged logic and common sense that seemed duly appreciated. At this meeting there was distributed a “beukie,” containing a poem by the late William Forsyth, which was entitled “The Midnight Meetin’”.¹ I retain my copy to this day, so much do I admire it. There are passages in it which Aberdonians should not let die, believe me.

The same evening, after long and anxious labour, the reply to Forsyth was begun. Smith interviewed King of the University Press, who said, “I cannot print it, but I'll find you somebody who will, if you'll pay ten shillings”. The distribution was given to Duncan Campbell Mackinlay, *alias* Blin' Bob, the well-known character of the Aberdeen streets, whose voice and appearance must still be perfectly familiar to the mass of my readers. They found him in his lodgings off Castle Street. “Lat me hear how it rins, afore I hae onything to dae wi't. Is that Jamie Adams o' the ‘Herald’?” He was assured of the topical allusion. A proposal to go over by Mounthooly before 9 o'clock in the morning was scouted. “An' lose Fredday's market on the Green? Gweed forbid! the lasses wi' butter and eggs are my best customers, and I sell mair staylaces on that day than on a' the rest o' the week.” Thomson's classroom then was at the top of the Tower, the next was held by Professor Ferguson the Humanist, while the first floor was assigned to Fuller and Mathematics, the room of the old Debating Society. Bob's appearance, like that of Quentin Durward in the streets of Liége,² was the signal for a frenzied ovation.

¹ The best stanzas in “The Midnight Meetin’” are given in “Aurora Borealis”: Aberdeen University Appreciations, 1899, fronting “Auld Yerl Marischal’s honour’d biggin’”. The trouble with Forsyth’s poem is the length, and its incorrect dialect, modelled on Thom and Thom’s weak model, Tannahill.

² For the Liége windows in the Chapel, see Dr. Norman Macpherson’s “Notes on the Chapel and Crown,” p. 10: “The massive perpendicular mullion may be seen in

Before the Tertiaries reached the quadrangle from the classroom in the third storey, the leaflets could be seen in hundreds of hands and the excitement was intense. We rushed out, and heard Robbie's oration. Equipped with a bundle of straws and the leaflets, he paraded the street in front of the college entrance, holding forth in stentorian tones : " This extraordinar' document about the fusion of the Colleges was found near the house of an Aulton Professor. It contains things so extraordinar', but so engaging to all students, that I canna sell't without gaein' through Lodge Walk and facin' the toon Baillies. I tell you, I canna sell't for that rizzin, but I'll sell you this strae for a penny, and throw in the document." In less than an hour the edition was sold out. Speculation was rife as to the author. Mr. King, a few days after, informed me that Robbie had urged him to print a second edition, but that he had successfully evaded the request.

Here follows the song :—

A LAY OF THE AULTON.

Air—*Bonnie Dundee.*

(Dedicated without Permission to the " Aberdeen Herald ".)

To the Lords of Commission 'twas Thomson that spoke,
Ere old King's Crown go down there are crowns to be broke ;
All King's College men that a Fusion would see,
Let them flock to the banner o' Inglis¹ and me.

Chorus.

Come, rally around us, ye men of the gown,
Shout Hey ! for the College, and Hey ! for the Crown ;
Come fight for the College that stands by the sea,
And flock to the banner o' Inglis and me.

We have friends by the Thames, we have friends by the Forth,
We have Lords in the South, we have Chiefs in the North :
There are King's College graduates, thousand times three,
That will flock to the banner o' Inglis and me.

Chorus.

Now Thomson's come hame, and the word's through the town
That old King's Crown shall stand, and Marischal go down ;
The New Town is ravin', the Auld Town's in glee—
" It's a' ane," says Thomson, " to Inglis and me ".

Chorus.

Flanders, as in the large east window of the Cathedral of Liége and in the Church of St. Jacques in the same city". Jocteleg, Jacques de Liége, Scottice = clasp knife.

The knife that nicket Abel's craig . . .

It was a faulding jocteleg.

—*Burns on Grose.*

¹ John Inglis, Lord Glencorse, President of the Court of Session, delivered his address as the last Rector of King's College, on 14 Oct., 1857, in the old Hall, on the east side of the quadrangle.

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The Provost has summoned his baillies to meet,
And Adam vows vengeance, next Saturday's sheet;
But Thomson says coolly, "E'en sae let it be,
The baillies are nae match for Inglis and me".

Chorus.

Come, rally around us, ye men of the gown,
Shout Hey! for the College, shout Hey! for the Crown;
Come raise for your College a leal "three times three,"
For the Queen's Crown, old King's Crown, John Inglis and me.

The Medical Students after the Fusion were largely recruited from the Arts graduates, and were accordingly senior to others. "The Aberdeen Medical Student," published at 3d. in large quarto double columns, saw twenty numbers, and ran from 6 November, 1872, to 1 August, 1873. The opening leader was written by W. Japp Sinclair, who with F. M. Moir and John Scott edited; Dr. Albert Westland was treasurer. It was entirely medical, and very high class in merit, indeed the medical students of to-day would have to hang their heads in shame before it. It gave articles by Prof. Harvey, Doctors Beveridge, Samuel Davidson, John Murray, Fiddes, Angus Fraser, Alexander Ogston, Dyce Davidson, David Ferrier and others. Plates often appeared.

The "Aberdeen University Gazette" followed, at the same price and size, from 28 November, 1873, to 20 March, 1874, edited by the late James Wood, M.A. The medical element was again prominently severe and must have ruined it with Arts readers. The Literary Society then was a highly exclusive body, into which admission could be got only by the aspirant's submitting a paper to a secret Inquisition or Venetian Council of Literary Doges. It met in the Law Classroom, a sort of glorified and insanitary tank, lighted at the roof. Professor Minto is found delivering a "masterly" paper on Wyatt and Surrey to an attentive audience, preluding to the stock question in his future English Class. He was in the Chair when Mr. W. R. Nicoll read a paper on George Eliot, maintaining that Scott conveyed no theory of life at all, and that that fact precluded him from the highest rank, while George Eliot was both delicate and profound. I trust he has subsequently rid himself of this pestilent delusion, rife at the time, when she was hailed as the last note in literature and culture, and I remember being wildly attacked by the late Sheriff-Substitute Glegg for a belief in a "mere tinker of old armour, hopelessly behind the times". Mr. R. MacWilliam, M.A., said she only led in him to a

feeling of disgust, and that he never could read her to any satisfaction. Minto very properly deprecated the necessity of a novelist laying down a theory of life. It leads, I fancy, to the gospel of the pope of the hour, and J. S. Mill wrote an autobiography in several hundred octavo pages with *his* theory of life, leaving it to the logical instincts of his readers to infer that he ever had a mother. Homer has no such theory, and I agree with Mr. Birrell that Gibbon's perennial greatness is due to his freedom from this delusion and snare.

A great meeting of the Society on 19 December, 1873, heralded the advent of a new writer, and Mr. D. Macgregor read his new and original "Scald, or Northern Ballad Monger,"¹ 600 lines in the Scottish dialect. "It is not our intention to enter into any detailed criticism of this remarkable work. Suffice it to say that it fairly brought down the house, and the echoing shouts of laughter that continually accompanied the march of its numbers to the close were such as were seldom heard within the grave and stately (!) portals of the august 'Literary'. The metre was believed to be Amphibrachic Hexameter Acatalectic. This ended one of the most enjoyable and successful meetings the Literary Society has ever known." The same evening saw the Debating Society discuss the Game Laws. Mr. G. B. Walker, "in a speech highly finished, though a little high flown, deprecated the utilitarian tendency that could turn splendid scenery into potato fields". Crofter and deer-forest men please note. Mr. Logan Shirres, Mr. D. Sime, M.A., and Mr. W. R. Macdonell, M.A., opposed him. "Their vigorous speeches made a great impression on the audience, especially Mr. Macdonell's, who said game laws and landlords should be abolished altogether." The Literary again discussed Tennyson's *Maud*, in a paper by Mr. R. MacWilliam, M.A. "Mr. W. R. Nicoll said it was Tennyson's best work, shewing a profound analysis of the passion of jealousy. Mr. D. Sime proceeded to distinguish himself by a series of slashing criticisms distributed impartially to almost everybody that shewed signs of mortality, characterizing Tennyson as an enlightened moral milkman, and dealing in a similar sarcastic way with all the topics discussed. His sentiments were taken exception to by all the speakers, and a warm conversation brought the meeting to a close."

The paper was serious and didactic, well printed, with some good

¹"The Scald," by Duncan Macgregor, stiff paper 6d., cloth 1s. 1874. James MacKay, Bookseller, Schoolhill.

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classical verse translations by the Rev. W. Allardyce. But Oblivion, as Sir Thomas Browne says, is not to be hired. One man gravely wrote from Birmingham to suggest that paintings be hung on the hospital walls, deprecating "lugubrious and melancholy texts," calling for enlivening quotations such as "Cheer up, Sam," "Never say die," as an improvement for a man brought in upon a stretcher and faced with "Prepare to meet thy God". This caused an angry protest and did not add to success. At last the editorial worm turned in the Valedictory. When it was resolved to start, high hopes were entertained, but the lofty ideal of a students' representative organ had gone. No constant stream of talent cheered him, half-crown subscriptions, like angels' visits, were few and far between. The publisher had deserved great credit, but had suffered heavy pecuniary loss, while many of whom better things were expected had turned their back, leaving only the faithful few behind. As I write Wood's words, a street piano before the window is playing the old air of the time, Claribel's "Come back to Erin," running the scales in the tremolo, and a modest attempt to keep pace with it convinces me that I should follow Madame Patti into private life. It seems like a voice from the dead across the years when the next airs are the sentimental "Gipsy's Warning" ("Once she loved a dark-eyed stranger"), and Byron's "Lochnagar," both sung at the Finale of the Debating Society¹ just at the time when Wood was laying down the pen and addressing his "readers" in the highly suggestive solecism of "Vale"!

"The Academic" followed in our Magistrand year 1876-7, edited by P. J. Beveridge and myself, and was often written inside the Moral Philosophy class while the boy was waiting outside for the copy. It was published by Mr. Alexander Murray, in his first year of business, who said a penny either way would represent his profit or loss. I waive a detailed analysis of the volume, modestly contenting myself with the statement that as yet I have failed to see its meteoric flight in sale rooms reach the price of the Shakespeare first folio or the Kilmarnock 1786 Burns.

A University Magazine is the true index of the life of the time. It is hard to live when there is no open vision in the land, yet it was the fate of the men of my time. The ark was in the hand of the

¹ The first sung by John Davidson, M.A., 1876, d. 1894. The second by the Rev. R. Hogg Calder, Minister of Glenlivet, Ballindalloch.

Philistines, and the Senatus had come complacently to believe there never had been an ark, and I really believe that, apart from Geddes and Grub, not one of them could have given a fairly accurate account of the origin and foundation of the University. All feeling of historical continuity, the belief that a university is a living organism that can never die, rooted in the past and facing the future, had perished. Our perennial want has been great men. "Chalmers," said Masson, "was the man of men given to me in my youth to know," but he had to find him elsewhere. "During the thirty years," Professor W. G. Blaikie wrote, "in which I lived in Palmerston Road, I felt it a distinct source of pleasure that my house was a few yards from the grave of Chalmers. I never passed it without a sense of elevation, a feeling of being lifted up to a higher level of thought and feeling." There is no such grave in Aberdeen. The chapel preachers were weary and dreary, sermons yellow with age and revealing use in other spheres were duly retailed, and it was said that one divine, adjusting his gown on his shoulders and fixing his eye impressively on the bajans, concluded with "a few words to the mothers of the flock!" Sir David Prain in my class, Keeper of Kew Gardens, told me that he kept his soul alive on "Tristram Shandy" and an odd volume of Woodfall's "Junius". Like Campbell's Exile of Erin, he would go out for the last thing at night, when "the pole-star attracted his eyes' sad devotion," to look at the Crown, from the coal hole in College Bounds and the bit green on which you might have spread an open Kiepert's Atlas, hoping to see a pillar of fire by night if he had only a cloud by day. It is 237 years since Henry Scougal's book¹ was issued, the only theological work from Aberdeen that can claim to have influenced the religious thought of the world, but no one remembered the man buried on the north side of the chapel. Mr. Bulloch in the last number has mentioned the dull Friday evening meetings of the Societies and dwelt upon the uncultivated homes of many.

Bain, I fancy, would have been regarded as the most distinguished of the staff. He began with regular lectures in English Literature, but had desisted on finding how ill prepared many came. His own knowledge and interest in that field were but limited, his strength lay

¹ "Life of God in the Soul of Man," Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1673-78. To the American, in view of Whittier's lines on (Colonel David) "Barclay of Ury," and his son Robert's "Apology" in 1676, Aberdeen is the city of the Quakers.

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in science rather than in philosophy. He clung to the older models, De Quincey and Robert Hall, and never really outgrew a belief in the old Marischal College curriculum, with its Johnsonian "bite of everything and bellyful of nothing". Like Masson and Robertson Smith he never divined the existence of such a thing as style and melody of words. The fetish of the Classification of the Sciences was in the air, with the worship of man not as made by his Maker, but as patented by James, and polished by John Stuart, Mill. Nationality he regarded as a superstition. I have heard it cogently argued that Bain's English handling of the extract, totally divorced from its context, was an unconscious attempt to do for it what Melvin had done for the Version, to render it a vehicle for scientific precision and presentation. It had its faults, but it had its very great merits, and his class standard was the highest in Scotland. To the passman he would in no way strike his flag, and on one point we are all agreed : that for clear, flowing, arrowy exposition, we never have seen, and we never shall see his like again.

Minto was different. He lacked Bain's precision, and brought Fleet Street into High Street, "Orontes into Tiber," approaching literature from the sympathetic and not the detailed standpoint. It had its dangers, and he could have said with Chaucer's Parson, "I am nat textueel," so that, when he tried to be, he laid himself open to that stinging retort of Furnivall, whose knowledge, like that of Henry Bradshaw, was of a very different kind. But Minto was very acceptable, and the unanimity of view on this point after so many years it is pleasant to see and note.

General reading was discouraged. The older generation had written prose with one eye on the Version and another on their great taskmasters' grammars. Verse was the refuge of the frivolous. The age of cheap reprints was not. Over the Library fireplace a few ancient novels were kept, and I can yet see the copy of the "Arabian Nights," the book once so familiar and now known only to specialists in comparative literature, in such a state of dirt and decay as to justify a belief that it could have been published by the Caliphs of Bagdad, and read in their giddy nonage by Elphinstone and Dunbar. The shelf could have supported a Public Officer of Health and a flourishing research school of bacteriology. No one from any chair ever mentioned a book ; candidates for Classical Honours had to make their own list, in Mathematics they had the invaluable assistance of Dr. Rennet. Swinburne had a few votaries about 1880 onwards, and the appearance of

a roundel ("A. M." i. p. 122) by one of the heralds of revolt who wore red ties caused excitement. It began :—

Pain that pants in the lips of pleasure,
Sighs from the sea when the winds refrain,
Leaving in place of the pulse of their pressure—
Pain.

On the whole I incline to the confident opinion that, while the pre-Fusion race had been profoundly stirred by "Uncle Tom's Cabin," since 1860 no one book can be mentioned as having really affected the life or style of the University.

Anything like corporate life was unknown. A few of us before or after the Societies on Friday evening would meet in Johnny Macdonald's pie shop in the Market Gallery, at the back of the wall of John Adam the bookseller's shop fronting the clock. I could still identify the poker for the stove, and I see the leaden teaspoons and ginger-beer bottles, for it was strictly temperance and the reckoning per head never more than sixpence. Then we went by the corner of the Athenæum to the opening of a close in Castle Street, by the side of Bursars' Tavern, the property left by Catherine Rolland, widow of Principal William Guild, emerging through a network of alleys by Stronach's Close on Virginia Street, to see penny shows in Weighhouse Square. Muldoon, the solid man; the Fat Woman; the Learned Pig that by its devious ramblings in the audience foretold the approaching nuptials of the coyly demonstrative fair; the Red Indian, with the injured shade of our own Peter Williamson most appropriately *in situ*—we know the whole Comedy, Human and Divine. After that the night would close in, with the chimes at midnight and the bugles from the barracks overhead, as we stole along as far as Abercromby's Jetty at the pier. I still can hear the seagulls. Out of a subtle calculus and alchemy begotten of long experience I believe I could disintegrate the several vigorous and compound smells at the foot of York Street composed of mussel middens, herring guts and salt puddles. I smell it now. *Nihil est in intellectu quod non prius fuerit in sensu.* I have chewed dulse "by the lee licht o' the moon" with the Bay of Nigg in storm, hearing "the scream of the maddened beach," in *Maud*, with the rattle of the shingle all round "when that which drew from out the boundless deep turned again home," and I can confidently recommend the same to all with a steady head in search of a really good thing in sea effects of the Thomson of Duddingston school of art. Far at the

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other end of the town I can smell the seaweed and bog water opposite the Preventive Station at the rifle range.

On one side lay the Ocean and on one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full.

Before me lies the little copy of Longfellow, a memorial of Grammar School days, marked at passages which some of us would repeat—the lines on the “Evening Star,” Longfellow’s own favourite; “The Secret of the Sea,” “the password of all poetry,” J. Russell Lowell declared; and “The Fire of Driftwood”. Glad at times to feel the friendly parapet of the bridge and catch the light of the corner shop window, with the smell within of Digby herrings, paraffin, cheese and tar. We all survive, scattered in several continents, but “we’ll gang nae mair a-rovin’, so late into the nicht”.

On Saturdays we had a choice of the Fish Market or the Station. And the Senatus did nothing, its entire absence of moral interest reaching the Absolute. It did appeal for money which it naturally never got, stating its assurance that it would meet with a response, “when the interest and honour of the University are concerned, partly in the benefit of the students, partly in the adornment of what is in many respects in regard to its natural surroundings the finest University seat in Scotland”. It all sounds like irony, for no doubt the Senatus regarded things as ideal and the condition of students to be like the old toast in Trinity Hall of the British Constitution—the glory of the isle and the envy of surrounding nations. They may have admired that sentence from the pulpit of St. Machar’s. “I sometimes think,” the preacher said, “Heaven will be a far finer place than even the Old Aberdeen we saw here the other week, with the fireworks for the Princess Louise’s marriage.” For local pride it is incomparable, and the declaration of Charles the Fifth looking down the valley of the Arno at Florence, that it was too beautiful for sinful man except on saints’ days and holy days, is nothing to it. That ought to appeal to me as a native, but it does not. For the wreckage in life was awful. To study some Class Records is like a roll-call after a great battle, to confer with other secretaries is to feel “many a sorrow, many a tear”. And the Adsums are not those of Thomas Newcome. I know that I, like many others with a memory, cannot go in the dark from Mount-hooly to the Cathedral without a feeling of terror, as if the very stones would rise at my heels, and the cry of old Egypt for the loss of the firstborn were ringing in my ears :—

The voice of Rachel for her children crying
Will not be comforted.

And no one seemed to care or to reflect what Alma Mater means. Let no Snob, Prig, or Pharisee be trusted with the Class Rolls and Records.

"Alma Mater," now in the thirty-second year of its existence, is the oldest of the Scottish University periodicals, and appeared on 28 November, 1883. It is thus six years senior to "St. Andrews College Echoes," and the "Glasgow University Magazine" of 1889, and four to the "Edinburgh Student". It sprang from the 1880-4 Arts Class, the first and favourite class of Professor Minto, the ablest, as he would often declare to me, that had ever passed the gates, equal in ability to any two average classes taken together and doubled. It may thus be regarded as a memorial of Minto, who read it critically and made suggestions from time to time. Its first meetings had been humble, and I know of huddled sederunts in Old Aberdeen in an inn and stabling in a lane to the east of the Town House, where cards used to be played during the intervals of the Moral Philosophy Class. Later on it met over Mr. Bisset's shop in Broad Street, and before that in "Duffus's" in the Guestrow, admirably described by one of the staff, Mr. Bulloch, in his College Carols, with the fact that the Magistrates in 1890 by four to two had refused a transfer of the licence held by the late Mrs. Duffus. I never have been in the Guestrow and I never saw the famous hostel :—

A much frequented inn for many a year,
The cosiest of snug old travellers' rests—
But then the reason must of course be clear,
It stands within the ancient Row of Guests.¹

The paper had its early struggles, and at one time it was proposed to give it up. A few friends, with Professor Struthers and Lord Rosebery, gathered round the editor of the day and saved it. One man had tried hard to get advertisements, and returned dove-like to the ark with that of John Dunn's boots, who, I see, has remained faithful ever since. But till the fiscal genius of Adam Mackay arose the danger did not pass away. He gathered a band of distinguished contributors, and corresponded with a Vienna house of art publishers for his plates and supplements. His power and official correspondence

¹ Mr. Bulloch, then a young local antiquary, has of course learned since that the Guestrow was not so called, as Kennedy in his "Annals" believed, from "the superior respectability" of the houses on the west side and their appropriation to strangers visiting the town, but, as Joseph Robertson shewed, was the *Vicus Lemurum* of old charters, the "Ghaist Raw" of the dead in St. Nicholas Churchyard. So the Rue des Toutes Ames, Du Paradis, Des Limbes, D'Enfer near the Cathedral of Geneva. The Guestrow is mentioned by name in charters 164 years before the foundation of Marischal College.

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were great, and those in the confidence of the magazine have heard of his landlady's husband in Dee Street, Dr. Jackson's coachman, roused from a post-prandial nap on Sunday and muttering, as he undid the bolt on the door, "Four and twenty rings at a door bell on Sabbath aifterneen is mair than mortal man can stan'!" Mackay ruled his poets with a high hand, and rigidly applied his one literary canon, so dangerous to the bards, that poetry must have a meaning. Actors in the old Guild Street theatre played to him, as he sat aloft in Olympian majesty in the dress circle with the "Alma Mater" pass ticket, given by him to others of the staff for good work done. But he rose to his full meridian splendour in "Duffus's" with one eye on the bell-pull and another on the penny passbook, in which he kept the accounts for the week. Budding poets whose verses did not appear spread reports of orgies and revels of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" type, but sober fact compels me to dispel the myth and to state that they never went beyond ginger ale.

For the students the paper has done very much. "I think," said Mackay to me, "that for them 'Alma Mater' has done more than Alma Mater." It brought a sense of unity and responsibility that had hitherto been lacking, and it did much to kill the old unsociality and vulgar convivial life. The first volume, edited by Dr. Beveridge and W. C. McDonald, the last giving the title, speaks for a very harmonious class, and when he was dying I sent to him the toast list of their class dinner, at which I had been present, together with the current issue of the paper. He held both in his hand and read the number just three minutes before his death. His own copy of Vol. I, stamped with the College arms and bound in vellum, was sent at his request to me, and it lies before me. In the thirty volumes all the leading men of the time are represented, and the future University historian will find his best and only material there. The finest sonnets that have yet appeared are the two in the first volume, unsigned, and beginning :—

I pulled a rose of sweetest form and scent . . .
Thou hast the freshness of the early May.

They are by Beveridge, and are fully as good Jacobean rococo as George Darley's "It is not beauty I demand," given in the first edition of his "Golden Treasury" by Palgrave in the belief that it was ancient. Dr. P. C. Mitchell's "Song to Claribel" and other verses over the signature of "Caliph" show that the Zoological Society and Gardens have a poet in their secretary. *The finest character sketch is

that of Sir William Geddes by Bulloch in 1889, perfect in every line and feature, while its couplet—

Linked to the story and aim of the Crown,
Bound by unbreakable tie—

is already classic. In Doric the happiest thing done is in I., 101, "The Evolution of a Dominie," by Oor Jock, who is the Reverend George MacWilliam of Crawfordjohn. And Mr. W. A. Mackenzie's "Shon Campbell" is absolutely safe.

Other editors have been, besides Beveridge and McDonald, John Macarthur, late of the "Northern Whig," Belfast; Allan Johnson, buried at Bloemfontein during the Boer War, 18 April, 1900; Adam Mackay; and others who are still alive. McDonald died at home in Kildrummy, after long wanderings in consumption through India and Australia—eager, cheerful, witty to the close.

For the foam flakes that dance in life's shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.

From him we could have had a critical estimate of the Makars from Barbour to Allan Ramsay. "My own two favourite quotations," he wrote to me from Australia, "repeated all over the world are and have been Hogg's 'Callum-a-Glen':—

The moon has stood still on the verge of the even
To wipe from her pale cheek the tint of the dew,
For the dew it lies red on the vales of Lochaber,

and Milton's

Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweetened every musk rose of the dale."

1836-1914: Many Big Gooseberries have been confidently announced, sea-serpents sighted, while countless literary "porpoises and dolphins, I believe,"—as Mr. Micawber said of his own voyage,—"have been seen athwart our Bows". Scott in the year of the "Waverley" Centenary is selling greater than ever, and yesterday the ninth battalion of the Royal Scots saluted his Memorial in Princes Street, recalling the march of the Selkirk and Liddesdale men to Kelso in the 1804 crisis.¹ Within the period in our own borders no supremely great writer has arisen. The pipings by the sheepfolds of our academic Reuben, Walter Smith, best represent us in poetry. The Grammar School has contributed two Historiographers-Royal in John Hill Burton and David Masson, her first being Thomas Dempster in 1615. Our ablest theologian has been Principal Salmond, and our most seminal scholar A. B. Davidson.

W. KEITH LEASK.

¹ "The Antiquary," Note H.

Q. b. —



DAVID RENNET, LL.D.

(*aetatis* 82)

Dr. David Rennet.



THE position occupied by Dr. Rennet in relation to Mathematical teaching in Aberdeen was probably unique. There have been successful coaches of honours men and also successful coaches of pass men, but a successful coach of both classes is certainly rare. The method of treatment which yields the best results with honours men is very different from the treatment required for pass men; yet Dr. Rennet's success with both is unquestioned. For about forty years the greater number of Arts students at the University passed through his hands, and honours men and pass men were of one mind in recognizing how much they owed to his help. Attendance at 12 Golden Square in those days was almost as compulsory as attendance at King's College. The student who did not take advantage of the instruction provided there was considered to be neglectful of his best interests and of little account.

The reasons for this state of affairs were not far to seek. The student had not spent many hours at Golden Square before his character and ability were accurately gauged and the suitable treatment adopted. The stronger were thrown into the water to find out how to swim for themselves, with occasional assistance from a pole in the shape of a scrap of paper from the press beside the window. They were encouraged to work out numbers of examples both from the textbooks and from examination papers, and were only provided with a solution of an example when it had become quite clear that they were unable to do it for themselves. No treatment could be better for this type of student; to a great extent he conquered the subject for himself, as by solving such a large number of examples he got to know the central results from every point of view, and his knowledge became part of himself in a way that is impossible when he gets it from a book or meekly follows in the footsteps of some one who removes all his diffi-

culties before he has felt them. They were also encouraged to try to discover a more elegant solution than the one produced from the press in cases of failure, and it was a red-letter day for the student whose solution was considered worthy of replacing one of the store. Healthy competition among these students was stimulated in various ways for Dr. Rennet was a whole-hearted believer in the virtues of competition ; he understood the young too well to think that they preferred being classified, or resented being beaten when the struggle was a fair one ; as it has been expressed, no one would take an interest in the Derby if it was run in classes.

Probably the day in the year looked forward to with the greatest interest was the Monday following the first Saturday examination of second year students. The list which appeared on the blackboard on that afternoon was expected to be a pretty close approximation to the University prize list that would appear at the end of the session, and the expectation was generally justified. Occasionally there was a dark horse in the shape of a student who was supposed to be good but who did not come to Golden Square ; the effect was to make the others work more earnestly to prevent the honour of the first places going to an outsider, and their efforts were always crowned with success.

It would be difficult to say how many students discovered their own abilities for the first time under Dr. Rennet's treatment ; he was always ready to encourage anyone that promised to go ahead, and advise them as to their career. But for his kindly interest and shrewd advice many of the Aberdeen students who found their way to Cambridge or into the list of successful competitors in the Civil Service Examinations would not have thought of aiming at such things. The long list of wranglerships and Civil Service successes that came to Aberdeen men during these years is evidence of the soundness of his judgment and the success of his teaching methods.

With the student whose aim was to pass the ordinary degree examination his methods were entirely different. As he put it himself, sometimes illustrating the point with his well-known story of the drill sergeant, he *had* to lecture them. His short lectures on the calculus, astronomy, and optics, the chief stumbling-blocks, could not have been improved on. The subjects were treated in colloquial language with a wealth of homely illustration which made it difficult for the most inattentive to avoid carrying away some knowledge. He

firmly believed that it was possible for every one to acquire some mathematical knowledge if they would only try ; he insisted that a knowledge of mathematics only required a clear apprehension of the things to be discussed and the application of a little common-sense to the discussion. Mere descriptive knowledge he despised as tending to encourage slovenliness in thought and minister to the sense of wonder instead of inciting the learner to gain accurate knowledge. He used as bearing on this to relate the story of the student of mature years who was struggling with Euclid, and who, on being asked by a friend interested in his progress whether he could prove the fourth proposition of the first book, replied, "No, but I can make it look extremely probable".

As the ordinances made by the Commissioners under the 1889 Universities Act became fully operative, the number of students taking mathematics whose preliminary training in the subject was weak diminished considerably, and the classes in Golden Square were accordingly modified. For several years afterwards the mathematical students went there, and till within the last year or two Dr. Rennet taught a favoured few. That he was a great teacher, indeed one of the greatest, is beyond dispute, as also that he will always live in the memories of his pupils. How this came to be is perhaps best stated in his own words :—

" It was not my intention to become a teacher, and I felt at the outset and always have felt the difficulty that I was never taught to teach. But I first took an interest in the fellows and afterwards in the subject."

H. M. MACDONALD.

Rennet and the I.C.S. Examination.



T was in 1856 that Rennet began as a private teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy to prepare students of the University for the Indian Civil Service Examination. The next forty years saw many changes introduced by the authorities in the age and other conditions affecting candidates, but Rennet's work appears to have been continuous during all that time, and was certainly attended with astonishing success. Something like sixty of our men gained places between the years 1856 and 1900, and it is as certain as anything well can be that but for Rennet the number would have been nothing like so great.

To say this is in no way to disparage the teaching of the University, which would be subjected to an intolerable restriction if it were limited by the requirements of any particular examination. Indeed King's College has no names of which it is prouder than those which are to be found among the occupants of the Arts Chairs after the "Fusion," but that very freedom, which is the soul and essence of the highest University work, was and is inconsistent with the idea of special preparation for a syllabus prescribed from without. It is here that the Coach comes in. It is his business to obey the limitations of subjects as laid down by examiners, and to determine the energies of his pupils into the proper channels.

There are no doubt many good people who still view this kind of work with suspicion. They think there is something immoral or illicit about it. They are obsessed by the old idea that coaching or cramming is an attempt to enable candidates with a minimum of real study to humbug examiners by a specious appearance of knowledge, the coach being in fact a tipster who spots likely winners in the form of questions. Nothing of course could be farther from the truth. If this type of man ever existed, it is very certain that he would find himself hard put to it to make a living to-day, at least out

of examinations of the nature and compass of the Indian Civil. Great coaching establishments like Wren's are better staffed than many a College, and depend for their success on the thoroughness with which they teach their subjects. The coach is an inevitable outgrowth of the examination system ; he simply helps the student to do what in most cases he does less effectively for himself ; if coaching is illicit or immoral, working for an examination is equally so, and accordingly we find that of those who succeed in getting into the list the vast majority have not been deterred by conscientious scruples from undergoing "special preparation".

I first came alongside of Rennet when I taught in the University during the session 1881-82, the year before his *annus mirabilis* in which no fewer than six of his pupils were successful in gaining Indian Civil appointments. (These included by the way Sir James Meston, now Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, and Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.) It was the time when the upper age limit was 19, and when a good all round man in Classics and Mathematics had the best chance of success. Practically every one took up Mathematics because it counted 1000 marks or 200 more than Latin, the subject next in value. In addition to Classics and Mathematics Aberdeen men usually took up Natural Philosophy, English Composition and Literature, French, and Logic or Political Economy. Rennet of course made Mathematics his special care and equally of course taught the subject superbly. Colin Still in 1883 scored 819 out of 1000 possible, which must have been something like a record. But the other subjects were not left to themselves. About that time the Aberdeen School of Philosophy was out of favour with the Commissioners and the men were scoring poorly in Logic. I remember Rennet telling me that he had got hold of the Philosophy note books of an Aberdeen man then at Balliol and was tackling Hegelian Logic for the benefit of his pupils. This of itself is enough to show the indomitable spirit of the man. There is nothing more heroic in the history of Aberdeen education ! He read French newspapers with them at odd times—Sunday mornings it is whispered—and is said to have practised them conversationally in French. In other subjects he saw that they read the proper books and had sensible courses of study mapped out for them. But fine teacher and admirable manager as he was, he had something far more valuable to give his men in the encouragement, the inspiration, the driving power, the stark determina-

tion to win which he transfused so lavishly from his own personality into theirs. What Rennet did for his I.C.S. men will never be known till the end of time. It is eloquent testimony to his clearness of vision and also to his firmness of purpose that in an examination, planned without relation to Scotch candidates and conducted by English scholars, he should have perceived that he had the raw material for success ready to his hands, and should have set himself with undeviating resolution to what might have seemed to many a hopeless task. In the event it falls to be recorded that for forty years, almost single-handed, he sent his pupils to compete with the best minds and the best training in England and that they did not prove wanting to themselves or their teacher.

What was the motive for all this recklessly generous expenditure of inner power on Rennet's part? It was probably not single but mixed. One thing it certainly was not—he had little to look for from the slender purses of his pupils. There is no doubt in the first place that he had the true teacher's love of the work for its own sake. It was a delight to him to make the very most of a fine brain. But there was besides, if I mistake not, what may without offence be called the Sporting Interest. These men were his racers entered for the I.C.S. Stakes. How was the betting? Many of his old pupils will remember how this spirit used to evince itself when at rare times he would discourse to us of the chances of the coming Mathematical Tripos. And in some measure too there may have been what we may term a Dramatico-democratic Motive, the startling triumph of poor lads of ability over the best that wealth and other advantages could bring to secure success in the competition. There was no subject on which he talked more illuminatingly than the policy which underlay the seven changes of age restriction for candidates introduced by the Civil Service Commissioners at various times since 1856. He would have it that what they wanted was the Public School type of man at some stage or other of his career, and that they did not fancy greatly the often socially undeveloped product of the Scottish Universities. Rennet, believing in men before manners, was apparently determined that they should have that product whether they liked it or not.

His share of physical as well as of mental strength must have been amazing. Mr. Bulloch has sung of him as "a livin' Alma Mater". It might fairly be added that he was a complete system of national education with Wren's and Sturt's thrown into the bargain. It

was after a long back-breaking day of school work that he came, in the late afternoon, to handle his University pupils, Pass-men and Honours men together, candidates for Woolwich and prospective Wranglers and Indian Civilians. He taught the Medical Prelim. candidate the principle of the common pump, and tried to eradicate from his mind the idea that "Pus" was an adequate definition of Matter mathematically considered. He struggled with the Classical man who remembered only, in the matter of Dynamics, that it was "something about twice the square of the distance". He stretched his best men with problems to the full limit of their capacity. And all the time he carried about with him an abundant cheerfulness and a fine clear-cut wit, like his mind, absolutely free from the peculiarly loathsome quality of "pawkiness". But to do justice to Rennet on this side would call for the co-operation of many pens. It is work for a syndicate. I must be content to add these notes as my tribute of affection for an old friend and of admiration for a life of long-continued hard unselfish work.

J. HARROWER.

“Davie.”



O Davie is dead.

When a man has reached his age, four score years and six, it may seem mere affectation to express surprise that he should go where all men must. And yet to those who knew him long and knew him well it does seem extraordinary that Davie has passed away, for they cannot readily associate old age with anyone so young at heart, so keen of head, so sure of himself, so little affected by time and tide and all the other chances that overtake lesser men. True, the little boyish figure had been growing littler of recent years; the fragile frame had become somewhat more fragile; the fine, delicate, porcelain-like features had been becoming finer and paler; but the spirit of which all this was but the casement was as young, as adventurous as ever: alive to all the advances in his immediate art—as he lay dying slowly he sent to the University Library within the last few weeks for the latest book on the tracing of curves; and just as interested as before in those larger issues of the Nation's destiny of which he had always made a profound study.

Of his professional attainments as a mathematician it would be sheer supererogation on my part, as his greatest contemporary contrast would have said, to offer any opinion. They have long been taken for granted by every one competent to speak, not least by those fellow-professionals, men like Chrystal, whose greater opportunities had made them unimpeachable witnesses to his high talent. As for myself, few more inapt pupils can have sat before his blackboard. Nor do I regret this, for the merely professional was after all only a small part of his strenuous life—it was only the hard economic road which he had to travel daily in order to reach those mountain tops of his limited leisure, from which he could make that survey of affairs which were the breath of life to him. It was even an advantage that I knew him not as a pupil or acquaintance of his younger manhood,



"DAVIE"

(*at age 52*)

but rather as an observer on the fringe of a circle of older men who had made their mark academically and who remained devoted to the man as they had been devoted to the master. Nothing, perhaps, is so disillusionizing as for a second person to come into contact with another's first-hand admiration. That my own second-hand appreciation should have corroborated the first-hand estimate of older men who knew Davie in his prime, is surely all the greater tribute to his great qualities.

Davie Rennet was a man of brilliant individualities. To evaluate him merely as a “coach” would be to underestimate him. He was not only the “coach,” but the wheelers and leaders and driver and guard. To put it more prosaically, the teaching of mathematics was only a small part of his influence. There could be no fitter appreciation of that influence than the fact that everybody knew him as Davie ; and yet nobody ever took a liberty in his presence, for he possessed immense innate dignity. Never could one have called him “Dauvid” ; that portends a certain ponderous pomposity which was entirely foreign to his character. He was just Davie, the diminutive connoting finely the small, almost elfin figure, and the entire homeliness of his nature, symbolized by his slippers and smoking-cap and the old-fashioned teaching room in his dwelling-house in Golden Square, which he had paced patiently for so many years that the knots stood out in the plain deal boards. Anything more unlike a Professor could scarcely be imagined. A Professor must always be a thing apart, set up, in a special gown, in a sort of pulpit, talking at his students, and regarded by the outside public—at least until the Great War of 1914—as a sort of Oracle. Davie, on the other hand, talked with his pupils, coming round to each man's table and taking the learner's “skylie” and slate in his own hands to perform miracles with them. Instead of a Professor, he resembled, I imagine, the old-fashioned Dominie—not that I ever saw one, though I am descended from one ; only, he was a man of more breadth of knowledge and outlook, just as his pupils were of a larger growth.

And those pupils—what a curious medley they were ! There was, of course, the usual mathematic muddle-head, who was always more or less incredible to him. There were the “clever lads from the North,” who so frequently, alas ! seem to leave all their cleverness behind when they go South or advance in years. There was the would-be cadet for Sandhurst or Woolwich, as often as not an Englishman, sorely

puzzled by Davie's Doric (in which the master anticipated a great modern movement), and usually better off and better dressed than the local loons, for whom he had more or less an ill-concealed social contempt ; and at one time there were stalwart commissioned officers, brushing up their knowledge for a trial at the Staff College. Not that their bank or rank affected Davie ; he judged them all by the standard of their intelligence, bringing to bear a philosophical causticity with a genius for the homely word of counsel—sometimes a word that the Church does not countenance—which not only solved the particular problem under discussion but was a lasting contribution to the pupil's mental equipment. His greatest contributions to character-building were his own clearness of vision, his intense honesty, and his unerring detection of, and withering contempt for, all quacks and quackeries. No deceiver, boy or man, could for long run the gauntlet of his perception, however much they might manage to take in other people. His method, in any case, was inimitable, instinct with an individuality which never degenerated into eccentricity, either natural or assumed ; and he practised it with extraordinary success, so that life became for many of his pupils in after years a real golden square and a very solid silver street ; and that largely, I think, because he never ceased to regard mathematics for himself and for his disciples not as an end but only as a means to an end.

I fancy that his situation gave him a certain feeling of loneliness, for he was not only ahead of his pupils, he was far in front of the majority of his fellow-townsmen in point of knowledge and of sympathy with the great outside world, symbolised, as it were, by the circle in the middle of the severe old square on which he looked from the small-paned windows of that much-paced room of his. Indeed, I might suggest—not that he ever ventured to express it himself—that there was a touch of tragedy in his imprisonment, not merely because his professional capacity was not sufficiently recognized by those in authority who had the chance to do so ; but because he could have done far more in a wider sphere and would have appreciated greater leisure to pursue his survey of affairs.

As it was, he was compelled to begin his real life only when other men were so exhausted with their economic day that they betook themselves to their firesides, varying their dull evenings there with an occasional ponderous dinner-party at a neighbour's house ; a ward or political meeting ; or in recent years (for money everywhere is mimetic)

with a game of billiards on a half-size Burroughs and Watts, stuck in an ill-adapted room, with the view of “keeping the boys at home” and out of mischief. But as evening came, Davie, who never seemed to get tired, became livelier and more intent than ever. Every night he would sally forth to the News-room in Exchange Street in the old days and latterly to the University Club, as keen as a boy setting forth to read a new instalment of a serial story. Who that has seen him can ever forget that brisk figure, in the broadcloth frock-coat and tall-hat, occasionally in a “jacketty” and a hat of sombrero affinities, threading his way along Union Street, a white-bearded Haroun-al-Raschid, out in search of knowledge among the thousand-and-one Nights of the world’s affairs—while other men were either immersing themselves in dull domesticities, in acrimonious educational wrangles, in heresy hunts, in fierce struggles over the water-supply or the Torry Farm, or else in home-politics, unable to see an inch beyond what Mr. Gladstone, or Lord Salisbury, or Mr. Chamberlain was doling out for them? With his unquenchable individuality Davie thought out all these things for himself, and thought far beyond them, imbued by a splendid sense of proportion which kept him free from all sorts of localisms. It was not merely that he was not an Aberdonian by birth; he was naturally a clear, accurate thinker, a real citizen of the world, intent on tackling big problems and making his own solutions of them. Euclid had taught him that the whole is greater than the part, and so he felt the immense importance of understanding the relation of Britain not merely to internal divisions, but to the outside world which he saw beating up against her former insularity. It is not too much to say that Dr. Rennet had probably a greater knowledge of foreign affairs than any of his contemporaries in the North. When other men were satisfied with the curtailed Reuter telegrams which once did service, he supplemented these by a nightly study of the London papers of the day before. Then he built on that foundation by studying the monthly reviews; he checked and rectified all these impressions by his continuous contact with men whom he had trained and who were at the very heart of affairs all over the world; till at last he had a firm grasp of the subject for himself, coming to his conclusions with an inevitable common sense which was rare and refreshing.

In nothing was he more right and more courageous than in his life-long championship of France and French ideals. When the

majority of his countrymen were still worshipping at the shrine of Germanism, fed on Carlyle and encouraged by the dynastic tendencies of Victorianism, Davie was all for France. When Jingoes shouted Fashoda, Davie was one of the few who kept their heads, and he saw across the mists of Dreyfusism and the annoyance of the old pin-pricks, the shining figure of the *Entente*. To few indeed did that policy bring greater pleasure, and I am glad to think he lived to see France putting her best foot forward with his own nation to rid the world of the greatest incubus of our time. His knowledge of the situation had been increased of recent years by his acquaintance with Russian affairs, and it must have been a keen pleasure to him to know that one of his sons was helping to enlighten the world from Petrograd as to what "Byzantine culture" really meant.

I cite his love of France not merely as a political episode. It was really a symbol of his spiritual equipment, for Davie had the authentic Gallic touch in every fibre, with its penetrating vision and individuality, its irreverence if you will; its general consignment of the Herr Professor to the "compound" where he is now languishing with the sheep-like Hans whom he has argued into the self-immolation of *kanonenfutter*—advice that Davie was quite incapable of either giving or following. Last of all, he shared with the French all those qualities which are summed up in the word *Camaraderie*—that untranslatable term which explains his staunch heart, his clear head, the something in him that made his conversation so communicable of ideas, that made him, most of all, the centre of devotion to those who knew him, especially to men who led a similarly strenuous life of plain living and high thinking.

There can be no "storied urn" over such a man: the urn (even in a town that lives by chiselling it) stands for everything that is expansive and pompous, and pragmatic and professorial—and Davie was none of these things. Rather let it be a simple granite column, with a little grassy plot where those whom he moved, and who will sorely miss him, may lay little wreaths of rosemary for remembrance.

J. M. BULLOCH *

* The similarity of certain views and phrases in this inadequate appreciation with those in an impression in the "Free Press" of Oct. 6 is explained by the fact that both are by the same writer.

The Natural History Department.



HAVE been asked to give some account of the Natural History Department and of the varied activities of which it is the centre. Let me first of all in a word or two indicate its situation and extent. This Department is located on the south side of the quadrangle of Marischal College and occupies two floors and a basement. The Lecture Room is of the usual uncomfortable type, larger than most, but not large enough when the present occupant of the Natural History Chair gives an open lecture. The Practical Class Room has working accommodation for over seventy, which is frequently taxed to the uttermost, and for years has proved too small to accommodate the summer graduation class. Adjacent to the Lecture Room is an Advanced Laboratory equipped for twenty-one students, and a Research Room with Tables for five workers. There is also a small Laboratory for Parasitological Work, an Aquarium and Animal Room, Museum, Professor's and Lecturer's Rooms, Store Room, Book Room, Photographic Room and Workshop. The Department is on the whole well equipped with specimens and scientific instruments and is staffed with a Professor and two Assistants together with Supplementary Lecturers on special subjects.

TEACHING.

Graduation Courses in Systematic Zoology are conducted by the Professor in both the summer and winter terms. In the summer the class is large and is made up mainly of Arts students, the remainder being Science and Medical students. Tutorial classes in connexion with this course are held by both Assistants. In the systematic and partly practical course held in the winter term, the majority of the students are Medical. Practical Graduation Courses are held in both summer and winter. In summer the class is usually very large and is conducted by the Professor and the First Assistant with the help of a Staff of Demonstrators; in winter the class is taken by the

Second Assistant. These courses qualify for the Degrees of M.A., B.Sc., and First Professional M.B., Ch.B. Advanced Laboratory Instruction is given for the Final B.Sc. Examination, which includes Lectures on General Biology, Instruction in Systematic and Practical Advanced Zoology by the Professor; Systematic and Practical Advanced Zoology, with special reference to Histology and Parasitology by the First Assistant; Comparative Osteology and Physiology by the Second Assistant. In addition there are alternative courses by Specialist Lecturers, viz., Fisheries and Fishery Problems by Dr. Fulton; Statistical Methods applied to Biology by Dr. Tocher; Embryology by Dr. Low; Parasitology by Dr. Rennie.

The Department also carries on the Zoological Teaching of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Professor Thomson conducts winter and summer courses in Agricultural Zoology, Dr. Rennie has charge of a Preparatory Class in Zoology for those agricultural students who have not passed through the graduation class. He also has charge of the Classes in Nature Study (Zoology) which the College of Agriculture provides for the Teachers in Training. These last extend over the whole of the academic year.

In the present winter there commences a new development of University teaching in the form of evening classes organized in connexion with the educational schemes of the Aberdeen and District Workers' Education Association. The classes, which are to be conducted by University teachers, are under the management of a Joint Committee of the Workers' Association, of the School Board and of the University. In the present winter, classes are being held in Industrial History and Economics, Political Science, and in Natural History. The Natural History Course is conducted by Dr. Rennie, First Assistant in the Department.

CURRENT RESEARCHES.

The training for the B.Sc. Degree in Zoology includes guidance in methods of research. Each student submits as part of his work for the degree a piece of original research, in the carrying out of which he practises with more or less independence the method of scientific inquiry. He acquires the habit of appealing directly to nature for natural knowledge, and awakens to what is sometimes a highly illuminating discovery, that the field is as free to him as to any other. The practice and the discovery have determined the future course of not a few of the

students who have "passed through" the Department in recent years. Of these some note is made further on.

Some of the researches of the students have been published in the Zoological Studies issued from the University.

Encouragement is given to graduates to pursue research in the Department, and this is to some extent taken advantage of. All the members of the staff are also occupied in this way. A short account may be given of the nature of the more extensive researches at present in progress.

BIRD MIGRATION INQUIRY.

The Bird Migration Inquiry has been conducted from the Department since the inception of the scheme in 1909. The purpose of the Inquiry is the collection of detailed facts likely to throw light on some of the unsolved problems of the migration of birds, and the particular method of study employed is that of "bird marking". This consists in the marking of large numbers of birds—obtained as nestlings for the most part—with aluminium foot rings. These rings are extremely light and do not inconvenience the birds in any way; each one bears the address "Aberdeen University" along with a registered number, different, of course, in each case. A percentage of the birds so marked are caught or killed in the natural course of events, and are generally reported by their finders to the University. By reference to the Records kept the earlier history of the bird as reported by the marker may be at once discovered. In many of these cases a comparison of the dates and localities of marking and recovery respectively proves very interesting to the student of migration. The method is supplementary to the more observational methods of study and is valuable in that it deals with individual birds, while others deal with general movements. Similar marking inquiries exist in England and abroad.

About 200 interested persons have kindly co-operated in marking birds and reporting their early histories. Most of these are in Scotland and especially in the North-East. Their combined efforts have resulted in the ringing of nearly 30,000 birds in the five seasons, 1910-14, the tentative efforts of 1909 hardly counting. The scope of the inquiry is now being greatly restricted, as it has seemed advisable to concentrate on certain species which are peculiarly suitable for the purpose or are of very special interest: these include Thrush, Blackbird, Starling, Lapwing, Woodcock, and a few others. Many hundreds of marked

birds have now been recovered and reported in one way or another, and some of these records were included in a "First Interim Report" published in "The Scottish Naturalist" for 1912-13, by A. Landsborough Thomson. A second report will be issued at an early date.

FOOD OF BIRDS INQUIRY.

An investigation into the food of wild birds was begun in the Department in October, 1909, and since that time 2900 examinations of birds' stomachs and intestines have been made. The immediate object of the inquiry is to establish a fuller understanding of the relation between bird life and agriculture. The work, which is still in progress, is progressing along the lines of determining the general character of the food of those birds which are common upon cultivated land, noting especially its variations in relation to the seasons, the conditions relative to the growing of the various crops, the fluctuations of other forms of life, the rearing of brood, and so on. So far the birds have been obtained chiefly in the North-Eastern counties of Scotland, although a small number sent from England and other parts of Scotland have also been dealt with. The work has been carried out by Miss Laura Florence, M.A., B.Sc., while acting as a Carnegie Scholar, and subsequently as a Carnegie Fellow in the University. Two detailed Reports have been published in the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" of 1912 and 1914.

BEETLES OF ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT.

For some years past an inquiry by Major A.O.C. Watson, R.A.M.C., has been in progress. Major Watson commenced in the spring of 1909 to arrange the museum collections of the Coleoptera, and in a very short time became an ardent collector himself. So far he has limited himself to Aberdeen and surrounding district. Material progress has been made in determining the general habitat, occurrence and seasonal distribution of the various species. The records under habitat are very detailed, including, for instance, under stones, in grass, moss, heather, fungi, flowers, bushes and trees, haystacks, dung, carcasses, under bark, boring in wood, seashore and links, ponds and lakes, ditches and small ponds, water in quarry holes, rivers. Up to date 379 species and varieties have been found within the area in question, many of which are common and generally distributed. Some are rare, since of the numbers stated, thirty-seven species are recorded of which only single examples have been found in the district.

BEE DISEASE INVESTIGATION.

Investigations having for their object the clearing up of the problem of the cause of the disease commonly termed Isle of Wight Bee Disease are in progress in the Department. This disease has lately been attributed by Drs. Graham-Smith, Fantham and Porter to a Protozoon, *Nosema apis*, a species closely related to the parasite of silkworm disease. A number of important points remain to be cleared up. *Nosema apis* is widely disseminated amongst bees in certain districts apart from any record of disease, and on the other hand cases of Isle of Wight Disease in which thoroughgoing search has not been able to declare the presence of *Nosema* have not been satisfactorily explained. The field work in connexion with this Research is being carried out mainly upon the Island of Lewis, where inoculation and race breeding experiments are in progress. The Research is carried out under the supervision of Professor Thomson, by Dr. J. Rennie, Mr. John Anderson, M.A., B.Sc., and Mr. John Innes, B.Sc., and is supported by a Grant-in-aid from the Development Fund.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CRANE-FLIES.

Since 1910 the writer has been engaged upon an investigation dealing with the Habits, Life-history, and Structure of Crane-flies with special reference to their significance in Agriculture. The larvae of common species of Crane-flies are the familiar "grub" of the farmer, also known as "leather-jackets". The adults are the well-known "daddy-long-legs" flies. The species most common in the North of Scotland is *Tipula paludosa*, and upon it most of the observations have been made. The work, which includes experiments in methods of control of the numbers of these agricultural pests, is being assisted by means of Grants from the Special Research Fund of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Field experiments in connexion with this Research have been carried out at the Farm of the College of Agriculture at Craibstone and at other places in the North and West of Scotland.

RESEARCHES ON ALCYONARIANS.

In conjunction with various pupils Professor Thomson has for a series of years been carrying out Researches upon the structure of Alcyonarian Corals. The results of these have been published in the "University Studies," Numbers 13, 25, 38, 41, 46, 48, 53, 64.

Besides the foregoing, smaller researches, some of which are of considerable interest and importance, have been recently published from the Department. Of these there are deserving of special mention two by Mr. J. Alexander Innes, B.Sc., viz. "Gastrothylax bubalis, n. sp., with Notes on Genus *Gastrothylax*" (Poirier) — Parasitology, Vol. V., p. 217, and "The Occurrence of Oxyuris vermicularis in the human vermiform appendix"—Parasitology, Vol. VII., p. 189.

MUSEUM.

The University Museum of Natural History occupies a floor space of 190 square yards. There are wall and floor cases, and also a gallery with wall and rail cases. The collections include an almost complete set of British Mammals, a very good collection of British and Foreign Birds, most of which are new and attractively displayed. British Fishes are rather disappointingly and poorly represented, although the general collection is fairly full. Invertebrates, especially Molluscs and Insects, are represented by good general collections ; and there are nuclei of collections representing economic zoology and parasitology. Special groups illustrative of protective resemblance and coloration in animals, seashore jetsam, field and moorland types, occupy prominent places. Such arrangements, which are designed to illustrate the interrelation between the animal and its environment, are amongst the most educative features of a modern museum, and would doubtless be multiplied and improved upon here if circumstances permitted.

The collections and specimens have been largely gifted by friends of the University ; others have been purchased or obtained as exchanges. A full list of donors is printed in the Annual Reports of the Museums Committee. Amongst many objects of interest it is rather difficult to particularize. One may note, as of special rarity, a very fine specimen of an adult female Ross's Gull from the Arctic regions, a gift of Mr. R. Hay Fenton ; an example of the Kildeer Plover, shot by Mr. Andrew Murray at Peterhead in 1867 ; a specimen and skeleton of the peculiar Marsupial Mole, gifted by Dr. W. A. Smith, Sydney, through Dr. Leslie Mackenzie ; Weddell Seals, mother and young, the gift of Dr. W. S. Bruce, who has also presented other valuable specimens. Worthy of special mention also are the Collections of South American Reptiles, Fishes and Invertebrates, gifted by Professor J. W. H. Trail ; the Collection of Fishes and Crustaceans which belonged to the late Mr. George Sim ; the Collection of Insects gathered by the late Rev. James Yuill ; and the very extensive assemblage of Alcyon-

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THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM





THE GREAT AUK'S EGG
(Actual Size)

arians from all parts of the world, brought together as a result of the labours of Professor J. Arthur Thomson and his pupils. In all probability the most important group of objects in the museum is the Fenton Collection of Birds' Eggs, which is specially referred to below.

THE FENTON COLLECTION OF BIRDS' EGGS.

This Collection, presented by Mr. R. Hay Fenton, numbers over 7000 specimens, all in clutches, and represents over 380 species of birds. It contains many rare and interesting specimens. The eggs have been collected in every quarter of the globe, from the barren Arctic regions of North America and the Tundra of Siberia to the Antarctic and the Islands of Southern seas. The most valuable specimen in the collection is an egg of the extinct Great Auk—of which an illustration accompanies this article—which, by the generous assistance of the late Lord Strathcona, Mr. Fenton purchased in 1908 for 190 guineas. Only seventy-four eggs of this species are known to exist. The egg in the Fenton Collection was in the possession of the well-known French ornithologist, M. I. Hardy, of Dieppe, from 1847 to 1865, at which date it passed by will into the possession of his son, M. M. Hardy, of Perigueux, who in turn bequeathed it to his daughter, Madame Ussel Eu, its possessor to the date of sale to Mr. Fenton. On the side of the egg is an inscription "Pingouin" in what is believed to be the handwriting of Dufresne, the keeper of the King's cabinet at Paris. There is a similar inscription on an egg of the Great Auk in the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh which was obtained through Dufresne.

A great rarity is the clutch of the eggs of Ross's Gull, reputed the first ever taken by man. Thirty-six of these eggs were collected by S. A. Buthurlin in the delta of the Kolyma River, North-East Siberia, on 13 June, 1905. Another rare and interesting specimen is the egg of Wilson's Petrel, obtained through the kindness of Dr. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-4. This egg was taken along with five others on Laurie Island, South Orkneys, by Dr. F. H. Harvey Pirie. Dr. Bruce has stated that despite the wide range of this petrel, the only known breeding-places are Victoria and Kaiser Wilhelm II Lands (Antarctica Kerguelen), and the South Orkneys.

Other rarities in clutches are the following : White's thrush from Japan, Yellow browed warbler, and Pallas's willow warbler from

Murree Hills, North India ; Alpine Accentor from Bosnia, Rustic Bunting from Finland, Little Bunting from Petchoria, Smew Duck and Bar-tailed Godwit from Lapland, Macqueen's Bustard from Altai, Sabine's Gull from Franklin Bay, Pomathorine Skua from Point Barrow, Alaska ; Yellowshank from Whale River, Labrador ; Black-browed Albatross from Tristan da Cunha.

The collection is extremely rich in the eggs of birds of prey, and contains choice examples of those of the Golden Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Egyptian Vulture, Osprey, Buzzard, Kite, etc. There is also a very fine series of the eggs of the Cuckoo along with their foster clutches. The collection includes over 300 eggs of the cuckoo in clutches representing about sixty "foster" species.

Many species show great variation in the colour and markings of their eggs, and this aspect is well illustrated in the specimens of the tree pipit, red-backed shrike, razor-bill and guillemot. The representatives of the last-named species form a remarkably fine group. A recent addition to the collection is a very fine set of lapwings' eggs illustrating remarkable variation in colour, size and shape. The cuckoos' eggs of the collection have received detailed consideration from the writer in a contribution to the "Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh" (Vol. XIX, No. V).

It may not be out of place here to mention one or two things which at present stand in the way of the fullest usefulness of the museum. The collections are still in great measure of necessity made use of for teaching purposes in lecture room and laboratory. This is especially the case with regard to anatomical and skeletal preparations, and the practice of frequent handling and removal of these is both inconvenient and eventually harmful. The fittings are out of date and not well planned for effective display, and while the size of the museum is too small for the materials in the possession of the University authorities, the actual space available cannot be advantageously made use of fully on account of the heavy and inconvenient form of the floor cases. The fact that the wall cases are not dust proof is another factor tending to loss and inefficiency.

An important feature of the work of the Department already referred to is the training for zoological teaching and research which is provided in the various courses which qualify for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology. Of students who have passed through during the last twelve years a fair proportion are now engaged in zoological work. Mr.

Alexander Bowman, D.Sc., who graduated in 1903, is Naturalist on the Staff of the International Sea Fisheries Commission, in which capacity he has carried on important investigations on the distribution of marine life in the North Sea. He has just published an important memoir on the Distribution of Plaice eggs in the northern part of this area, representing observations extending over ten years. Mr. W. D. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc., a fellow-student, is Professor of Zoology in the University of Bristol, and the author of various zoological works. Mr. R. A. H. Gray, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), is Lecturer in Agricultural Zoology in the University of Durham; he is also Examiner in Agricultural Zoology in our own University at the present time. In the year 1906 there graduated in science a quintette each member of which has gained distinction in the field of biological research. Miss Doris Mackinnon is carrying out a series of careful and important researches in Protozoology. Her published works in this field have already gained her the Doctorate of Science. She holds the post of Assistant to the Professor of Zoology in University College, Dundee. Mr. James Ritchie, M.A., D.Sc., who is on the Zoological staff of the Royal Scottish Museum, is a recognized authority upon Hydrozoa, and a careful and trustworthy investigator in marine invertebrate life generally. In Mr. James McQueen, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., the Natural History Department recognizes another distinguished student who is indefatigable in research. Mr. McQueen has published a number of works embracing zoological, physiological, and bacteriological studies. He holds the rank of a Research Fellow of the University. Another member of this group is Mr. James J. Simpson, M.A., D.Sc., whose official zoological career commenced with his appointment by H.M. India Office to report upon the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of Burmah. In the following year he visited Portuguese East Africa to investigate the condition of the pearl oyster beds in that area and to report for a commercial company upon the Marine Economic Products of that region. Since 1909 he has been upon the staff of the Entomological Research Committee of the Colonial Office, and has published a series of researches bearing on the entomology of human diseases of West Africa which are the results of his journeys of investigation in that region. Mr. Simpson has throughout his career been an indefatigable investigator, and has published numerous other zoological papers, which are included in the University Zoological Studies. Mr. John Anderson, M.A., B.Sc., a teacher of science by profession, is also an enthusiastic student of Natural History who has carried out a number of important original

observations on bee life. He is a member of the research staff at present engaged upon the above-mentioned bee disease research. A later graduate is Mr. James F. Tocher, D.Sc., Lecturer in Statistical Methods in the University, a well-known authority upon biometric problems. Miss Laura Florence, B.Sc., who has carried on the Food of Birds Research, is now engaged in entomological study in the Leland Stanford University of California. Mrs. Connal (Miss Sophia L. M. Summers, B.Sc.), another student of the same period, is engaged in the Medical Research Institute, Yaba, Lagos, S. Nigeria. She acted for some years as Entomological Assistant in the School of Tropical Medicine, London. Mr. Alfred Cameron, M.A., B.Sc., M.Sc. (Manchester), who graduated in 1910, is a Scholar in Entomology, under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and has published several memoirs in entomology. He is at present continuing his studies in America. Three graduates of 1911 adopted a zoological career, viz., Mr. R. S. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., Mr. James Ewing, M.A., B.Sc., and Mr. A. P. Jameson, B.Sc. Mr. Clark until recently held the appointment of Naturalist to the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. He is now a member of the Shackleton Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Mr. Ewing is Professor of Natural Science in Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Mr. Jameson has acted as Assistant in Zoology in the Department, and since then he has continued his zoological studies in the Wood's Holl Laboratory, Boston, Mass., and at the Imperial Institute, London. He has lately acted as Lecturer in Zoology in Sheffield University. Mr. Lewis N. G. Ramsay, B.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), a former Assistant in the Department, is now a Beit Fellow in Zoology; Mr. Frederick Laing, M.A., B.Sc., recently graduated, has been appointed to the entomological staff of the British Museum; while Mr. A. Landsborough Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., who has already achieved the reputation of an accurate observer of bird life and an authoritative writer on ornithological subjects, has just been appointed an Assistant in the Department. It is deserving of mention also that other graduates, some as Inspectors of Schools, others as Science Teachers in Schools and Colleges throughout the country, are known to be efficiently cultivating the teaching of zoology, not simply because they have learned its value as discipline, though that is unquestioned, nor merely because of its inherent interest, which is unfailing, but chiefly because they realize that in the affairs of life much which it is profitable to know can be learnt here.

J. RENNIE.

It Wasna his Wyte.

I.

It wasna his wyte he was beddit sae late
An' him wi' sae muckle to dee,
He'd the rabbits to feed an' the folpie to kame
An' the hens to hish into the ree;
The mason's mear syne he set up in the closs
An' coupit the ladle fu' keen,
An' roon the ruck foun's wi' the lave o' the loons
Played "takie" by licht o' the meen.
Syne he rypit his pooches an' coontit his bools,
The reed-cheekit pitcher an' a',
Took the yirlin's fower eggs fae his bonnet, an' fegs
When gorbell't they're fykie to blaw;
But furth cam' his mither an' cried on him in,
Tho' sairly he priggit to wait—
"The'll be nae wurd o' this in the mornin', my laad"—
But it wasna his wyte he was late.

2.

"Och hey!" an' "Och hum!" he was raxin' himsel'
An' rubbin' his een when he raise,
"An' far was his bonnet an' far was his beets
An' fa had been touchin' his claes?
Ach! his porrritch was caul', they'd forgotten the saut,
There was owre muckle meal on the tap.
Was this a' the buttermilk, far was his speen,
An' fa had been bitin' his bap?"
His pints wasna tied, an' the backs o' his lugs
Nott some sma' attention as weel—
But it wasna as gin it was Sabbath, ye ken,
An' onything does for the squeel.
Wi' his piece in his pooch he got roadit at last,
Wi' his beuks an' his skaalie an' sklate,
Gin the wag-at-the-wa' in the kitchie was slaw—
Weel, it wasna his wyte he was late.

3.

The fite-fuskered cat wi' her tail in the air
 Convoyed him as far as the barn,
 Syne, munchin' his piece, he set aff by his leen,
 Tho' nae very willin', I'se warn'.
 The cairt road was dubby, the track thro' the wid,
 Altho' maybe langer was best,
 But when loupin' the dyke a steen chackert flew oot,
 An' he huntit a fyle for her nest.
 Syne he cloddit wi' yowies a squirrel he saw
 Teetin' roon fae the back o' a tree,
 An' jinkit the "Gamie," oot teeming his girns—
 A ragie aul' billie was he.
 A' this was a hinner; an' up the moss side
 He ran noo at siccana rate
 That he fell i' the heather an' barkit his shins,
 Sae it wasna his wyte he was late.

4.

Astride on a win'-casten larick he sat
 An' pykit for rosit to chaw,
 Till a pairtrick, sair frichtened, ran trailin' a wing
 Fae her cheepers to tryst him awa'.
 He cried on the dryster when passin' the mull,
 Got a lunt o' his pipe an' a news,
 An' his oxter pooch managed wi' shillans to full—
 A treat to tak' hame till his doos.
 Syne he waded the lade an' crap under the brig
 To hear the gigs thunner abeen,
 An' a rotten plumped in an' gaed sweemin' awa'
 Afore he could gaither a steen.
 He hovered to herrie a foggie bee's byke
 Nae far fae the mole-catcher's gate,
 An' the squeel it was in or he'd coontit his stangs—
 But it wasna his wyte he was late.

5.

He tried on his taes to creep ben till his seat,
 But the snuffy aul' Dominie saw,
 Sneckit there in his dask like a wyver that waits
 For a flee in his wob on the wa';
 He tell't o' his tum'le, but fat was the eese
 Wi' the mannie in sic an ill teen,
 An' fat was a wap wi' a spainyie or tag
 To hands that were hard as a steen?
 Noo, gin he had gruttan, it's brawly he kent
 Foo croose a' the lassies would craw,
 For the mornin' afore he had scattered their lames,
 An' dung doon their hoosies an' a'.
 Wi' a gully to hooie tho', soon he got ower
 The wye he'd been han'led by fate,
 It was coarse still an' on to be walloped like thon,
 When it wasna his wyte he was late.

6.

It's thirty year, said ye, it's forty an' mair,
 Sin' last we were lickit at squeel;
 The Dominie's deed, an' forgotten for lang,
 An' a' oor buik learnin' as weel.
 The size o' a park—wi' the gushets left oot—
 We'll guess geyan near, I daur say;
 Or the wecht o' a stot, but we wouldna gang far
 Gin we tried noo the coontin' in "Gray".
 "Effectual Callin'" we canna rin thro'
 Wha kent it aince clear as the text,
 We can say "Man's Chief En'" an' the shorter "Commands,"
 But fat was the "Reasons Annexed"?
 Oor heads micht be riddels for a' they haud in
 O' Catechis, coontin' or date,
 Yet I'll wauger we min' on the mornin's lang syne
 When it wasna oor wyte we were late.

*CHARLES MURRAY.

The Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association.



OW that the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association in Aberdeen has become a matter of past history, and is generally recognized as having been eminently successful, it may perhaps be admitted that when the invitation of the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine Branch was first definitely accepted by the Association, there were some expressions of anxiety among the Aberdeen members in regard to their ability to carry out satisfactorily all the duties to be laid upon them in connexion with the Meeting. The Branch is not a very large one, numbering little over two hundred members, and these are scattered over a large area, and have few opportunities of maintaining touch with each other; not much over one-third of their number are resident in Aberdeen. With a reasonable expectation of a visit of from twelve to fifteen hundred members of the Association, many accompanied by wives and daughters, it was realized that strong and systematic efforts must be made some months in advance to cope successfully with all the details necessary to make the Meeting at once a pleasant social function and a useful scientific gathering.

The first and probably most important essential in such a Meeting is the selection of a suitable President. In this no difficulty whatever presented itself. With one voice, with absolute unanimity, the Branch decided that the only possible President for such an occasion was the Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen. Sir Alexander Ogston stood out pre-eminently as the one man in the North of Scotland whose presidency would alike shed lustre on the Meeting and guarantee its success. As a surgeon his reputation is world-wide; as a teacher a large number of the Branch had passed through his hands during their student days, and were enthusiastically loyal to his training and methods; and by every member of the Branch he was known and appreciated not only for his services to the Uni-

versity in which he had been long a professor, but also for his patriotic and invaluable assistance to the Empire during the Egyptian and South African wars. When with some difficulty the Branch succeeded in inducing Sir Alexander Ogston to accept the position of President, every member felt that a great advance had been made towards the ultimate successful organization of the Meeting.

As the location for a gathering of this character, Aberdeen has some advantages, and some drawbacks. Among the advantages may be mentioned a Town Council noted for its hospitality to visitors; the buildings of Marischal College eminently suited to the accommodation of general and sectional meetings; its Music Hall and adjacent rooms specially arranged for large social functions; and the picturesque and historically interesting country surrounding it west, south and north.

The main drawback which presented itself at an early stage of the arrangements was the deficiency of hotel accommodation. In this respect Aberdeen is a city of transit rather than of residence; and when a register of available rooms in hotels here was drawn up, it was found that it would be quite impossible to rely upon these alone to accommodate more than a comparatively small section of the anticipated visitors. Even with the addition of a considerable number of private lodgings available, the difficulty was not met to the extent of much more than one-half the requirements.

In this emergency an appeal was made through a General Committee to the hospitality of the citizens. This received a most gratifying response; and as a result it was possible to say at the conclusion of the Meeting that not one intending visitor had been kept back by any insurmountable difficulty in finding a temporary residence.

As was natural in a University with a large and distinguished medical school, every assistance was given by its authorities in the organization of the Meeting, and in the promotion of its social success. The classrooms of Marischal College were devoted to sectional meetings; the Mitchell Hall to the larger meetings; the Students' Union supplied necessary refreshments; and the large Anatomical department afforded ample accommodation for the Annual Exhibition. All the departmental museums were thrown open to the visitors.

The detailed arrangements for the Meeting were carried out by an Executive Committee assisted by nine Subcommittees, which during a period of about six weeks prior to the Meeting worked energetically and harmoniously to promote its success, their work being co-ordinated

by the Executive Committee and the two Secretaries of the Local Branch. A Ladies' Subcommittee was also created to arrange more particularly for the entertainment of the lady relatives of visiting members of the Association, and the result of their work was highly appreciated and extensively utilized, the provision of motor drives to interesting places in the neighbourhood, and the arrangement of outdoor games being largely taken advantage of.

The Meeting was formally opened on Tuesday, 28 July, and on the evening of that day the President delivered his address to a large audience in the Music Hall. Presidential addresses vary much in character and subject. Sometimes they take the form of a general review of progress in one or more of the sciences which form the substratum of medicine and surgery; sometimes some special branch to which the President of the year has devoted his attention is chosen for exposition and criticism; sometimes more general questions relating to the medical profession are selected for discussion. Sir Alexander Ogston made a somewhat novel departure in choosing for his subject the history of the Medical School in the University of Aberdeen, a school which dates from the foundation of the University in 1495, when it was ordained that among the Professors should be a Professor of Medicine.

The address commenced with a most interesting historical description of the condition of Scotland at the period preceding the foundation of the University by Bishop Elphinstone, followed by a vivid picture of Aberdeen and its vicinity during the reign of James IV. After describing how a traveller from the south would reach Aberdeen, perhaps from Bervie, only by undertaking a weary ride of seventy miles or more over uninhabited moors by rough hill tracks, he told how he would enter on the northern bank of the Dee a small town of 1500 or 2000 inhabitants, who carried on their Continental trade in ships of 20 or 40 tons burden, exporting salmon and herring in large quantities. He went on to relate what provision for learning had already been made in the town, referring to its Grammar School, which at the date of the foundation of the University had already been in existence for more than two hundred years. The life and work of Bishop Elphinstone, whom the president described as the greatest benefactor of the city, was portrayed at length, and his many-sided character illustrated, reference being specially made to his restoration of the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen and the erection of what is now known as the Old Bridge of Dee; and the address concluded with an account of the greatest work

of his life, the foundation of King's College and the University of Aberdeen, which included in it the first foundation of a chair of Medicine in the British Islands. The address was illuminated with many vivid historical sketches drawn from the antiquarian researches to which the President has devoted much of the comparative leisure he has enjoyed since his retirement from the Professorship of Surgery in the University.

On the following day the various Sections commenced their meetings in the class-rooms of Marischal College. It is illustrative of the many-sided character of the medical profession that it has been found necessary to create no less than fifteen Sections in order adequately to group and differentiate the various papers and discussions. Specialism in Medicine and Surgery is represented in such Sections as those of Diseases of Children, Electro-therapeutics and Radiology, Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology, Neurology and Psychological Medicine, Ophthalmology, Dermatology and Gynaecology. Sciences ancillary to Medicine include Anatomy and Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology, and Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The wider relations of the medical profession to the State were dealt with in the Sections of Medical Sociology, Naval and Military Medicine and Surgery, State Medicine, and Tropical Medicine.

It will be readily understood that the papers and discussions in most of the Sections enumerated were of a character mainly interesting only to the medical profession. But in two of the Sections at least questions of much importance to every one interested in social progress were introduced and debated at considerable length. In the Section of Medical Sociology the question of a State Medical Service as an alternative to the Panel System instituted under the National Health Insurance Act attracted much attention, and very varying views were put forward and argued with considerable enthusiasm. The Panel System established under the Act of 1911 and in active work since January, 1912, is now familiar both to the profession and to the public; and sufficient time has elapsed since its initiation to enable a fair judgment to be formed of its advantages and defects. That it has rendered medical aid available for a considerable number of the poorer classes of the community who before its establishment suffered not infrequently from the absence of timely medical advice is undoubted. It has done this, and supplied them with the necessary appliances and medicines; and at the same time so far as possible retained for them freedom of choice in their

medical attendants, and created a sense of self-respect and independence. It must be admitted also that the system has remunerated the medical profession in a fairly liberal manner for the kind of work which before the Act was often done gratuitously, and invariably for inadequate fees. On the other hand it is urged against it that it is very deficient both in respect of excluding from its sphere of action wives and children, and in making no provision for specially skilled attention and consultation where operative surgery or exceptional special knowledge is required in diagnosis and treatment, the Panel practitioner being obliged to provide only what is termed ordinary medical treatment.

It is also pointed out that under the Panel System there is strong inducement for popular medical practitioners to undertake the treatment of too many Panel patients, thus subjecting themselves to the alternative of habitual overwork, or of insufficient attention to their patients. The view was expressed almost unanimously that if the Panel System is continued, it must be extended in the near future to wives and children, at of course a very much increased charge on the Insurance funds and the Treasury.

On the side of a State Medical Service in place of a Panel Service, by which is meant generally a service of doctors organized by the State, and devoting their lives to the work, with salaries and promotion on a fixed scale on parallel lines to the Navy and Army Medical Services, and with pensions at a fixed age or after a certain number of years, arguments were adduced to demonstrate its superiority both as regards the public and the medical profession. It was pointed out that in a State service all specialties could without difficulty be provided for; that the older and more experienced medical men would be in a position to act as consultants; that as the salaries would be fixed there would be no inducement to doctors to undertake more work than could be efficiently performed by them; and that by taking advantage of the special qualifications of particular doctors the general efficiency of the medical service would be considerably enhanced.

From the doctors' point of view the apparent advantages included fixed incomes from the commencement of their work with gradual increments, probably greater regularity of hours of work and periods of leisure, definite annual vacations, supply of substitutes during illness, and very possibly leave of absence occasionally for considerable periods for further study.

Some of those who advocated this system apparently did so on the

ground that it might afford a commencement to a much wider State organization concerned with the health of the population, presided over, as was suggested, by a Minister of Health. It must be admitted that at present there is great want of co-ordination of the various medical services which are more or less controlled by different departments of the State. As illustrative of this it may be pointed out that the health of infants is supervised by local Medical Officers of Health through their Health Visitors, all of whom are responsible in the first place to the County or Town Council, and in the second place to the Local Government Board; that when the children become of school age they pass under the School Medical Officer, who is directly responsible to the School Board or County Committee of Education, and behind that to the Education Department, unless the children happen to be affected by some notifiable infectious disease, when they again revert to the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health; and when they arrive at the age when they become insured persons they select a Panel doctor, who carries on his work under the supervision and instruction of the National Health Insurance Commissioners. If they enter a factory they have to be inspected by a doctor specially appointed by and responsible to the Home Secretary. If they suffer from tuberculosis in any form, if insured under the Act of 1911, they are assisted by the Insurance Committee under the instructions of the Commissioners; if they are not insured persons it is the duty of the Local Health Authority to deal with them through the Medical Officer of Health, acting under the Local Government Board. If, suffering from tuberculous disease and insured, the Insurance Committee consider them suitable for Sanatorium treatment, this has to be provided by the Local Health Authority or in some other manner, the Insurance Committees not being allowed under the Act to provide sanatoria. Any recommendation by a Panel doctor through the Insurance Committee for Sanatorium treatment may be negatived by the Tuberculosis Officer, an official of the Public Health Department, if he disagrees with the diagnosis or proposed treatment of the Panel doctor. In addition to the services just mentioned there is of course the large body of medical practitioners employed by and responsible to the Parish Councils and the Local Government Board.

These instances are sufficient to demonstrate both the wide connexion of the medical profession with various Departments of the State, and the field there is for schemes of co-ordination; but it is not

intended therefore to suggest that unification is urgently called for or would be of unmitigated benefit. The present system or absence of system has grown out of the historical development of administration in this country, and is illustrative of our national tendency to develop on lines already in existence, and to ignore what are considered more logical methods ; possibly also our unwillingness to "scrap" anything which is working fairly well ; and perhaps also our reluctance to establish a new State Department which might develop a somewhat tyrannical spirit. It was observed that, not unnaturally, the strongest advocates of a State Service were those whose political leanings were rather towards State Socialism in other respects.

In this Section also, the duty of the State towards the Early Environment of the Child was discussed on the initiative of Dr. Leslie Mackenzie, the Medical Member of the Scotch Local Government Board, a well-known graduate of our University. His paper was mainly designed to call attention to the desirability of supervision of the early life of children, and suggested that such care should commence in the pre-natal stage with provision for the assistance of the mother during pregnancy, when required, and should continue throughout the first years of the child's life. He advocated the establishment of clinics for expectant mothers, and schools for actual mothers under the direction of the Board of Education. Through the Public Health Department and its Health Visitors, and with the aid of infant clinics, he proposed to guide the mothers in the care of their children and watch over their health ; and he expressed himself in favour of further supervision of milk supplies in order to provide in suitable quantity clean, and, when necessary, prepared, milk for the nourishment of infants. For delicate young children he advocated the provision by Health Authorities of open-air holiday and convalescent homes ; and the necessity for stricter supervision of overcrowded and insanitary houses.

In the discussion which followed there was general agreement as to the objects to be aimed at in the promotion of the health of the community ; but a somewhat pronounced tendency to avoid the difficult question of enforcing them by compulsory measures. That is one of the problems of the present day. Manifest neglect, wilful exposure, obviously insufficient clothing, and food can be dealt with under the Children's Act of 1908 ; but how is the careless mother to be treated who from insufficiency or thoughtlessness supplies her infant with improper food, and neglects all sanitary requirements in her home ?

She will not attend a School for Mothers, nor bring her baby to an infant clinic until it is so ill that advice and assistance may be useless. Here exists a problem the solution of which seems to be only in the creation of a higher moral tone throughout the community.

In the Section of State Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence several papers were devoted to the discussion of various phases of the large question of Tuberculosis, viewed both in administrative and curative aspects. It is perhaps not remarkable that in the consideration of a problem so wide and so difficult, there should be exhibited very great divergence of view on different points. The value of sanatorium treatment, the class of cases for which it is specially suitable, the organization and management of tuberculosis dispensaries, the range of usefulness of tuberculin, the after-care of patients who have suffered from tubercle, were all ventilated at full length, and if very little advance was made towards general agreement, at least much material for informed judgment was placed before the Section. By those who favoured a wide extension of sanatorium treatment it was urged that the provision of one bed for every five thousand of the population, as suggested in what is known as the Astor report, was absurdly inadequate, and that at least four times that number would not do more than meet the requirements. Of course the amount of accommodation required is governed very largely by the average duration of residence, and in regard to this much divergence of view manifested itself. By some the opinion was expressed that the greatest value of sanatoria is due to their educational influence, and that accordingly a comparatively short residence of a few weeks is sufficient. An obvious retort is that this method of education is exceedingly expensive, and would be much more useful if it was given during health in order to prevent tuberculosis than after the advent of the disease to assist in the treatment. Much emphasis was laid on the necessity of careful selection of cases when prolonged sanatorium treatment is to be afforded. The use of tuberculin was advocated strongly by some of those present, partly as an alternative to sanatorium treatment, and partly as an adjuvant. What is called domiciliary treatment as carried out by many Insurance Committees seemed to be considered by many very unsatisfactory.

In the Section of Surgery one subject for discussion was introduced of considerable popular interest. The general dislike of being rendered unconscious by an anaesthetic preliminary to an operation is well known to the medical profession as accounting for much of the reluctance shown

by many invalids to operative proceedings for their cure. Of late years there has been a large extension of the use of local anaesthesia by various means, permitting of operation without pain and yet with absolute consciousness throughout; and the discussion following on a paper on the Evolution of the Shockless Operation demonstrated the very wide field of operative surgery in which local anaesthesia alone was necessary for the complete absence of pain or even discomfort throughout even lengthy operations.

The general programme of the Meeting as in former Meetings was based upon the Sectional work every forenoon, with afternoons devoted to recreative games, garden parties, and short excursions, and evenings to entertainment and the enjoyment of hospitality. Golf clubs and tennis clubs welcomed the visitors and organized competitions in which they were invited to join; and every afternoon there was a choice of garden parties to which invitations were issued on application. As the weather was propitious these were largely attended, and the visitors at all of them received a gracious and profuse hospitality worthy of the best traditions of Aberdeen. On one of the evenings the University gave a reception in Marischal College Buildings to all the visitors, and to the hosts who had come forward with offers of hospitality during the Meeting. The many University robes and brilliant uniforms produced a very striking effect in the setting of the beautiful oak work and handsome granite walls of the Mitchell Hall. On another evening the Branch gave a similar reception in the Music Hall Buildings, beautifully decorated for the occasion, and with the accommodation extended by the erection of a large pavilion in Golden Square, linked up with the Hall by a long canvas corridor, and brilliantly lighted with electric clusters.

Looking back on the activities of a very busy week, in the first place we are struck with the admirable organization of the Reception Rooms in the Advocates' Hall, kindly lent to the Association by the Society of Advocates. Here names of visitors were registered, daily journals issued, postal facilities offered, centres of information arranged, and cards of invitation for various garden parties and other functions issued. Reading and writing rooms were also provided within these buildings and a staff of shorthand writers and typists organized.

The quadrangle of Marischal College afforded a centre where many old students of the University met daily and renewed old friendships, on their way to and from the various Sections, which met in the class-

rooms surrounding it. At the foot of the staircase under the portico, the Annual Exhibition was arranged in the rooms of the Anatomical Department. Here were to be seen the most recent apparatus for the treatment of disease by light, heat, and electricity, as well as a display of new surgical instruments and applicances ; and every division was supervised by competent and obliging agents always ready to explain and demonstrate the principles and the uses of their exhibits. Surgical dressings, and antiseptic preparations of various kinds had their place in the Exhibition, as well as one or two bookstalls supplied with the latest books in medical and surgical science.

The buildings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in King Street were during the week lent to the Ladies' Committee, and thoroughly utilized by them for the entertainment of lady visitors. A bureau of information was established where excursions could be arranged and games organized ; the library was utilized as a reading and writing room ; and the large hall was comfortably furnished as a lounge and conversation *salon*, and afternoon tea served there daily under the supervision of members of the Committee. From here every forenoon motor-car excursions to various places of interest in the surrounding country were arranged in cars lent by members of the medical profession and other residents in town. It may justly be remarked that no part of the arrangements for the success of the Meeting was carried out more efficiently than that which fell within the sphere of the Ladies' Committee.

It has been a matter for much congratulation since that no shadow of an impending war fell on the Meeting to obscure its brightness and diminish its success. Within three days after its conclusion the war-cloud burst ; and many of those who had taken an active part in its organization were summoned to share in the mobilization which immediately followed the declaration of war. Their work had been completed, and they were in a position to congratulate themselves that it had resulted in a Meeting generally admitted to have been at least as successful as any of the former eighty-one Annual Meetings recorded in the past history of the British Medical Association.

ALBERT WESTLAND.

PRO PATRIA.

Lord, while for all mankind we pray,
 Of every clime and coast,
O hear us for our native land,—
 The land we love the most.

Our fathers' sepulchres are here,
 And here our kindred dwell ;
Our children too ;—how should we love
 Another land so well !

O guard our shores from every foe,
 With peace our borders bless ;
With prosperous times our cities crown,
 Our fields with plenteousness.

Unite us in the sacred love
 Of knowledge, truth and Thee ;
And let our hills and valleys shout
 The songs of liberty.

Lord of the nations, thus to Thee
 Our country we commend ;
Be Thou her refuge and her trust,
 Her everlasting friend.

J. R. WREFORD.

οστοι ἔγωγε

ἢς γαῖης δύναμαι γλυκερώτερον ἄλλο ιδέσθαι.

Homer, *Od. ix. 27-28.*

Ω ΠΑΤΕΡ οὐρανίων θυητῶν τ' ἐπεὶ εὐχόμεθ' ἐσθλὰ
πᾶσιν οἱ εἰσι βροτοῖς παντοδαπῆς ἐπὶ γῆς,
κέκλυθι νῦν δὴ καὶ τριφιλήτῳ πατρίδι γαίῃ
προφρονέως ἡμῶν τοιάδε λισσομένων.
ἔνθα γὰρ ἴδρυνται θῆκαι προγόνων αἰδοίων,
ἔνθα τ' ἐνοικοῦσιν σύγγονοι ἡδὲ τόκοι,
νηπίαχοι παιδεῖς—τί ποτ' ἀν γλυκερώτερον ἄλλο
ἡμῖν οἰκείου τοῦδε γένοιτο πέδον;
τοίσιδ', ἄναξ, ὁρίοις ἀπάμυνον Ἀρῆα ἔργα,
εἰρήνην τε δίδου τῇ χθονὶ μειλιχίην,
ἀστεσι δὲ στεφάνωμ' ὅλβου πολύχρυσον ὅπασσον,
καρποφόρους τε γύνας δὸς καλύκεσσι βρύειν.
καὶ πέρι μέν σ' ἀγαπῷμεν ὁμοφρονέοντες ἄπαντες,
τὴν δ' ἵερὴν σοφίην σὺν δέ τ' ἀληθοσύνην.
εὐκέλαδοι δ' ἐν ὅρεσσι νάπαις τ' ἡχοῖν ἀοιδαί,
ὅρθιαι ἴμερτῆς μολπαὶ ἐλευθερίης.
ἄδ' ἄρα σοί, πάντων ἐθνέων ἀρχηγὲ μέγιστε,
ἡμετέρην φρουρεῖν πατρίδα γῆν δίδομεν,
ἄλλὰ σύ γ' ἵσθ' ἡμῖν ἀλκή τ' ἐλπίς τε βεβαία
τοῖσιν ἐν ἀργαλέοις, εὐμενέτης τ' ἐσ ἀεί.

J. HARROWER.

A Student's Expenses at King's College in 1801.



T was in October, 1801, that a young man of eighteen years left the paternal "but and ben" in the parish of Mortlach, and made his way on foot to Old Aberdeen to try the Bursary Competition, his sole hope of future dalliance with the Humanities and Mathematics. As he tells us, he had been studying Arithmetic since '97 with Mr. Thomson, the parish schoolmaster, and another entry in his well-pre-

served diary mentions that he began Latin at Candlemas '98. These must have been the principal subjects at the Comp. in those days, and A. B. had worked hard at them for three years and to some purpose.¹ To the delight of his teacher, whose letter of congratulation and good advice is still preserved, A. B. was declared fourth Bursar after a two-days' sitting, and he was enrolled a Bajan on 26 October. What the amount of the fourth bursary was we are not told, but the sum reverting to him after payment of the class fees was exactly £3 2s.

To meet the outlays of the session he received £4 from his father, £5 from his uncle (who had walked to Aberdeen with him), 5s. from his mother and 15s. from other sources, and this sum proved to be equal to the outlays during the five months' residence in Aberdeen and left a few shillings over.

All money transactions are noted in A. B.'s cash-book with precision. The entries afford an interesting contrast to the outlays of a present-day student at Arts, and they are, probably, a unique record of a student's expenditure a century ago, and would not have been so carefully registered but for the fact that A. B. was a borrower, and had contracted to repay loans at a later period. That he fulfilled this obligation his journal shows.

Coming now to figures, we find that the most expensive outfit was the Gown, which cost £1 7s. 7½d. plus 4s. 6d. for making, so that red flannel and velvet must have been costly in 1801. We wonder, too, at the disbursement of 7s. 6d. for a hat, but this was evidently meant to replace an older "tile," doubtless a rustic one, which he had vainly sought to make presentable by allowing it a "dressing" at 1s. and a new strap at 5d. Spats were *de rigueur* surely, for the thrifty lad

¹ The student A. B. graduated in 1805, and was for fifty-three years schoolmaster in a Deeside parish.

must launch out 1s. 7d. for these foot warmers, and 3s. 3d. for cotton stockings, but how many of the latter we are not told. Mitts figure at 2d., and as these personal embellishments could never show to advantage without smooth chin and trimmed locks, we note that three visits were made to the barber for haircutting at a penny each operation, and that a razor was obtained at the ridiculously low clearance price of 4½d. Soap for the same, no doubt a special recommendation of the artist, one halfpenny only! Matriculation in those early days cost the trifle of 1s. 6d., and the "Public Examination," which perhaps refers to the Class or Degree tests, no more than 2s. 6d. Evidently the labour of correcting papers was not very remunerative to the Professors in 1801.

The classrooms were warmed by a modest dip into the pockets of the pewholders, 1s. 6d. being charged to each. Apparently there was a students' society of some sort, for the "Lobby and Society" called for 3s. No great number of text-books was demanded by the Professors. A. B.'s purchases consisted of a Homer at 2s. 10d., two dictionaries—one by Coles, the other by Entick—at 4s. 10d. the brace, a Euclid at 3s. 6d., a Bible at 2s. 7d. and a gazetteer at 8s. 1d. This last volume, at a ruinous price for one with depleted exchequer, was not invested in without the best of reasons. Geography was compulsory at King's a century ago, and it continued to be taught to the Semis, for there is an indication of this in the accounts of the following session, where 4s. 6d. is charged against "Guthrie's Geographical Grammar".

Poor as our Bajan was, he did not forget the calls of charity, and he notes 1s. 5d. for this object and 6d. for the Infirmary. Some time about the middle of the course there was a "Collectania Minora" to which he subscribed 2s. and later on came a "C. Majora" which drew 8s. 6d. from his purse.

Now for his living expenses during five months. Before examining these critically in all their modesty, it should be remembered that country lads brought with them, or had sent by carrier, oatmeal, potatoes, eggs, such occasional luxuries as a fowl, a rabbit or a few pounds of meat from the Yule "mairt". It was also the custom to send from home a large basin or "cogue" of boiled sowens, which, if well covered up, would "keep" for several days. A. B.'s board figured up to £6 5s. with 12s. 6d. room-rent additional. Shoe cleaning, 2s. 6d., washing 2s. 11d., candles (at 6s. 6d. per stone) 3s. 9d., and a few other odds and ends bring the sum total of the first year's outlays to £12 12s., leaving a balance of 8s. 7½d. in hand. Who shall say that this was not a frugal life under the shadow of the ancient seat of learning?

JOHN DON.

Reviews.

MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO THE PRESENT DAY. By G. H. Mair. London: Williams & Norgate. Pp. ix + 310. 6s. net.

IT is right that literature should be viewed from various standpoints. We all know—some of us only too well—the manual on English literature written with one eye on the examination room and equipped with all manner of biographical and historical details. Such things Mr. Mair eschews, for he “aims at maintaining an individual point of view, at laying stress on ideas and tendencies rather than at recording facts and events”. Consequently, dates are comparatively rare. In Mr. Mair's previous work—in the Home University Library—of which the present volume is an expansion, the absence of dates throughout the text was compensated for by a chronological table; and a similar help might well have been provided here. A reader may find it difficult to place Chaucer historically when the only note of time is that “across nearly five centuries Dickens and Chaucer join hands”.

Mr. Mair has, however, produced a valuable and vigorous body of criticism of a very stimulating type, marked by freshness and independence of judgment. Particularly interesting and felicitous are his remarks on ballads, on euphuism, on classic and romantic, on the novel. These and other passages proclaim his scholarship, his taste and his skill. For many the worth of his work will especially lie in the opposition it may provoke. Not that we mean to traverse any of Mr. Mair's judgments. On literature thought is free; and merely to set opinion against opinion is often a profitless task. An instance of apparent inconsistency, however, may be mentioned. “Tennyson,” we are told on page 240, “represents more fully than any other poet this essential spirit of the age. If it be true, as has been often asserted, that the spirit of an age is to be found best in the work of lesser men, his complete identity with the thought of his time is in itself evidence of his inferiority to his contemporary, Browning.” Yet two pages before, Browning is declared to be “the poet who more than all others represents the essential spirit of his age”. Do we, then, by a similar line of reasoning conclude that Browning in his turn is inferior to Tennyson?

Of several misprints two call for note. On page 39, “fifteenth century” should be “sixteenth”. On page 104, *Quin sit comoedia*, quoted as from the prologue to “Every Man Out of His Humour,” is false Latin. It should be *Quid sit comoedia*. See Brinsley Nicholson's edition (Mermaid Series), Act III, Scene 1.

A word of praise must be bestowed on the attractiveness of the sixteen characteristic portraits.

W. MURISON.

HEREDITY, EVOLUTION, AND VITALISM: Some of the Discoveries of Modern Research into These Matters—Their Trend and Significance. By Ronald Campbell Macfie, M.A., M.B., C.M. Author of "Air and Health"; "Romance of Medicine"; "Science, Matter and Immortality"; "Granite Dust"; "New Poems," etc. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. Pp. 302.

MANY books have been written concerning organic evolution which have, artistically at least, failed of their purpose,—being cold, matter of fact, and a little tedious. They lack the evolutionist spirit, they do not make us feel the greatness of the movement, they fail to suggest the surpassing wonder. But there is no fault of this sort in Dr. Macfie's book, for it is written with enthusiasm and insight, and we think it is successful in communicating something of that thrill which the study of the world's becoming should surely give us. In his vivid exposition Dr. Macfie introduces his readers to the unseen world that lies below the material things that every one knows, to the inimitability of the living organism with its myriad unrest, to the microcosm of the cell, to the self-manifestation which we call development, to the puzzles of sex and heredity, variation and selection. The book is good reading; it has a style and point of view of its own; it is successful in making difficult sets of facts clear; it often gives us the gist of great discoveries in a few telling sentences.

Dr. Macfie is a thoroughgoing vitalist, indeed a "panpsychist," believing that "the most elementary processes and proceedings of living matter are the processes and proceedings of mind". He is an evolutionist, but not a Darwinian, for he thinks (mistakenly, we believe) that "recent biological discoveries have quietly undermined the foundations of Darwinism". Like most of us, he has theories of his own which appear indescribably quaint to other people; thus he believes in "the full-grown parturition of various multicellular forms," arising as saltations from diverse centres of vital force, independent even in the fire-mist. In fact, as we get near the end of the book, we find that Dr. Macfie is not so thoroughgoing an evolutionist as we had at first supposed, for seems hardly relevant), the author is reactionary to an extreme. As an expositor he seeks to open up the possibility of believing in special creations, Man's included. In this and in his attitude to the feminist movement (which sition of the present state of evolution-theory, the book is valuable; in its conclusion that "Darwinism is dead" it is, in our judgment, erroneous. It appears to us to be strongest in its appreciation of the uniqueness of life.

J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF OLD CHARING. THE HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL OF SAINT MARY RONCEVALL. ELEANOR OF CASTILE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, AND THE MONUMENTS ERECTED IN HER MEMORY. By James Galloway, A.M., M.D. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. Pp. 82. 10s. 6d. net.

DR. GALLOWAY is the senior physician and a vice-president of Charing Cross Hospital, and it is pleasing to find him interested in other aspects of that institution than the merely professional. Most of us probably have no more knowledge of Charing Cross than the purely topographical conception of a place at the west end of the Strand, conspicuous by a station on one side and

a hospital on the other. But these buildings and many others in the neighbourhood occupy the site of a very ancient village, Charing or Cherring, and the hospital of to-day was preceded by a conventual establishment devoted to the care of the sick, which was founded in the time of Henry III. The history of this convent is given by Dr. Galloway in the first of the two papers in this little volume. It was an offshoot of a convent at Roncesvalles, in Spain, at the foot of a pass over the Pyrenees through which runs the road from Pamplona to Bayonne and Bordeaux. This road was the highway from France into Spain, and was traversed by military expeditions, peaceful travellers, and pilgrims, and in connexion with the convent there was a hospital for wayfarers. By gifts from princes, nobles, knights, and the common folk, the religious community at Roncesvalles became very wealthy, receiving property in England and Ireland from two Earls of Pembroke. From the younger of these two in particular it got a gift of "all his houses at Cherring, and the houses and curtilages adjoining them". Members of the community came over to England in 1229, and subsequently built on the land thus granted them on the Thames at Charing "their conventual dwelling" (dedicated to Saint Mary Roncevall), "their Hospital for the sick, and the Chapel by the riverside, which were to remain an important feature of London for over three hundred years". Dr. Galloway has gleaned many particulars regarding the Charing establishment, and woven them carefully into a very interesting narrative. The English clergy eventually obtained supremacy in the direction of the convent, and a "fraternity" was founded in 1475, which, however, was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1544—"not even the charitable deeds of the fraternity were sufficient to save them from dispersion". The site of the Convent and Hospital ultimately became the property of the Earls of Northumberland.

The subject of Dr. Galloway's second paper is one with the leading feature of which "every schoolboy" is supposed to be familiar. When Eleanor I of Castile, the consort of Edward I, died at Harby, near Lincoln, in 1290, the bereaved monarch had her body conveyed to London for interment in Westminster Abbey, and at each place where the funeral procession halted he afterwards erected a memorial cross—there were originally a dozen of them. The last stoppage was in the village of Charing, and the finest cross of all was erected here. It was pulled down by order of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1643; but when Charing Cross Station and the railway hotel above it were built in 1864-5 Mr. E. M. Barry had a St. Eleanor's Cross erected in the forecourt from a design of his own, founded on a study of the small number of the crosses which are still extant. Dr. Galloway furnishes particulars of all the crosses as well as of the original "Charing Cross," and also deals with other memorials of Queen Eleanor that were erected.

Small as the volume is, its preparation has involved very considerable historical research; and that such an exhaustive investigation of the two subjects treated should have been made by a busy professional man shows what may be accomplished in the keen pursuit of an interest outside one's ordinary occupation. Dr. Galloway's success may well encourage others to undertake work on similar lines. The volume, we are informed, is being sold for the benefit of Charing Cross Hospital.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY. By Francis W. Gray, M.A., D.Sc. London : Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

THIS is a collection of carefully-selected practical exercises, which reflects credit on the author and on the University of which he is a lecturer. The explanations accompanying each exercise are concise and at the same time very lucid, and give evidence of the experienced teacher. The diagrams are evidently taken from apparatus with which the author has had to do in his laboratory practice. The student who works through this course must gain experience in careful scientific method, as well as an insight into many of the fundamental exercises of Physical Chemistry. Dr. Gray's mathematical training and knowledge are shown to advantage in the opening chapter on Accuracy, which is both interesting and instructive.

CHARLES MCLEOD.

THE FIXATION OF ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN. By Joseph Knox, D.Sc. London : Gurney & Jackson.

IN this Chemical monograph Dr. Knox has condensed a wealth of reading in a manner possible only to one possessed of an accurate knowledge of chemical theory and practice. The utilization of atmospheric nitrogen is an interesting problem, both technical and theoretical. The valuable bibliography attached to the monograph will enable any reader to amplify the suggestive information here provided for him. The University of Aberdeen is fortunate in the possession of a lecturer who can produce a work of such high merit.

CHARLES MCLEOD.

THE LAYMAN'S BOOK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1914. Edited by the Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Tibbermore. Edinburgh : J. Gardner Hitt. Pp. vi + 182.

THIS is now a familiar and exceedingly serviceable annual publication, which for the third year in succession has been brought out under the editorial supervision of one of our graduates, the Rev. Harry Smith of Tibbermore. It will suffice to say that it contains thoroughly adequate reports of the proceedings of the General Assembly, in a form very handy for reference, each day's proceedings being prefaced by a briskly-written sketch by the editor. An admirable portrait of the Moderator, Professor Nicol, D.D., forms the frontispiece.

Books received and notices postponed :—

"Studies in the Odyssey," by J. A. K. Thomson, M.A. (Clarendon Press); "The German Lyric," by John Lees, M.A., D. Litt. (Dent & Sons); "Holidays in Sweden," by J. Bentley Philip, M.A. (Skeffington & Son); and "Columbia," by Frederick Paul Keppel (American Branch of the Oxford University Press).

University Topics.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.



HE war in Europe has seriously affected the University and its work in several ways, both directly and indirectly. Large numbers of graduates and undergraduates, it is highly pleasing to record, have patriotically and cheerfully devoted themselves to the service of the country in the present national emergency. Hospital work, in particular, is being extensively discharged by many of our medical professors, lecturers, and assistants, and also by the numerous body of medical practitioners belonging to the Royal Army Medical Corps. Quite apart from that, however, a highly satisfactory response has been made to the call of the War Office for candidates for temporary surgeonships in the Army, or for commissions in the various branches of the military forces. Over a hundred graduates came forward, applying for commissions in the Special Reserve of Officers, the Territorial Forces, and the new Army now being organized by Lord Kitchener. They included many graduates who are fully qualified medical practitioners, and who were accepted for temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C.; several of them graduated only this year. Besides these, a considerable number of medical students of the third year and upwards volunteered for service as dressers at the various military hospitals in France and in this country. Seventy-nine students are enrolled for the course of instruction for cadets of the medical units of the Officers' Training Corps. At an early stage of the movement which has produced these excellent results, it was intimated that, as regards those students whose courses at the University are not yet completed, the Senatus will do everything in its power to secure that their academic interests shall not be prejudiced by their service to the nation in the present crisis.

A provisional list has been drawn up of University men who are on service in His Majesty's Forces in any capacity. The list is not complete, returns from some units not having come in. A copy is issued with this number of the REVIEW, mainly for the purpose of eliciting fuller and more accurate information; and it is desired that such information be forwarded to the Principal without delay. The following is a summary of the provisional list:—

Graduates who held commissions in the regular army before mobilization—Navy Medical Service, seventeen; Royal Army Medical Corps, fifty-one; Indian Medical Service, thirty-four; other services, seven	109
[Besides these, over seventy graduates and alumni holding commissions are on the retired list. Of alumni, not graduates, holding commissions, only five are as yet known.]	
Graduates who held commissions in the Territorial Force before mobilization (ninety-eight of them in the R.A.M.C.)	133
Chaplains (Army, three; Territorial Force, sixteen)	19
Graduates who have obtained commissions since mobilization (sixty-four of them in connexion with the R.A.M.C.)	108
[Of alumni who have obtained commissions only five are as yet known.]	
Graduates who have enlisted (non-com. officers and privates)	32
[Of alumni who have enlisted only thirteen are as yet known.]	
Total number of graduates, commissioned and non-commissioned	<u>401</u>
Students who held commissions before mobilization	15
Students who have obtained commissions since mobilization	24
Students and intending students serving as non-commissioned officers or privates	<u>227</u>
Total students on active service	<u>266</u>
Total members of the University, commissioned or enlisted	<u>667</u>

Regarding the chaplains attached to the forces, it may be mentioned that Colonel the Rev. James Smith, B.D., has been appointed Chaplain to the First Scottish General Hospital. The full list of chaplains will be found in the provisional list.

The teaching work of the University has also been affected by the operations of the war. Mr. G. A. T. Davies, M.A. (Oxon.), Second Assistant to the Professor of Humanity and Lecturer in Roman History in the University, was, on the outbreak of the war, conducting researches in the history of Trajan's campaigns in Transylvania; he is now detained as a prisoner of war in Vienna. M. Jules Desseignet, Assistant to Dr. Scholle (and who recently was given the status of Lecturer on Modern French), was called to service with the French reservists; he is understood to be on duty at Belfort as an interpreter. Twenty-two other members of the teaching and research staffs of the University are on duty with the R.A.M.C. and Territorial forces, or attached to military hospitals; and, in addition to the Sacrist of Marischal College, who has been offered a commission as Quartermaster, four of the University servants have been called out on active service.

Sir Henry Norman, M.P., has organized and despatched to Wimereux, near Boulogne, an hospital which has been placed under the charge of Major H. M. W. Gray, who is accompanied by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lister; and four undergraduates of the University have gone with them to act as assistant operative surgeons.

Dr. Martin M. Cruickshank, M.B., B.Sc., who was doing clinical work at Munich, was interned on the race-course at Spandau, near Berlin, which has been formed into a prison camp, and occupied a horse-box along with other three men. He has now been released, however.

It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that the Committee of Management of the REVIEW is temporarily deprived of the assistance of its Secretary and its Treasurer, both of whom are now engaged in the higher duty of serving their King and country. The Secretary, Mr. Charles MacGregor—who at the outset threw himself with enthusiasm into the task of organizing the REVIEW, and whose services since have been of inestimable value—enlisted as an ordinary private in the Gordon Highlanders. This spirited action was prompted by the feeling that it was demanded by the gravity of the national crisis. His patriotic action deserves the highest praise.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

The installation of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine as Chancellor of the University took place in the Mitchell Hall on 8 July, the ceremony being combined with that of the ordinary summer graduation. It was unique in a way, all the heads of the University being present—the Chancellor; the Principal, Dr. George Adam Smith; and the Rector, Mr. Andrew Carnegie; along with the Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. The Rector presided. Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, Advocate, as Chairman of the Business Committee of the General Council, presented the Chancellor, remarking that Lord Elgin had achieved for himself a magnificent reputation as a statesman, an administrator, and an educationalist, and came to them with all the credentials which for centuries had recommended to the University the great Chancellors who had presided over her destinies.

The Principal then administered the oath of office in the following terms:—

“Ego, tactis sacris Dei evangeliis juramentum praesto corporale, me officio Cancellarii, hujus Universitatis, fideliter functurum; omnia statuta et constitutiones, quae in primaeva Collegii hujus fundatione continentur, inviolabiliter observaturum; singula dicti Collegii jura ac privilegia defensurum; ejusque commodum et utilitatem in omnibus juxta posse meum procuraturum. Ita me Deus adjuvet.”

Lord Elgin having repeated the oath, and having been formally welcomed by the Rector in three sentences, two of them noticeable for their brevity—“May your future not fail to copy your past. Beyond this nothing can be desired”—took the Chair, the students present joining in singing “Auld Lang Syne”. The conferring of degrees was then proceeded with, at the conclusion of which Lord Elgin delivered an address.

The Chancellor, in the course of his address, referred to the opportunities he had had of acquainting himself with University affairs. In 1875, he was recalled from Rome, whither he had gone after taking his degree at Oxford, to act as Assessor for the Rector of St. Andrews University, his distinguished relative, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster. On the expiry of his term of office, he was appointed Assessor for the Chancellor of the University, the then Duke of Argyll, and he held that post till he went to India as Viceroy in 1893. He was a member of the Educational Endowments Commission, which had to deal with over 1200 endowments, large and small, throughout Scotland; and he was subsequently appointed to the strong and important Commission which dealt with the Universities. Finally, he was invited by their Rector to take the Chairmanship of the Trust which he established for the benefit of the Scottish Universities.

The Chancellor was entertained at dinner by the University in the Portrait Gallery of the Mitchell Hall in the evening. The company numbered about 120.

The Principal presided, making a very felicitous speech in proposing the

toast of the evening—the health of the new Chancellor. Lord Elgin, he said, was the thirty-eighth Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen since the foundation of the University and King's College in the year 1494. On that foundation there had been twenty-three Chancellors, of whom the first ten, and afterwards, at a later period, four others, were Chancellors by right of their office as the Bishop of the diocese. The remaining nine were peers of the Scottish realm. There had been twelve Chancellors of Marischal College and University since 1593—six by hereditary right as Earls Marischal; the other six were peers. At the Union, the last two Chancellors continued their office together for a few months, and were succeeded by the Duke of Richmond (afterwards Duke of Richmond and Gordon), and then, in 1903, by their revered and beloved Chancellor, Lord Strathcona. The Principal selected for special eulogy Bishops Elphinstone, Gavin Dunbar, and Patrick Forbes, the fifth Earl Marischal, the "Premier" Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord Strathcona, incidentally mentioning that the tenth Earl Marischal was Chancellor (by hereditary right) at the same time as he sat as a student on the benches of Marischal College. In conclusion, the Principal, after extolling Lord Elgin's merits and qualifications, said it was a singular and happy fate that the 600th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn brought a Bruce to the Chancellorship of Aberdeen—brought a Bruce back to the city which was the first of Scottish burghs to welcome the Bruce, and to the county in which were first rallied the forces to that great victory that had for ever indissolubly linked the family name of their Chancellor with the liberty and the honour of the Scottish nation.

The Chancellor, in the course of his reply, repeated the promise he had given earlier in the day—that he would do his best to serve the University in any way that was open to him. He could not pretend that it would occur often, or that he should be able to do much; but at any rate the events of that day, and particularly the speech of the Principal, would never be forgotten by him.

Sir Henry Craik proposed "The University," to which the Rector replied. The Right Hon. Robert Farquharson of Finzean proposed "The City of Aberdeen," and Lord Provost Maitland responded. The proceedings closed with a toast to the Principal, proposed by Principal Iverach, who epitomized his subject as "a scholar, a gentleman, and a good fellow".

THE GENESIS OF THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The Rector, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, presided at the half-yearly dinner of the Aberdeen University Club, London, held at the Café Monico on 18 June. In the course of his speech proposing the toast of "Aberdeen University," Mr. Carnegie indulged in a few reminiscences of his connexion with Aberdeen as Rector and with the Scottish Universities. One interesting portion of his speech may be quoted:—

"My fellow-townsman, Lord Shaw, had written an article in one of the reviews which interested me, and a conference with him ensued. A report on the condition of the Scottish Universities had been made shortly before by high authorities, among them your present Chancellor and our Dunfermline neighbour, Lord Elgin. It was decided that a Commission should be appointed to manage my trust for the Universities of Scotland. A meeting was called in London for that purpose, after consultation with that most useful citizen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who was then Secretary of State for Scotland. The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, sat at one side of me, and, strange to say,

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was later Prime Minister, sat at the other side. Some of the conditions I had made aroused a little opposition when the clause was read which gave to the trustees a right to change their policy under changed conditions, judging for themselves when the change would be most advantageous. Lord Elgin objected to taking the responsibility involved by changing the terms of the deed, stating that he wished his duties clearly defined in order that he should know whether he was obeying them or not. He is a safe trustee and an earnest one. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman also raised this objection. I said to them that it was a hard matter to obtain trustees who would wisely legislate even for the present generation even Prime Ministers—looking at Arthur Balfour, the Premier—did not always succeed in doing so. This caused a smile. They finally agreed that a two-thirds majority should have the right to change the policy of the trust with changing times, and so it stands. I think the future is sure to prove its utility. In every gift I have given, I have followed that plan. I think I will get a mark among philanthropists for originating the idea that the trustees' successors should not be bound, but that they should be allowed to legislate according to their wisdom for existing conditions. Lord Shaw objected strongly to the last clause in the deed, which provides that if students who have been helped and graduated desired to return any of the fees advanced, they would be at liberty to do so, and thus preserve the sense of independence so dear to the Scot—the funds returned to be added to the amount available for fees. No feature of the gift gives me so much pleasure as this. Therefore, I cannot help intimating to you how pleased I am to find that my rival here—my Dunfermline friend, Lord Shaw—begins to believe that I was not altogether awry in making that provision. In the future, if ever I am to be reckoned a good commonsense man, it will largely stand upon that provision in which I did not bind my trustees."

THE CARNEGIE TRUST AND THE PAYMENT OF FEES.

A conference of delegates of the General Councils of the four Scottish Universities on the administration of the Carnegie Trust was held at Perth on 20 June. Twenty-five delegates were present, including from Aberdeen—Messrs. D. M. M. Milligan, Dr. Mackenzie Booth, W. B. Morren, the Rev. Dr. J. Gordon Murray, William Rae, Dr. Westland, and the Clerk of the General Council (Mr. P. J. Anderson). Mr. Milligan was called upon to preside.

As is now well-known, the Carnegie Trustees find themselves unable to pay the students' fees in full, and in their last report they stated the portions which beneficiaries may expect to receive. These are as follows:—

	Amount of Inclusive Fee for Curriculum.	Amount Paid by Carnegie Trust.
Arts: ordinary M.A.	£31 10	£27
" Honours	42 0	36
Science: B.Sc.	63 0	36
Medicine: M.B., Ch.B.	94 10	75
Law: LL.B.	31 10	18
Divinity	not fixed	18

Dr. Gordon Murray moved:—

"That the payment by the Carnegie Trustees under Clause B of only part fees to all student applicants, irrespective of their necessities, is injurious to the interests of the poorer students".

In the course of his speech, Dr. Murray criticized the action of the Carnegie Trustees in making the determining element in granting assistance a purely educational one. No such element as necessity, he said, came into play at all, and in this respect the Trustees stood alone in their method of disbursing money for helping the youth of Scotland to secure the advantages of higher education. They did not even ask the parent of the applicant to state whether he approved of the application of his son or daughter for pecuniary assistance towards their education. They dealt with the student alone. And human nature being what it is, the wonder was that greater inroads had not been made upon the resources of the Trust under Clause B, seeing that no discrimination is made amongst the applicants as to whether the assistance given by way of payment of fees was a matter of vital necessity to the recipient or was only to be spent on additional luxuries. Surely the experience the Trustees had already gained, and the fact that they had been compelled to limit the relief granted by them to part payment of the full fee, should convince them that a change of policy was urgently required. The action of the Universities in raising the fees, and the action of the Trustees in their indiscriminate treatment of the applicants, had seriously diminished the benefits Mr. Carnegie intended by his munificent bequest to confer on "the deserving and qualified youth of Scotland"—to quote the words of his trust deed—"to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier" to the enjoyment of the advantages of attendance at a University. It stood to reason, therefore, that some change of policy must be adopted, if the promise held out in the trust deed was to be implemented.

Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, seconded Dr. Murray's motion, which, after most of the delegates had expressed their views, was adopted unanimously.

After a brief adjournment for lunch, the conference took up the subject of the remedy to be suggested. Here considerable diversity of opinion was made manifest, but, after discussion, it was agreed to submit a certain resolution to each General Council for its consideration.

At its meeting on 17 October, the Aberdeen General Council adopted the resolution submitted by the Conference, and in accordance therewith have suggested to the Trustees that they introduce some method of ensuring that the beneficiaries are restricted to the class originally intended to be benefited.

For instance :—

(a) By drawing attention of all applicants and their parents and guardians to the following statement in Mr. Carnegie's Trust Deed :—

"One of the best means of my discharging that Trust is by rendering attendance at these Universities (of Scotland) and the enjoyment of their advantages more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages" ;

and in the relative letter by Mr Carnegie to the Earl of Elgin :—

"As your Lordship is aware, my desire throughout has been that no capable students should be debarred from attending the University on account of the payment of fees. I believe that the conditions of application ensure a sufficient standard of merit, and I hope that the honest pride for which my countrymen are distinguished, will prevent claims from those who do not require assistance, and that the invidious task of inquiring into the circumstances of each candidate need not be imposed upon the Trustees."

(b) By making the parents or guardians of the applicants parties to the

applications for a fee-grant, and asking them to declare that the assistance of the Trust is necessary to enable the applicants to attend the University.

(c) That the Trustees reserve powers to make inquiries into the circumstances of applicants in any special cases.

NEW EXAMINERS.

The following additional Examiners have been appointed by the Court :—
Mental philosophy—Professor G. Dawes Hicks, D.Litt., Professor of Philosophy, University College, London.

English language and literature—Mr. W. S. Mackie, M.A., lecturer in English, Hartley University College, Southampton.

Political economy—Professor S. I. Chapman, B.A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Manchester.

Geology—Mr. W. T. Gordon, M.A., D.Sc., lecturer in geology, King's College, University of London.

Mathematics and Natural philosophy—Mr. Adam Brand, M.A., London.

Pathology—Professor J. M. Beattie, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University of Liverpool.

Surgery—Mr. George L. Chiene, M.B., lecturer in surgery, Edinburgh School of Medicine.

Materia Medica—Mr. Frank J. Charters, M.D., Glasgow.

Divinity, Hebrew, and Biblical criticism—Rev. Professor J. A. Selbie, D.D., United Free Church College, Aberdeen.

Systematic theology and Church history—Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.A., B.D., minister of Crathie.

LECTURESHIP IN CELTIC.

The recent appointments of Aberdeen graduates to the Chair of Celtic in the University of Edinburgh and to the Lectureship on Celtic in the University of Glasgow, have again called attention to the fact that although Celtic is now included in the programmes for the Preliminary Examination, for the Bursary Competition, and for graduation in Arts, yet no provision for the study of the subject is made by the University of Aberdeen, which was founded explicitly to serve the interests of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland ("insulae boreales et montes"), and to which was assigned as its province by statutory enactment (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 107) a district including the peculiarly Celtic counties of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland.

So far back as 1896 the General Council brought under the notice of the University Court, as among the more pressing wants of the University, the establishment of a Lectureship in Celtic; but without effect. Again, at its meeting on 29 May, 1909, the General Council, on the motion of the then Convenor of the Business Committee, directed that a representation be made to the University Court that, for certain stated reasons, it is desirable to establish in the University a Lectureship in Celtic. When the new Treasury Grant to the University of £9000 per annum was first sanctioned in 1910, the University Court drew up a tentative scheme of allocation under which a sum of £300 per annum was assigned, from 1912 onwards, to a Lectureship in "Celtic Languages and Comparative Philology"; but when 1912 came round, the £300 was diverted to another purpose.

The General Council, at its meeting on 17 October, resolved to renew its representation on this subject to the Court.

GRADUATES IN THE WEST RIDING.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the West Riding Aberdeen University Society was held in the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on 19 May. There was a good muster of graduates and other friends, under the presidency of Dr. George H. Johnston, Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham. Dr. Francis Anderson, Rodley, Leeds, was elected Secretary, and Dr. Andrew Little, Bradford, was chosen President-Elect. At the subsequent dinner, Professor Ashley Mackintosh was the guest of the evening, and the kindred societies of Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities were represented by Drs. Forsyth and Spottiswood Cameron. The loyal toasts having been proposed by the President and duly received, Professor Griffith, in an appropriate speech, proposed the toast of "The University," referring to the great influence that its graduates exercised throughout the world and to their determination to maintain the honour of their ancient Alma Mater. He also referred to the new "University Review," sympathizing with the object of its existence and adding a word of praise for the literary excellence of the two numbers already published. He welcomed the youngest professor of the University to Leeds, referring to his eloquence as a lecturer and to his enthusiastic pursuit of all that lent itself to the progress of the science of Medicine.

Professor Mackintosh replied in an eloquent speech. He referred to the loss which the University had sustained through the death of Lord Strathcona, and, speaking of the changes in the professoriate, mentioned the names of Professors Ogston, Ramsay, Hamilton, Stephenson, Finlay, Japp, and Dean. He himself, who only a few years ago was junior on the medical staff at the Infirmary, was now senior. Alluding to the future of the University, Dr. Mackintosh expressed some apprehension lest both students and professors became overloaded with work. However, so far as the student was concerned, there was at present a healthy tendency to a more general indulgence in sport. In regard to professors, Dr. Mackintosh foreshadowed the approach of whole-time professors and the creation of clinical professorships, drawing the attention of the company to what had recently occurred in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In concluding, the Professor drew attention to the need for extension in the Students' Union, and, in the event of an appeal being made, he asked those present to remember the student of the present day.

Dr. Maurice Robertson proposed "The Guests," and Dr. Spottiswood Cameron and Dr. Forsyth replied. Dr. Forsyth referred to the influence which the presence of so many Scottish graduates in Leeds was producing in the young University of that city, and predicted that, as a result of that influence, Leeds University would, before many years had gone by, be able to hold its own with the Universities north of the border.

Dr. Leslie Milne proposed the health of the Honorary President, Professor Stephenson, who had been present at every meeting of the Society since its inauguration, except one, and who was regarded with affection by every medical graduate of the University in the last forty years.

Dr. Stephenson suitably replied, and the party sang together "Aiberdeen Awa'," composed for the occasion by the genial professor.

During the evening a number of Scotch songs were admirably rendered by Mr. Douglas Hamilton, and Mr. A. Gemmell gave some most acceptable recitations in the true Doric.

Personalia.

Foremost place must be given in this section to the additions recently made to the teaching staff of the University. To the Chair of Chemistry, vacant by the resignation of Professor Japp, the Court unanimously appointed (14 July) Mr. Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S., Lecturer in Physical Chemistry at Glasgow University. The new Professor, who is thirty-seven years of age, was educated at Eastbourne College, the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Merton College, Oxford. He obtained a first class in Chemistry in the Honours School of Natural Science, Oxford, in 1898, and subsequently spent two years at Oxford in research work. In 1900 he was appointed a Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory at M'Gill University, Montreal. There he worked for three years and carried on, for the most part in conjunction with Professor Rutherford, a combined chemical and physical investigation of radio-active phenomena. The result of this joint work was the general interpretation of radio-activity by the theory that the atoms of the radio-elements are undergoing spontaneous disintegration. In 1903, Mr. Soddy continued the work with Sir William Ramsay in London. They isolated the radium emanation in a pure state, and demonstrated spectroscopically the generation from it of the element helium. During this time Mr. Soddy lectured on radio-activity at the University College, London, and the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. In 1904, he gave a course of University Extension lectures in Western Australia on modern advances in the physical sciences. In the same year, an independent lectureship in Physical Chemistry, including Radio-activity, was instituted by the University of Glasgow. To it Mr. Soddy was appointed, and this post he has held for the past ten years, being in the habit also of giving a lecture course in Higher Inorganic Chemistry.

To the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Manchester, Greenock, and Glasgow respectively Mr. Soddy gave the Wilde Lecture in 1904, the Watt Lecture in 1907, and the Graham Lecture in 1909. In 1908 he delivered a series of popular scientific lectures in Glasgow, subsequently published under the title of "The Interpretation of Radium," and in 1913 he gave the Keith Lectures to the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in Edinburgh. A popular scientific book, entitled "Matter and Energy," was written by him for the Home University Library Series in 1912, and he has contributed the Annual Report on Radio-activity, for the Chemical Society's Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry, since their commencement in 1904. Mr. Soddy was President

of the Röntgen Society from 1905 to 1906. With Sir Ernest Rutherford, he represents this country on the International Radium Standards Committee. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1910, and in 1912 was awarded by the Reale Accademia dei Lincei of Rome the Cannizzaro Prize of 10,000 francs for his scientific work. Among the books of which Mr. Soddy is the author, in addition to those already mentioned, are: "Radio-Activity," 1904; "Translation of 'Brownian Movement and Molecular Reality,'" by Professor Jean Perrin, 1910; "Chemistry of the Radio-Elements," 1910; and Part II of the last-mentioned work, 1914. Many articles from his pen have appeared in scientific journals.

The vacancy in the Regius Professorship of Pathology (Sir Erasmus Wilson Chair), caused by the death of Dr. George Dean, was filled by the appointment by the Crown (7 August) of Mr. Theodore Shennan, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., pathologist to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Professor Shennan is forty-five years of age. He was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1890, and M.D. in 1905. For nearly twenty years past he has devoted himself exclusively to pathology, and has worked in various pathological and bacteriological laboratories in London, Copenhagen, and Munich. In 1892, after holding the post of pathologist to the Leith Hospital for six years, and to the Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital for four years, he was appointed pathologist of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; and on the establishment last year of closer relations between the University and that institution, Dr. Shennan became University Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy. Previous to this, he was appointed, in 1895, assistant to the Lecturer in Pathology and Bacteriology in the Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh. Three years ago, he was appointed Pathologist to the Scottish Prisons Commissioners for the part of Scotland comprising Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee. He has acted as Examiner on Pathology in St. Andrews University and to other bodies. Professor Shennan has made a special study of tuberculosis in young children, and at a Conference on Tuberculosis in Berlin last year he presented one of the three leading reports—that on "The Morbid Anatomy of Tuberculosis in Man". His best-known work is entitled "Post-Mortems and Morbid Anatomy," and he is the author of more than thirty articles on subjects connected with pathology and bacteriology in various medical journals.

To the newly-instituted Lectureship in Public Health the Court appointed (14 July) Mr. John Parlane Kinloch, M.D., D.P.H., Ruchill Fever Hospital, Glasgow. Dr. Kinloch, who is twenty-eight years of age, obtained his M.D. degree at Glasgow with commendation, and the D.P.H. at Cambridge with distinction in Sanitary Science. He worked with Dr. A. K. Chalmers, the Medical Officer of Health, in the Glasgow Health Department from 1909 to 1910, and during 1910-11 he was house surgeon and house physician of the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, and Assistant Lecturer on Public Health in

Anderson's College Medical School. During the session 1911-12 he was external resident medical officer to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, London, where he studied infantile hygiene. For the past two years he has been assistant physician to the Ruchill Fever Hospital and Phthisis Sanatorium, acting also as instructor in Public Health to students and nurses in the hospital. The research work on which he is engaged includes investigations of the biological properties of air, the treatment of tuberculosis, and the origin of return cases of scarlet fever. A paper of his on the excretion of urinary solids, a chemical study of urine in the nephritis of scarlet fever and diphtheria, has been published in the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology".

A distinguished graduate of the University, Dr. William John Watson (M.A., 1886; LL.D., 1910), has succeeded to the Professorship of Celtic in Edinburgh University, vacant by the resignation of Professor Donald Mackinnon. He has made his mark as a Gaelic scholar by numerous articles in the "Celtic Review," and by the publication of an erudite work on "Place Names of Ross and Cromarty"; and he is at present editing text-books in Gaelic for senior students in a form suitable for the scientific study of the language. He also organized this year a summer school for the training of teachers in Gaelic. At the date of his appointment to the Edinburgh Chair (July), he held the post of Examiner on Celtic in the University, and was also Examiner for Celtic bursaries at Aberdeen. Dr. Watson—who took the B.A. degree at Oxford with first-class honours in 1891—taught in Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow, for three years; was Rector of the Inverness Royal Academy, 1894-1909; and has since been Rector of the Royal High School, Edinburgh. He is the Rhind Lecturer of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries for 1916.

Dr. Walter James Dilling (M.B., 1907), who has been Lecturer in Pharmacology in the University since 1910, has been appointed to the Dr. Robert Pollok Lectureship in Materia Medica and Pharmacology in Glasgow University. Dr. Dilling, after graduating, was for a year junior assistant in physiology. He then proceeded to Germany as Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, and studied and taught at the University of Rostock under Dr. Rudolf Kobert, one of the outstanding authorities in the science of pharmacology, becoming second and then first assistant in the Rostock Institute for Pharmacology and Physiological Chemistry. He has conducted research in several directions, and has made various contributions on pharmacological and allied subjects to the scientific and medical press. He is the author of several important articles in the "Encyclopædia of Pharmacology and Treatment," and edited the last (ninth) edition of Dr. Mitchell Bruce's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics". He has, besides, interested himself in medical history and contributed articles to Dr. Hastings's "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics".

Among the King's Birthday Honours, announced in June last, was the conferment of knighthood on a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University—Dr. William Milligan, of Manchester. Sir William Milligan belongs to a family long and intimately connected with the University. He is a son of the late Dr. William Milligan, Professor of Biblical Criticism, and a brother of the Rev. Dr. George Milligan, Professor of Biblical Criticism, Glasgow; Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. F. P. Milligan, W.S., Edinburgh;

Dr. Wyndham Anstruther Milligan, London; and Mrs. J. W. H. Trail, Aberdeen. He graduated M.B., C.M., with honours, in 1866, and took his M.D. degree, also with honours, in 1892. He was Demonstrator of and Examiner in Anatomy at Aberdeen University, and after holding the post of house surgeon at the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, removed to Manchester. He is a specialist in aural diseases, holding such appointments as Aurist and Laryngologist at Manchester Royal Infirmary, Surgeon at Manchester Ear Hospital, and Lecturer upon Diseases of the Ear at the Victoria University of Manchester. His reputation in the profession may be gathered from the fact that he is President of the Otological section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and that he has been President of the Manchester Clinical and Pathological Societies, and Vice-President of the Laryngological Society of London. He has written "A Practical Hand Book of the Diseases of the Ear," and contributed to the medical journals.

The Principal represented the University at the ter-centenary celebration of the University of Groningen in the end of June, and acted as the representative and spokesman of the Universities and learned societies of Great Britain and the colonies, at the reception of delegates and presentation of addresses. During his visit to Holland he preached in the Scots Church, Amsterdam.

Professor H. M. Macdonald (Mathematics), formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship of the College.

Dr. William Stephenson, Emeritus Professor of Midwifery, was on 28 July presented with a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. C. Lindsay Smith, while another portrait by the same artist was handed over to the University to be hung in its portrait gallery. The gifts were subscribed for by Professor Stephenson's University colleagues, his old pupils, and medical practitioners in the city and elsewhere. Mr. J. Scott Riddell, M.V.O., presided, and the formal presentation was made by Professor Matthew Hay, who mentioned that Professor Stephenson had occupied the Midwifery Chair for thirty-seven years, and was for some years before his retirement the senior member of the Senatus. Having referred to the respect and esteem in which Professor Stephenson was held, he added—"And, withal, there had been an exceptionally genial and winsome personality that had coloured that respect and esteem, with, in public life, the rarer reward of real and heart-felt affection. It was not too much to say that there had been no teacher in that University during the lifetime of any of them that had more fully enjoyed the affection of his colleagues and pupils and professional brethren." The Principal said he had much pleasure in accepting, on behalf of the University, the portrait of one who had endeared himself to all by the geniality of his disposition not less than by the long and faithful services which he had rendered to his own department, by his attention to the general interests of the University, and by the strong influence which he had exerted on other medical institutions in the city of Aberdeen.

Professor Jakobsen, Ph.D., of Copenhagen University, delivered a course of lectures on "Old Norse Philology" at King's College during the summer, in connexion with the special class of honours students who wish to combine

a knowledge of German and English language and dialects. The Principal, presiding at the first lecture, said the University was singularly fortunate in securing the services of so great and eminent a philologist as Dr. Jakobsen. There was no higher living authority on the Norse philology, and they looked forward with interest to the forthcoming publication of the large etymological dictionary of Norse speech in Shetland which Dr. Jakobsen was preparing.

Brilliant successes were achieved by two graduates of the University in the Tripos examinations at Cambridge University in June last. Mr. James Oliver Thomson, Trinity College (M.A., 1911), passed first class in the first part of the Classical Tripos, gaining the B.A. degree. He was the only Scotsman of the four students who passed with highest honours. Mr. Thomson was a distinguished Classical scholar when at Aberdeen University, and won the Ferguson and Fullerton Scholarships and the Croom Robertson Fellowship. He studied at Paris University during the summer term of 1911. Mr. W. J. Arnold Whyte, Gonville and Caius College (M.A., 1912), passed first class in the Mathematical Tripos, took the B.A. degree, and was awarded a £40 scholarship by his College. He had the distinction of gaining first-class honours after two years' study at Cambridge. Previous to going to Cambridge, he won the Fullerton Scholarship in Mathematics at Aberdeen University.

Dr. William Ainslie (M.B., Ch.B., 1897; M.D., F.R.S.E.), son of Mr. William Ainslie of Logierieve, has been appointed one of the Surgeons at the Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital, London.

Mr. James Smith Barron (M.A., 1914), has been appointed supplementary class teacher in Cullen public school.

Mr. Thomas Bruce (M.A., 1895) received the M.A. degree of Cambridge University on 30 May. He graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1898, taking honours in the classical tripos. He was for some time Assistant Professor of Greek at Aberdeen University.

Mr. J. M. Bulloch is evidently entitled to a place among contemporary "record"-makers. The London correspondent of the "Aberdeen Free Press" chronicled on 20 May that on the previous Saturday Mr. Bulloch attended the performance of the 1600th play he has seen on the stage. The first play he ever saw was "Richelieu," performed at Aberdeen in 1884. "Thus," adds the correspondent, "he has seen his 1600 plays in thirty years, or an average of fully one a week. Of course, his average since he came to London has been very much higher, and if it included curtain-raisers and other one-act plays, it would be enormous."

Sir John Collie (M.B., C.M., 1882; M.D., 1885) is one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of Devonport in Parliament.

Mr. George Frederick Cox (M.A., 1910; B.D., St. Andrews, 1914) has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Hebrew at St. Andrews University.

Mr. John Crawford, M.A. (Edin.), has been appointed assistant to the Lecturer in Political Economy.

Sir James Mackenzie Davidson (M.B., C.M., 1882) has been elected President of the Association of Clan Dhai (Davidson).

Rev. Dr. John B. Davidson (M.A., 1869; D.D., 1914), Minister of the East Parish Church, Peterhead, has resigned his charge on account of continued ill health. He was Chairman of the Peterhead School Board for twenty-six years, and had been a member of the Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers since its institution. He was also Clerk to the Deer Presbytery for many years. His services to the community of Peterhead have been recognized by the presentation to him of a cheque for £150 and a silver salver to his daughter.

Professor J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., has been an active member of the Committee appointed at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the formation of a Tyneside Scottish Battalion. The Committee were so successful in their recruiting campaign in Northumberland and Durham that within ten days over 1200 men were secured for this portion of Lord Kitchener's Army; and the Committee is now proceeding, with the sanction of the War Office, to form a second Scottish Battalion.

Rev. James E. Duguid (alumnus, Marischal College, 1850-4), Senior Minister of the United Free Church, Newmachar, Aberdeenshire, received messages and addresses of congratulation from the Aberdeen United Free Church Presbytery and the Kirk Session and Deacons' Court of Newmachar Church, on the attainment of his jubilee as a minister, in July last.

Rev. Alexander Duncan (M.A., 1895), Minister of the United Free Church, Dufftown, has received a call to the Haddington West United Free Church.

Rev. Alexander A. Duncan (B.D., 1896), Minister of the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, on recovering from a recent illness, was presented by his congregation with pulpit robes, a B.D. hood, and fifty volumes.

Rev. James David Easton (M.A., 1911), has been appointed Assistant to Rev. Dr. Semple, parish church, Huntly.

Mr. Alfred Eddie, Woodside (M.A., 1913), has been appointed Assistant Master in Buckburn Public School.

Mr. William Ewen (M.A., 1910; B.D.), having completed his course at the Aberdeen United Free Church College, has been selected for work in the foreign mission field, and has been appointed to Impolweni, Natal. Prior to leaving, he was ordained a minister of the United Free Church.

Mr. Henry James Findlay (M.A., 1897) has been appointed head English teacher in George Watson's Boys' College, Edinburgh. He has been on the staff of the College since 1902, and on his initiation "The Watsonian" was founded in 1904, and has been conducted under his editorship since.

Dr. James Galloway, London (M.A., 1883; M.B., C.M., 1886; M.D., 1892) has been appointed one of the Examiners for the final examination for the de-

grees of M.B. and M.D. of London University. He is the first Aberdeen graduate who has held the examinership for the final subjects, though other graduates of Aberdeen have been examiners on special subjects at intermediate stages.

Rev. Duncan Smith Garrow, Inchgower, Buckie (M.A., 1910), has been appointed Colleague Minister of Botriphnie United Free Church, Banffshire, and successor-elect to the present minister.

The late Sir David Gill left £250 to the Royal Astronomical Society, to be employed by the Council of the Society in aid of astronomical research, in grateful remembrance of the like sum paid out of the funds of the Society in aid of his expedition to Ascension in 1877; and expressed the wish that the sum be devoted in part, or in whole, to some expenditure of a similar character, or to complete some great work such as the computations of new tables of the satellites of Jupiter or other like undertakings of fundamental importance to astronomy.

Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen (M.B., C.M., 1884; M.D., 1888), has been re-elected a member of the Council of the British Medical Association, representing Aberdeen and the northern counties and the Dundee and Perth branches.

Mr. David Gourlay (M.A., 1906), English teacher in the Higher Grade School, Turriff, has resigned.

Rev. David Porter Howie (M.A., 1909), has been appointed Assistant to Rev. G. L. Pagan, St. George's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

Dr. William Wilson Ingram (M.B., Ch.B., 1912), working at the Lister Institute, London, has, in conjunction with Dr. E. C. Hort, discovered a small coco-bacillary organism in the blood, urine, and cerebro-spinal fluid of typhus-fever patients, which there is good reason to believe is the cause of the disease. The work was prosecuted under the Constance Trotter Researches.

Mr. Alexander Cowie Kirton (M.A., 1885), Headmaster of Methlick Higher Grade Public School, has resigned after twenty years' service, and was presented, on his retirement, with a silver salver and a cheque, subscribed by the scholars, teachers, and friends.

Mr. John Macdonald (M.A., 1902), teacher, Cairnorrie public school, Methlick, has been appointed his successor.

Mr. John M'Ewen (M.A., 1875; LL.D., 1913), Headmaster of Kirkwall Higher Grade School, has resigned on account of ill health.

Sir William MacGregor (M.B., 1872; M.D., 1874; LL.D., 1895), has just retired from the Governorship of Queensland, his term of office having expired. When the announcement of his approaching departure from the colony was made, the following tribute to his services was paid by the Hon. W. H. Barnes, the acting Premier: "Speaking for the Cabinet and myself, I can only say that it is a matter of great regret that we are to lose Sir William

MacGregor. During his Excellency's residence with us, he has brought himself into very close touch with all matters pertaining to the welfare of Queensland. He has won his way into the affections of the people of Queensland. He has ever taken the keenest interest in matters of general and local interest, and in no way has he spared himself in serving the State. I feel I am only expressing the feeling of every one in the community when I say that his departure from amongst us will be very deeply regretted."

Mr. William Alexander Hogg M'Kerrow (M.B., Ch.B., 1906), has been granted the diploma of F.R.C.S., England.

Mr. James Mackie (M.A., 1904; B.Sc. Agr.), county organizer for Ross-shire under the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has been appointed general organizer of agricultural education under the Surrey Education Committee.

Mr. George Herbert Mair (M.A., 1905), Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," is the Liberal candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the Central Division of Glasgow, in opposition to Mr. Scott Dickson, K.C. Mr. Mair is the author of the volume on "Modern English Literature" in the Home University Library, and of the recently published "English Literature: A Survey from Chaucer to the Present Day"—reviewed on another page. He has become during the last year or two an acknowledged authority on naval and aviation matters, and he was the first British journalist to go up in an aeroplane. He is a son of Dr. George Mair, R.N., retired (M.A., Marischal College, 1856; M.D.).

Mr. Alexander Meff (M.A., 1892), who for the past five years has been a lecturer in English at the Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe, was unceremoniously dismissed on the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany, and was obliged to remain in Karlsruhe for about a month under conditions which he likened to semi-imprisonment. He ultimately obtained permission to leave the country and duly reached London. An account of his experiences appeared in the "Free Press" of 21 September.

Dr. Arthur John Milne (M.B., 1901; D.P.H.), in the Colonial Medical Service and lately engaged in the new Sanitary Department of Ceylon, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health of Johannesburg.

Dr. Anthony Mitchell, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney (M.A., 1890; D.D., 1912), delivered the fourth series of Hale Lectures (on Scottish Church History) at St. Paul's Church, Chicago, in May. A brother of the Bishop is Assistant Rector of St. Paul's Church. Bishop Mitchell was also present at the National Conference of Church Clubs at Chicago, and on one occasion he preached in Holy Trinity Church, Boston, from the historic pulpit of Phillips Brooks. He also preached at Berkeley, Connecticut, and conducted the Communion Service in the chapel of the Berkeley Divinity School; and thus, as remarked by the New York "Churchman," "the successor in the see of Aberdeen and Orkney of Bishop John Skinner, the consecrator of Bishop Seabury, stood as celebrant at the altar of Bishop Seabury, and consecrated the elements in the very vessels which had belonged to Bishop Seabury".

Mr. Donald Gunn Munro (M.A., 1912), has been appointed by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, County Organizer for Kincardineshire; and Mr. Edward Watt (B.Sc., Agr., 1914), has been appointed Assistant to the General Organizer.

Mr. William Murdoch (M.A., 1911), has been appointed Assistant in the East Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Mr. William James Profeit (M.A., 1892; B.Sc. Agr.) has been appointed senior lecturer in the subject of Principles of Agriculture in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. He has acted as a temporary lecturer in the College for several years.

Mr. Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay (M.A., 1911; B.Sc.), has been elected to a Beit Fellowship at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington. He is a son of Emeritus Professor Sir William Ramsay, and was recently an assistant in zoology at Aberdeen University.

Dr. James Reid, Portsoy (M.B., C.M., 1889), was in September presented with a testimonial by a large body of subscribers resident in Portsoy and the Fordyce district. The testimonial took the form of a deposit receipt for £273, which was formally handed over by Mr. John E. Sutherland, M.P., at a public meeting.

The Thomson Lecturer at the Aberdeen United Free Church College for the session 1914-15 is Mr. John Rennie, D.Sc., Lecturer in Aberdeen University. The subject of his lectures will be "Man and the Insect: Biological Studies of Animal Life-Histories affecting Human Health and Material Progress".

Mr. Samuel Ritchie (M.A., 1908), has been appointed Headmaster of Cairnorrie Public School, Methlick.

Rev. James Alexander Robertson (M.A., 1902), Minister of the West United Free Church, Forfar, has received a call to Palmerston Place Church, Edinburgh.

Rev. Charles Simmers (M.A., 1900; B.D.), Ellon United Free Church, has been elected Minister of the Maison Dieu Church, Brechin.

Rev. Cecil Barclay Simpson (M.A., 1907), formerly Assistant at St. Bernard's Church, Edinburgh, has been elected Minister of Moss Street United Free Church, Elgin.

Dr. Harold Edgar Smith (M.A., 1901; M.B., Ch.B., 1910), has been appointed by the Banffshire Secondary Education Committee oculist for the schools under the Committee.

Mr. William Allan Smith (M.A., 1912), has been appointed, after competitive examination, an Assistant in the British Museum. Graduating in his third year with first-class honours in Classics, he was for some time Junior Assistant to Professor Souter, and afterwards studied at Paris and Berlin.

Mr. Herbert T. Sorley, who graduated this year with first-class honours in Classics and Economic Science, was placed thirty-second in the recent examination for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Sorley was awarded the Knox Scholarship for the best student graduating with double honours, and last year won the Gladstone Memorial Prize in political science. He is the eldest son of Mr. John T. Sorley (M.A., 1879), the City Chamberlain of Aberdeen.

Rev. James Stark (D.D., 1895), having entered on the jubilee year of his ministry, was presented with a congratulatory address by the ministers and members of the Northern Association of Congregational Churches. He was ordained to the ministry in Elgin in October 1864.

Rev. Alexander Warrack (M.A., Marischal College, 1855), attained, on 14 June, his jubilee as Minister and since November, 1904, Minister Emeritus of the United Free Church of Leswalt, Wigtownshire. On the occasion, he received from the Presbytery of Wigtown and Stranraer, and from the congregation at Leswalt, congratulatory addresses and handsome gifts. Mr. Warrack now resides at Oxford.

Mr. Robert Weir (M.A., 1912), has been appointed third assistant to the Professor of Humanity.

Major T. C. M'Combie Young (M.B., 1901), I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Assam, was the author of two papers submitted to an All-India Sanitary Conference held at Lucknow in the early part of the year. One of them dealt with the registration of vital statistics, and the other with the progress of the Kala-azar investigation during 1912-13. Kala-azar is a disease endemic in certain places in Assam, and for some time past Major Young has been engaged in an inquiry into it.

Miss Augusta Elizabeth Rudmose Brown (M.A., 1904), has been appointed Lecturer in English at the Stockwell Training College, London. Miss Brown, after graduating, taught for a year in Glasgow, and then returned to Aberdeen as Assistant Lecturer to Professor Grierson, in which capacity she acted for five years. During the past year she has been studying as a Carnegie scholar in London, engaged in research work on the influence of the Elizabethan drama upon literature. Miss Brown belongs to a family of graduates. One of her brothers, Thomas Brown Rudmose Brown (M.A., 1901), is Professor of the Romance Languages in Trinity College, Dublin; and another, Robert Neal Rudmose Brown (B.Sc., 1900; D.Sc.), was a member of one of Dr. W. S. Bruce's Arctic expeditions and is now a Lecturer in Geography at Sheffield.

Miss Mary Gavin Clarke, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin (alumnus of Aberdeen University, 1899-1900), has been appointed Headmistress of the Edinburgh Ladies' College. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. John Clarke, Lecturer on Education at the University, and was Assistant to Professor Grierson during the winter session of 1908. She held research scholarships at Girton College, Cambridge, and is the author of "Sidelights on Teutonic History during the Migration Period," now a text-book at Cambridge.

Dr. Elizabeth Mary Edwards (M.B., Ch.B., 1912; D.P.H., 1913), has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health of Huddersfield, with charge of the work relating to infantile mortality and tuberculosis. She is a daughter of the late Mr. David Edwards, Solicitor, Aberdeen.

Miss Elizabeth Esther Elmslie (M.A., 1910; M.B., Ch.B., 1914) is at present house surgeon in the Royal Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow.

Miss Matilda Annie Ewan (M.A., 1912), who was appointed to a travelling scholarship under the Carnegie Trust research scheme, and who, in consequence, was to have studied in Leipzig this winter, has, owing to the war, found it impossible to carry out her arrangements. The Carnegie Trust has agreed to postpone the scholarship until a more suitable time; and in the meantime Miss Ewan is assisting Dr. Lees in the Modern Languages Department at King's College.

Miss Christina Forbes Gordon, Banff (M.A., 1912), has been appointed Assistant Teacher of Mathematics in Wick High School.

Dr. Winniefred Gray (M.A., 1910; M.B., 1913; D.P.H., 1914), has received an appointment in the General Dispensary, Birmingham.

Miss Helen R. Innes (B.Sc., 1913), has received a Carnegie Scholarship, and is working under Dr. Knox in the Chemistry Laboratory at Marischal College.

Miss Barbara M. Johnston (M.A., 1909), has been appointed Assistant to Dr. Scholle in place of M. Desseignet, at present with the French army.

Miss Edith Law (M.A., 1911), who has been teaching for two years in the Technical College, Workington, has now been appointed Mistress of Modern Languages in the Secondary School for Girls, Bishop Auckland, Durham.

Miss Helen Lillie (M.A., 1910; M.B., 1914), is at present Resident Physician in the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

Miss Julia Macdougall Macrae (M.A., 1903), has resigned the Head-mistress-ship of the girls' department of the Goole Secondary School, Yorkshire, and is retiring altogether from the teaching profession. After graduating at Aberdeen, Miss Macrae studied at Cambridge and at St. Mary's College, London. She had proved herself a more than ordinarily capable teacher, and quite recently dramatized Thackeray's farce, "The Rose and the Ring," which was produced with great success by the pupils at Goole.

Miss Marion B. Richards (M.A., 1907; B.Sc.), who, as a Carnegie Scholar, studied in Aberdeen, 1909-10, and in Leipzig, 1910-11, has now received a Fellowship, and is to do research work in Chemistry under Dr. Knox during the coming winter.

Miss Mary Sivewright, Aberdeen (M.A., 1914), has been appointed to the staff of Craigton Higher Grade School, Peterculter.

Miss Mary E. Thomson (M.A., 1901), who for some years was Assistant in Humanity, has been appointed Classical Mistress in Bedford High School.

Miss Eva Tonnochy (M.A., 1913), who spent last year at the Cambridge Training College for Teachers, is now Mistress of Modern Languages in the Girls' High School, Stafford.

Miss Elizabeth Whyte (M.A., 1909), has received a temporary appointment in the Central Office of the London Labour Exchange.

Professor Grierson has contributed the section on "Burke" to the newly-issued volume of the "Cambridge History of English Literature". Among recently published works by graduates are the following: "Sciatica: A Fresh Study," by William Bruce, LL.D., M.D.; "The Divine Names in Genesis," by Professor John Skinner; "Isaiah XL.-LXVI.", by Rev. W. Elmslie and Rev. John Skinner (Cambridge University Press Commentaries for the use of young students); "The Religion and Life of the Patriarchal Age," by Rev. W. M. Grant, Drumoak (U.F. Church Bible Class Text-Book); a series of three volumes on "Précis-Writing," by William Murison, M.A., of the Aberdeen Grammar School, published by the Cambridge University Press; and the first issue of the "Transactions of the Scottish Dialects Committee," edited by William Grant, Lecturer on Phonetics, Aberdeen Training Centre, embodying a General Vocabulary (A-B). Rev. George Henderson, B.D., Monzie, is editor of a series of primers for teachers and senior Bible-class students, and has himself contributed to it "The Bible: a Revelation from God". Another contributor is Rev. R. A. Lendrum, M.A., who has written "An Outline of Christian Truth". Professor A. R. Gordon, D.Litt., Montreal, has contributed "The Poetry and Wisdom of the Old Testament". In connexion with the war, the St. John Ambulance Association published a series of manuals, including "First Aid to the Injured," by Dr. James Cantlie, and the British Red Cross Society also published a series which was edited by Dr. Cantlie and Colonel Moores. Commenting on these and similar publications, the "Times Literary Supplement" (20 August) said—"The country owes a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Cantlie, who has written, rewritten, and revised so many of the manuals. He has been able, by means of broad generalization, to display satisfactorily wide subjects, such as anatomy and physiology, within the compass of chapters in his books in such a form that they are intelligible to the reader and sufficient for the purpose."

The July number of the "Quarterly Review" had an article on "Sir David Gill and Recent Astronomy," by George Forbes, F.R.S., which furnished a very comprehensive account of the really great work Sir David Gill accomplished in the field of astronomical investigation. "The records left by Sir David Gill," said the article, "are probably unsurpassed in value by those of any living astronomer who has worked on similar lines. He never ceased to keep before him some of the great ideals and problems of his youth, such as stellar distances, the sun's distance, and the figure of the earth. But he attended with equal industry to the duties imposed upon him as Director of the premier southern Observatory, and as the scientific representative of a great empire in one of its important colonies. Thus he was led, among other things, to the laborious construction of star catalogues from meridian observations;

to compiling the Cape Photographic Durchmusterung, and revising it; to taking his share in photographing and cataloguing stars for the International Astrographic Chart and Catalogue; to locating with the highest possible precision the stars adjacent to the south pole; besides work on the moon's distance, on the Jovian system, on aberration of light, on time-signals for navigators; and lastly, perhaps his most important work for the empire, the geodetic survey of South Africa." Mr. Forbes eulogizes Sir David as "the greatest Astronomer and the greatest moving force in the astronomical world, and also one of the noblest of men"; and quotes from the letter of an eminent astronomer—"What a man! He has done more for our science than any of the contemporary astronomers."

Mr. R. B. Greig, Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and formerly Lecturer in Agriculture in Aberdeen University and in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has been made an honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews University.

The Hon. Devaprasad Sarvadikary, C.I.E. (LL.D., 1912), has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

At the graduation ceremony in July, at which the newly-installed Chancellor, the Earl of Elgin, presided, ninety graduates in Arts were capped, eleven in Science, five in Agricultural Science, six in Law, twenty-eight in Medicine, and two in Public Health.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Viscount Iveagh, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and (*in absentia*) upon Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India. Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) is a member of the family of wealthy brewers in Dublin, a younger brother of Lord Ardilaun. He was created a baronet in 1885, and a peer in 1891, being raised to the rank of viscount in 1905. He has made a number of munificent public bequests—among other things, for proving model dwelling-houses for the labouring classes in London and Dublin, for improving the condition of the children of the poor in these cities, and for furthering scientific research for the prevention and cure of disease. He is a Knight of St. Patrick, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Sir Benjamin Robertson is a native of Dunphail, Morayshire, and received part of his education at Aberdeen University (alumnus, 1880-3), passing direct into the Indian Civil Service in 1883, and spending a probationary year at Balliol College thereafter. He has held numerous appointments in India, notably that of Secretary to the Commercial Department of the Government, to which he was appointed in 1907. A few years ago, he was deputed to inquire into and advise upon the problems that arose in relation to the position of British Indians in the Union of South Africa, and his recommendations resulted in the passing by the South African Parliament of the Indians Relief Act. He was made K.C.S.I. in 1911, and has been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces since 1912.

The degree of M.D. was taken by Alexander Greig Anderson, M.B., Aberdeen; Douglas Craig, M.B., Lowestoft; William Brooks Keith, M.B., Maidstone; James Robertson Murray, M.B., Aberdeen; William James Reid, M.B., Manchester; Andrew Mackenzie Ross Sinclair, M.B., Parson's Green, London; Francis Wilson Stuart, M.B., Millar General Hospital, Greenwich, London; and Alexander Wilson, M.B., Putney, London. Mr. Macgregor Skene, B.Sc., Milltimber, Aberdeen, took the degree of D.Sc.

In connexion with the meetings of the British Medical Association in Aberdeen in July, the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University was conferred on the following delegates: Dr. Archibald Edward Garrod, F.R.S., Physician to and Lecturer on Chemical Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Dr. William Thornborough Hayward, of Adelaide, an eminent Australian doctor; Sir Victor Alexander Haden Horsley, F.R.S., the famous London surgeon, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College Hospital (*in absentia*); Sir John Bland-Sutton, F.R.S., Surgeon in the Middlesex Hospital and Erasmus Wilson Lecturer and Hunterian Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons; and Thomas Jenner Verrall, Chairman of the representative meeting of the British Medical Association and of the National Insurance Act Committee.

The Court, at a meeting in July, appointed the following assistants: Greek (second)—Mr. William P. Selbie (M.A., 1910), son of Professor Selbie, U.F. Church College; Physiology (first)—Mr. James R. Murray (M.B., Ch.B., 1911); Forensic Medicine and Public Health—Mr. Alexander Middleton Brown (M.A., 1907; M.B., Ch.B., 1912); Pathology (senior)—Dr. George M. Duncan (M.B., C.M., 1896); (junior)—Mr. George Stuart (M.A., 1908; M.B., Ch.B., 1912).

The Diploma of Public Health of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (Eng.) has been conferred on Mr. William Wilson Jameson (M.A., 1905; M.D., B.S.), and Mr. James Ingram Pirie Wilson (M.B., 1907; M.D., B.S.).

A feature of the meetings in connexion with the annual meeting (in Aberdeen) of the British Medical Association was a luncheon at which Sir Alexander Ogston was entertained by his former house surgeons and dressers. There was a company of about eighty, representative of all parts of the British empire, and Sir James Porter, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Royal Navy, presided. Sir Alexander presided, of course, at the Association's annual dinner; and Sir William Osler, in proposing his health, described him as "the Adonis of the profession," saying he had occupied that position ever since the death of that splendid man and noble-looking Scot, Argyle Robertson.

Through the death of Emeritus Professor Norman Macpherson (see Obituary), the distinction of being senior graduate of King's College passes to Rev. Alexander Giles, Edinburgh, formerly minister of the Free Church at Hawick, who entered King's in 1839 and graduated M.A. in 1845.

Sacrist Dankester has established a "record," having officiated at fifty graduation ceremonies. He took up duty at King's College in 1892, and in the first four years of his service there were three graduations in each year. He has witnessed the re-introduction of graduation at Marischal College, and he placed the graduation hood on the first lady graduate. He has served under three Chancellors, three Principals, and six Rectors.

It is somewhat noticeable that last session no awards were made of the Bain gold medal in Mental Philosophy, the Caithness prize in History, the Archibald Forbes gold medal in History, and the Senatus medal in Modern Languages.

Many Aberdeen graduates figure in a monumental work on Charing Cross Hospital by Dr. William Hunter, recently published. Dr. Mitchell Bruce joined the staff of the Medical School in 1871, Dr. Cantlie in 1872, and Dr. Galloway in 1894. Sir J. Mackenzie Davidson started the radiographic department in 1898, and was succeeded eight years later by Dr. Ironside Bruce, the nephew of Dr. Mitchell Bruce. Sir Patrick Manson was the Huxley Lecturer in 1908. Altogether Charing Cross Hospital owes a great deal to the University of Aberdeen. Dr. Galloway has written several books about the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, one of which is reviewed on another page.

The first bursar at this year's competition was Hector S. Anderson, Stonehaven, seventeen years of age, who received his primary, intermediate, and secondary education entirely at the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven. Allan M. Clark, Fife-Keith, son of an engine-driver, a pupil of Keith Grammar School, was second bursar. The third bursar was James Cruickshank, whose father was at one time a railway signalman; he was educated at the Inverurie Public School and the Inverurie Academy. The fourth place was taken by Allan M'Bain, from the Aberdeen Grammar School; and the fifth by Alice C. Lyon, Grange, a pupil of Keith Grammar School. A notable feature of the list was the high place taken by the country schools. The Keith Grammar School had the credit of seven places on the list; Banff Academy, seven; Fraserburgh Academy, seven; Gordon Schools, Huntly, six; Fordyce Academy, six; Peterhead Academy, Strichen Higher Grade School, and the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven, five each; Inverurie Academy, three; Inverness Academy, Grantown, and Mortlach—two each; Kemnay Higher Grade School, Aberlour, Turriff, Lerwick, and Stornoway—one each. Gordon's College had twenty-six places, the Grammar School ten, the Girls' High School eleven, and the Central Higher Grade School two. Another feature of the competition was the large number of girls, no fewer than forty-one obtaining good positions in the list, four of them being among the first dozen.

Obituary.

We have the sorrowful duty of recording in this issue the deaths of Dr. GEORGE OGILVIE and Dr. JOSEPH OGILVIE, two distinguished educationists, both of them—the latter in particular—intimately associated with the University and its work. They were the survivors of a remarkable group of four brothers, sons of a farmer at Ternemny, Rothiemay, Banffshire, who made their mark on the educational life of Scotland, and regarding whom Professor Cowan once said that together they did more for Scottish education than any other family in Scotland. They all received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University, of which they were graduates. The two who predeceased them were—Alexander Ogilvie, Headmaster of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen (LL.D., 1883); and Robert Ogilvie, for many years H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools in Scotland (LL.D., 1888).

Dr. GEORGE OGILVIE (M.A., Marischal College, 1848; LL.D., 1873), formerly Headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, died at his residence, 14 Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen, on 27 June, aged eighty-eight. After graduating, he taught for a short time in a boarding school at Dyke, near Forres, and then became teacher in Dunnottar Parish School. In 1850, he was transferred to Turriff, and taught in the public school there for about six years. He was appointed House-Governor of Daniel Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh, in 1856. When the hospital system was abolished in 1870 and the Merchant Company's Schools were instituted, Dr. Ogilvie was chosen as Headmaster of the most important institution of the Edinburgh group—the George Watson's College for Boys; there he remained until January, 1899, when he retired.

"Of Dr. Ogilvie's record as Principal of George Watson's College," it was remarked in the obituary notice in the "Aberdeen Free Press," "too much cannot be said. Under his wise care and guidance the College achieved phenomenal success. Pupils of Dr. Ogilvie distinguished themselves all over the world, and the value of bursaries and scholarships won by competitors from George Watson's College sometimes amounted to as much as £6000 in a single year. During the long period he served as head of the College, the institution produced many men who made their mark in different professions in various parts of the world. Two Senior Wranglers came from Watson's College, while pupils of the school have gained distinction as professors, lawyers, magistrates in India and the other British dependencies, and as physicians and engineers. The College also provided Ferguson Scholars and two first places in the India Civil Service competition, while a Watsonian

obtained by open competition the Chair of Systematic Theology in Aberdeen University in succession to Professor W. P. Paterson. Some of the teachers who served under Dr. Ogilvie were among the most notable educationists in the world. The late Professor Robert Adamson, of Glasgow, was at one time his active assistant and secretary. It has been said that no teacher, not even Melvin, made so deep an impression on Scotland's youth as did Dr. George Ogilvie. The secret of Dr. Ogilvie's success as a headmaster lay largely in his mastery of detail and in his educational gifts, but it also depended to a remarkable degree in the close personal interest which he took in every one of his pupils. In conducting such a large and important institution, containing such a number of boys, Dr. Ogilvie displayed a variety of resource fully equal to the demands made upon him."

On the occasion of his retirement, Dr. Ogilvie was entertained to a complimentary demonstration at the annual dinner of the Watsonian Club of Edinburgh on 7 December, 1898. Professor Martin, of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, a former dux of Watson's, presided over an attendance of about 250 gentlemen, and in their name presented Dr. Ogilvie with an illuminated address, in which special reference was made to the unique position which Watson's College had attained under Dr. Ogilvie's management, and which was ascribed as due largely to "the personal qualities and the wise and faithful oversight of its first headmaster". Dr. Ogilvie's services to Watson's College were permanently recognized by friends and former pupils in the presentation to the College of his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, *P.R.S.A.*, which now hangs in the College Hall.

Dr. Ogilvie was the author of a "First Latin Course," which attained great popularity and passed through many editions. In 1904 he instituted and endowed an annual prize or medal for the school of Fordyce, designated the "Ogilvie Prize or Medal," as a memorial of his deceased brothers, William and Alexander, and of himself, who all attended the school of Fordyce. [William, a fifth brother, succeeded to the farm at Ternemny.]

Dr. JOSEPH OGILVIE (M.A., Marischal College, 1856; LL.D., 1889), for thirty-three years Rector of the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen, died at his residence, 4 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, on 14 August—seven weeks after Dr. George—aged eighty-two. He was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, where he spent one quarter under Dr. James Melvin, the famous Latinist. He was third bursar in 1852, and graduated with honours, winning the Silver Pen, then the only classical prize. In 1874, after seventeen years' work as Headmaster of the parish schools of Turriff, Methlick, and Keith, he was selected to inaugurate the Normal School system in Aberdeen in connexion with the Church of Scotland. Under his direction, both the practising school and the Training College grew rapidly and acquired a high reputation. In three successive years, Dr. Ogilvie's pupils took first place throughout Britain in the certificate examinations, while in the matter of high percentage the College held its own when compared with all similar institutions. During his rectorship over 1500 students passed through the College, many of them now occupying distinguished positions in the teaching profession. In 1896, on the occasion of Dr. Ogilvie attaining his "majority" as Rector, an Ogilvie Medal was founded by students who had been members of his twenty-one classes; and on his retirement from the

Rectorship in 1907 he was presented with his portrait in oils, painted by Sir George Reid, R.S.A., the subscribers being former pupils, students, colleagues and friends.

When a Lectureship in Education was instituted at the University in 1893, Dr. Ogilvie was appointed, and held the post for the next five years. He at one time discharged the duties of the Chair of Humanity during the Professor's temporary absence. He collected and published in 1889 "Bursary Competition Versions," from 1821 to 1888, followed by a "Key" in the following year; and, in conjunction with Rev. J. W. Legge, he edited "Exercises in Latin Prose Composition by James Melvin," along with a "Companion Volume," both published in 1894. He was also the author of a memoir of his relative, John Cruickshank, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College (1896); a biographical sketch of his uncle, John Ogilvie, LL.D., the famous lexicographer (1902); an address delivered on the inauguration of the memorial in Rothiemay to the astronomer, James Ferguson (1907); and a brief memoir of his brother, Dr. Robert Ogilvie, which is prefixed to that gentleman's posthumous work on Latin synonyms and syntax, entitled "Horæ Latinæ" (1901). Dr. Ogilvie was President of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, 1897-99.

Mr. ALEXANDER OGILVY BARRIE (M.A., 1864) died at Strathview, Kirriemuir, on 16 July, aged seventy-two. He was a native of Kirriemuir—a brother of Sir James M. Barrie, the novelist. After attending St. John's Grammar School, Hamilton, for five years, he proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he was a distinguished student, gaining the Simpson Greek Prize. He was placed in the degree honours list in 1862, but did not graduate till February, 1864. From the University he went to teach in Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; and he afterwards taught at Bothwell Academy, and became Classical Master at Glasgow Academy. While there he was, in 1871, appointed Inspector of the Free Church Schools. On the passing of the Education Act of 1872, districts were formed, and in 1873 Mr. Barrie was appointed H.M. Inspector of Schools in the Dumfries and Kirkcudbright district. This position he filled with great success for twenty-six years. In 1899 he was transferred to the Leith and Lothians district, and resided in Edinburgh. He was in that district till 1907, when he retired under the age limit. He then returned to the place of his birth. When he left the Dumfries district he was entertained at a dinner, and received an address from the teachers of the district. He also received a testimonial in connexion with his work in the Lothians district. Of a genial disposition, Mr. Barrie was highly thought of both by teachers and pupils, while his keen mental powers were recognized by his colleagues. He was of rather a retiring disposition.

Rev. JOHN PHILIP BERRY (Alumnus, 1868-72) died suddenly at the United Free Church Manse, Colliston, Forfarshire, on 17th September, aged sixty. He was inducted to the charge at Colliston only in June of last year, and for thirty-four years previously had been minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) South Church of Ceres, Fifeshire. The semi-jubilee of his ministry was celebrated in 1904, when he and his wife were presented with gifts by his congregation (at Ceres) and friends. Mr. Berry was a son of the

late Bailie James Berry, Aberdeen, and a younger brother of Sir William Bisset Berry (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1858; LL.D., 1911), for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. DAVID BISSET (M.A., 1875), Minister of the United Free Church, Longriggend, Lanarkshire, died at the manse on 12 September, aged sixty-six. He was a native of Maryculter. He was Minister of the Free Church, Methven, Perthshire, from 1883 till 1892; then Assistant Minister at Newluce, Wigtownshire; and afterwards Minister at Connel Ferry, Argyleshire; Coatdyke, Lanarkshire; and Longriggend.

Rev. ALEXANDER BROWN (D.D., 1912), Minister of St. Paul Street Congregational Church, Aberdeen, since 1877, died at his residence in Hamilton Place on 1 June, aged seventy-eight. He was the senior minister in Aberdeen, having been ordained in 1861. He was president of the Evangelical Union (to which body he originally belonged) in 1896, and Chairman of the Congregational Union of Scotland in 1911. Dr. Brown was the author of several works on theological and religious subjects, and of numerous articles in the "Contemporary Review," the "Hibbert Journal," and other publications. For a time he was also editor of the "Scottish Congregationalist".

Rev. WILLIAM THOMSON BROWN (M.A., 1908; B.D.), Bourke, New South Wales, died on 17 July.

Rev. ARTHUR CADENHEAD (M.A., 1890; B.D., 1893), Minister of St. Andrew's Parish Church, Alloa, died at his residence, Victoria Street, Alloa, on 28 July, aged forty-four. His death resulted from a cycle accident in which his skull was fractured. He was a son of the late Colonel James Cadenhead, H.E.I.C.S., Maryville, Aberdeen. After receiving licence to preach, he acted as Assistant at Coatbridge, Fyvie, Lerwick, and Cathcart, being appointed Minister of St. Andrew's, Alloa, in 1909.

Mr. JAMES HUNTER DIACK (M.A., 1912; B.Sc.), a United Free Church Missionary and Professor of Physics at the Wilson College, Bombay, was drowned (along with Dr. Peter Baillie, another missionary) while bathing at Mahabaleshwar, in Western India, on 16 May. Mr. Diack, who was a native of Kemnay, Aberdeenshire, and was only twenty-three years of age, graduated with first-class honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, taking a high place in all his classes. He subsequently attended science classes and took the B.Sc. degree; and after receiving his appointment to the Wilson College (see Vol. I., 1911) he spent six months at Cambridge. He arrived in India to take up work in the beginning of the year.

Dr. ALEXANDER GRAY DUGUID (M.B., C.M., 1884), Sheffield, died of an attack of paralysis at the residence of his brother-in-law, Ardiffery, Cruden, on 15 September, aged fifty-three. He was a native of Longside, a son of the tenant of the farm of Linshart. After graduating, he was for a few years Assistant to the late Dr. Maitland Moir, Aberdeen. He then succeeded to the practice of Dr. Fraser at Hatton of Cruden, greatly extending it and taking part in the public life of the district, being for several years a member of the School Board. In 1898 he acquired a medical practice in Sheffield.

Rev. ROBERT GRANT DUNBAR (M.A., King's College, 1860), Minister of the parish of Weem, Perthshire, died at the manse on 3 July, aged seventy-four. After some years spent as parochial schoolmaster at Cromdale, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Abernethy, and held appointments at Abernethy, Campbeltown, and Aberfeldy. He became Assistant at Weem in 1868, and succeeded to the pastorate in 1871. He had been Clerk to the Presbytery of Weem since 1879, and Chairman of the Parish Council for the past fourteen years.

Rev. SAMUEL FRASER (M.A., 1863), Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Terang, Victoria, died on 26 February, aged seventy-one. He was a native of Alness, Ross-shire. After graduating, he studied divinity at the New College, Edinburgh, and was licensed to preach in 1869. He went out to Melbourne the following year with a commission from the Free Church of Scotland, and almost immediately received a call to the church at Terang, where he ministered till his death—a period of forty-three years and a half. For thirty-eight years he had been the Clerk of his Presbytery. He was instrumental in organizing church work in the districts round about Terang, and for many years conducted Bible classes in various State schools.

Dr. THOMAS PEPPÉ FRASER (M.B., 1901), Medical Officer, Southern Province of Nigeria, was killed in September while serving in the British force which was operating against the German colony of Togoland. Dr. Fraser, after graduating, proceeded to London, and was in practice there for a considerable time. He afterwards entered the Government service, and was appointed to the Gold Coast, being transferred to Nigeria in April last. He was thirty-four years of age.

Mr. GAVIN GREIG (M.A., 1876), Headmaster, Whitehill Public School, New Deer, since 1879, died at the Schoolhouse, Whitehill, on 31 August, aged fifty-eight. A successful teacher, he was also a man of considerable versatility, and had earned distinction in the fields of literature and music. He was the author of several serial stories descriptive of rural life and character, including "Logie o' Buchan" and "The Hermit of Gight," the former of which was afterwards issued in book form (Aberdeen, 1899). In addition to writing numerous poems and songs which gained him a place in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," he produced several dramatic and musical pieces, notably "Mains's Wooin'" and "Mains Again," which have been performed all over East Aberdeenshire and have proved exceedingly popular. He was a skilled musician, and, besides compositions of his own, edited for Mr. Scott Skinner "The Harp and Claymore," a large volume of music, original and selected. Latterly, he had devoted much attention to native minstrelsy and folksong, and had been engaged for several years past, in collaboration with Rev. J. B. Duncan, Lynturk, in the production of a volume on "Folk-Music of the North-East," to be issued by the New Spalding Club. He had also worked in this field as a grantee under the Carnegie Trust, and some of the results of his work appeared in the "Miscellanea" of the Rymour Club, Edinburgh, and in a series of articles in the "Buchan Observer," reprinted for private circulation. Mr. Greig was President of the Buchan Field Club, 1904-5, and contributed to its "Transactions" "Folk-Song in Buchan" and other articles. He was a Justice of Peace of Aberdeenshire.

Dr. ALEXANDER SEYMOUR JAMESON (M.A., 1882; M.B., C.M., 1886) died at Batavia, Java, on 17 May, aged fifty-two. He was a son of the late Mr. John Jameson, Powis Lodge, Old Aberdeen. After graduating in medicine, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Leys at Ellon, where he remained for eight years, and he was afterwards in practice at Stockton-on-Tees for thirteen years. Some time ago, his health became impaired, and it was during a voyage to the Far East that he died. He was married to Miss Rosa Jamieson, a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas F. Jamieson, LL.D., Ellon.

Rev. Dr. JAMES MAXWELL JOASS (M.A., King's College, 1850; LL.D., 1875) died in the Manse, Golspie, on 8 June, aged eighty-four. He was ordained to the ministry in 1855, and in June of that year was appointed Minister of the Mission Church at Brae Lochaber and Loch Arkaig, Inverness-shire. In 1859 he became Minister of the parish of Edderton, in Ross-shire; and in 1866 was transferred to Golspie, where he ministered for the next forty-seven years, retiring last year.

Sir FRANCIS LAKING, Bart., Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, and formerly Surgeon-Apothecary to Queen Victoria and Physician-in-Ordinary to the late Edward VII, who died in London on 21 May, aged sixty-seven, was an honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen University, the distinction having been conferred upon him at the Quater-centenary celebrations in 1906.

Dr. PATRICK BRODIE HENDERSON M'LEOD (M.B., C.M., 1876; M.D., 1879; D.P.H., 1891), J.P., New Deer, died at a nursing home in Aberdeen on 31 July, aged seventy-four. He was for about forty years one of the leading medical practitioners in the Buchan district. A man of many interests, he took a prominent part in public affairs—was for many years a member of the New Deer School Board, and was also for some time Chairman of the East Aberdeenshire Association.

Dr. NORMAN MACPHERSON (M.A., King's College, 1842; LL.D., 1865), Emeritus Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University, died at his residence, 6 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, on 2 August, aged eighty-nine. He was a son of Hugh Macpherson, Professor of Hebrew and Greek and Sub-Principal of King's College, 1793-1854, and a grandson of Dr. Roderick Macleod, Principal of King's College, 1800-15. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1851, and edited the "Journal of Jurisprudence" for some years. In 1865 he was appointed to the Professorship of Scots Law, and held the Chair till 1887. He was Secretary to the Law Courts Commission in 1868, and was Chairman of the Commission appointed in 1877 to inquire into the Solway salmon fisheries. In 1879 he became Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway. He retired from active work about twenty years ago, and was suddenly stricken with blindness eight years later. On 22 May last, on the death of Mr. Robert Wilson, Dr. Macpherson became the senior graduate of King's College, and was also in a sense the senior officer of the College, having been appointed in 1847 Substitute-Professor of Greek to act for his father, who was laid aside by illness (see Vol. I., 300). He was the author of "Notes on the Chapel, Crown, and other Ancient Buildings of King's College," published in 1889.

(second edition, Aberdeen, 1890). Along with his sisters, Dr. Macpherson owned the Island of Eigg, one of the most wildly picturesque of the smaller Western Islands.

Miss NORAH MANN (M.A., 1911) died at Falkirk on 27 July. She was a daughter of the late Rev. James Mann, Burghead; and, after graduating, taught for a short time in St. Andrew's Episcopal School, Aberdeen, and thereafter in a Private School at Falkirk.

Mr. JAMES MEARN (M.A., King's College, 1860) died at his residence, 80 Dessoord Place, Aberdeen, on 29 June, aged seventy-four. He was for many years Parochial Schoolmaster at Kinellar, and recently acted as Assistant Registrar for the parish of St. Machar, Aberdeen.

Dr. JOHN WALLACE MILNE (M.B., C.M., 1896) died at his residence, 13 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, on 12 August, aged thirty-nine, from the effects of a chill, pneumonia supervening. He had a distinguished career at the University, being medallist in natural history, *materia medica*, and medical jurisprudence, and first prizeman in anatomy; passed both his first and second professional examinations with honours; and qualified for graduation in 1895 while yet under the age. He afterwards continued his studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and graduated M.R.C.S. (England) and L.R.C.P. (London). After acting as assistant to doctors in one or two districts of Aberdeenshire, he commenced practice on his own account in Great Western Road, Aberdeen. He soon acquired a large practice and along with it a very high reputation as a surgeon; and his liking for the surgical side of the profession led to his appointment to the staff of the Royal Infirmary in December, 1900, as an Assistant Surgeon. Since then he had been one of the most popular of the extra-mural teachers. "In his professional work," said a Press biography, "speed, precision, and diagnostic acumen were his most salient characteristics, and as an operator his skill was recognized not only in Aberdeen, but in the north generally". Dr. Milne held the position of Major in the First Scottish General Hospital, and just prior to his fatal seizure had begun his duties in this service on the mobilization of those connected with that hospital.

The Very Reverend JAMES ROBERT MITFORD MITCHELL, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, suddenly, after an operation, on 26 September, aged seventy-one. He was Minister of the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, from 1878 till 1895, and was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1907. He was also one of the Chaplains for Scotland to Queen Victoria, 1888-1901, to Edward VII, 1901-10, and to George V since 1910; and he frequently preached in Crathie Church while the Court was in residence at Balmoral. Dr. Mitchell received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University in 1892.

Dr. ALFRED ARTHUR MOORE (M.B., C.M., 1893) died very suddenly at his residence at South Hetton, County Durham, on 16 May, aged forty-six. He had been at South Hetton for about eighteen years, and, besides being colliery doctor, had a large private practice.

Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL, a well-known Nonconformist Minister and Lecturer, died at his residence in St. John's Wood, London, on 22 May, in his eighty-third year. He was an alumnus of Marischal College, 1852-3 (see Vol. I., 193). He was latterly Minister of the Stockwell Baptist Church, South London, for twenty-two years, retiring in 1909.

Dr. JAMES NEIL (M.B., C.M., 1877; M.D., 1881) died at a nursing home in London on 13 June, aged sixty-six. In 1877 he was appointed Assistant Physician at the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen; from 1878 to 1883 he was Assistant Medical Officer of the Cheshire County Asylum at Macclesfield; in 1883 he became Assistant Medical Officer of the Borough Asylum at Portsmouth; and in 1887 he went to Oxford as Assistant Medical Officer at the Warneford Mental Hospital, becoming Medical Superintendent in 1897. He was a son of the late Rev. Robert Neil, Minister of Glengairn, Aberdeenshire, and an elder brother of the late Dr. Robert Alexander Neil (M.A., Aberdeen, 1870; LL.D., 1891), Fellow, Tutor and Classical Lecturer at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Sanscrit, who died in 1901. He was the author of "Ian Roy of Skellater," the life of General John Forbes of the Portuguese Army, published in 1892; and had also written many medical pamphlets and reviews. Widely known as an eminent authority on mental diseases, Dr. Neil was to have acted as Vice-President of the Psychological Section at the meeting of the British Medical Association.

Dr. JAMES NICOL (M.B., C.M., 1886), Larchwood, Alford, Aberdeenshire, died at 75 High Street, Inverurie, the residence of his brother, on 12 August, aged fifty-seven. He had been in practice in Alford for over twenty years.

Rev. ALFRED MORRISON PHILIP (M.A., 1880; B.D., 1883), Minister of the Parish of Avoch, Ross-shire, died at the Manse of Avoch on 14 June, aged fifty-four. He was Minister of the Scots Church, Crown Court, London, from 1885 till 1892, when he was translated to Avoch. He was a son of the late Rev. George F. I. Philip, at one time Minister of St. Clement's, Aberdeen, and afterwards of New Deer, and a nephew of the late Rev. William M. Philip, Minister of Skene.

Mr. JAMES REID (M.A., King's College, 1858), late Schoolmaster of the Parish of Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, died at The Cottage, Kemnay, on 29 August, aged eighty-five. He was Schoolmaster at Cushnie for thirty-two years, and Sir William MacGregor was one of his pupils. Poetical effusions from his pen had appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal," "Cairngorm Club Journal," etc.

Dr. ALEXANDER REITH (M.B., Marischal College, 1858; M.D., 1859) died at his residence, Linnwood, 34 Gilcomston Park, Aberdeen, on 14 July. "He was regarded" (said the biographical accounts in the Aberdeen papers) "as an exceptionally clever man, his scientific and mechanical attainments being of a high order. Most of his spare time was spent in perfecting and improving his scientific, optical, and other instruments."

Mr. ALEXANDER RITCHIE (M.A., 1872), Schoolmaster, Urquhart, Morayshire, died at the schoolhouse on 22 September, aged sixty-six. He became

schoolmaster of Urquhart about forty-four years ago, and was one of the three remaining old parochial teachers in the district. In his capacity as teacher he was widely known and greatly respected.

Rev. WILLIAM COOKE RUSSELL (M.A., 1866) died at his residence, 68 Cecil Street, Manchester, on 13 May, aged seventy-three. After graduating, he studied divinity at the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, and on completing his course acted for some time as an Assistant Tutor there. He became Minister of the Congregational Church at Peterhead in 1875, and in 1881 was called to the church of that denomination at Darwen, Lancashire, where he continued until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. ROBERT BURNS SCOTT (M.B., C.M., 1899), Manbeen, Elgin, died on 7 June, aged forty-two. He was a native of Elgin, and had been in practice at Burnham Market, Norfolk, and at Staveley, Derbyshire.

Mr. PETER SMART (M.A., 1880), Headmaster of Broomhill Public School, Aberdeen, died at his residence, 22 Gladstone Place, on 25 August, aged fifty-eight. He was a native of the parish of Glass, and was educated at the parish school there and at the Old Aberdeen Grammar School under Dr. Dey. After graduating, he was appointed to Windyraw School, Cairnie, and in 1884 was appointed Headmaster of Rickarton School. Four years later, he became Headmaster of Torry School; in 1897 he was transferred to Frederick Street School, Aberdeen; and in 1910 he was promoted to the Headmastership of Broomhill School.

Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH (M.B., C.M., 1872; M.D., 1879), Aicedale, Cape Province, died on 10 May, as the result of a railway accident, aged sixty-nine. He went out to Cape Colony shortly after graduating, and had been in medical practice at Victoria West, Aberdeen, Riebeek East, and Sandflats, all in the province, and latterly at Aicedale. He belonged to Methlick, and was a younger brother of Dr. Joseph Hume Smith, first bursar in 1859 (M.A., Aberdeen, 1863; M.B., C.M., 1868; M.D., 1870), now Resident Medical Officer, Normansfield, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

Mr. HENRY J. B. D. SMITH (M.A., King's College, 1852) died at his residence, Newtown, Inveraray, on 20 May, aged eighty-one. He was a native of the parish of Fordyce, and received his early education at Fordyce Academy. After graduating, he studied divinity and qualified as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, but chose teaching as a profession. He was Mathematical Master at Fordyce Academy for a short time; was afterwards Rector of the Academy, Stonehaven; and was Headmaster of the Inveraray parish (afterwards public) school from 1854 till 1903, when he retired. Mr. Smith took an active part in the public life of Inveraray, was a Member of the Town Council for several terms, and was the leader of a musical association as well as Choirmaster in the parish church. He published an English Grammar which met with much success and passed through three editions.

Dr. ROBERT SOUTAR (M.B., C.M., 1880; M.D., 1895) died at his residence, Millgate, Arbroath, on 26 September, aged fifty-six. After graduating, he practised in Montrose, but removed to Arbroath about seven years ago.

Rev. WILLIAM THOMSON (M.A., 1882; B.D., Edinburgh, 1885) died at Edinburgh on 26 May, aged fifty-two. After acting for some time as Assistant to the late Dr. Gordon, Minister of Birnie, Morayshire, he had charge of a mission station near Edinburgh. In 1889 he became a Minister of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, and was appointed to the congregation at Wallaroo, but resigned the charge in 1892 on account of ill health. Returning to this country, he settled in Grantown-on-Spey, his native district. He was admitted a Minister of the Church of Scotland in 1906.

Mr. JOHN URQUHART (M.A., 1906), Lecturer in the department of Mathematics in Edinburgh University and Assistant to Professor Whittaker, died on 6 July, in a nursing home, after an operation for appendicitis. He took a degree at Cambridge, where he also won a College "blue" for boating; and he was joint "coach" of the Edinburgh University Boat Club.

Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT (M.A., 1877), ex-Headmaster of Forgue public school, Aberdeenshire, died suddenly at the Rectory, Forgue, on 13 August, aged sixty-eight. He was Headmaster of Forgue school for thirty-three years from 1879, having retired two years ago.

Mr. John Morrison Davidson, Journalist, London, in the course of a tribute in the local papers to the late Mr. Robert Wilson, Schoolmaster, Old Deer (whose death was recorded in our last issue), said:—

"But wherefore mourn? The karma of Robert Wilson, the classic Dominie of Deer, is even already an inviolable treasure. The Pharos of sound scholastic light and leading which he set up in rural Buchan must continue its beneficent illuminations for generations to come."

After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands, from hill and mead,
. . . Reap the harvest yellow.

"At the old Parish School of Deer, when my late brother Thomas, 'the Wandering Scholar,' and I myself were pupils, and latterly assistant masters, Robert Wilson (*Magister Artium*) was for many years practically a law unto himself (*ad vitam aut culpam*), and if there was a 'lad o' pairts' (or, for the matter of that, a 'lass') within the parish bounds, he was promptly unearthed, launched on the 'Humanities,' and qualified for College and the professions, if so inclined. In a little volume, 'Scotland for the Scots,' inscribed by me to the Grand Old Man of Deer, I have observed with conviction: 'I trace any little usefulness to my fellow-men in my own career as a publicist—as did also my brother of learned memory—solely to the great pains taken by the G.O.M. of Deer to induce us to pursue knowledge, not for what it might basely fetch in market overt, but for its own sake; and that whatever we learned—little or much—it should be as accurate as if dictated by the very 'Spirit of Truth' that leadeth unto all Truth.'"

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY ON NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE,

30TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

PREFACE.

As its title sets forth this List is only *provisional*, hardly more than a proof; but it is now published in order to elicit corrections and additions and in the hope of achieving hereafter a full and accurate Roll of the Members of this University who serve in the King's Forces during the present Great War.

Such a Roll is, in the meantime, impossible for many obvious reasons, but chiefly because both the enlistment and the commissioning of our Graduates and Students still happily continue.

The classification adopted is also provisional and is based on two considerations: (1) For academic purposes it has been found useful to have lists of the teaching and research staffs absent on military service or as prisoners of war, as well as of those who were already matriculated students and had expected to continue their courses this session or had intended to matriculate for the first time in October. Hence the distinction between Graduates and Alumni who have ceased to attend the University, and Students who have still to attend. (2) It was also desirable, at this stage at least, to distinguish between those who were given commissions before the War broke out, and those who have obtained them after that date. But it must be kept in mind that a number of the latter, both members of our Contingent of the Officers Training Corps and others, had intended taking Commissions in the Special Reserve of Officers and had undergone their training previous to the mobilisation of the Forces. Some alumni and, of course, the great majority of the Students had enlisted for some time before the War.

Several groups have not yet been arranged either alphabetically or in order of rank; this will be done in the final form of the Roll. An Index is added.

The year of study given after a student's name refers to his last completed year.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO, AND WILL BE
GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,
MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

THE RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, P.C., First Lord of the Admiralty.

I. MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFFS.

George A. Williamson, M.D., Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, is Lieut. with temporary rank of Captain in command of the Aberdeen University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps (1st Sect. Fd. Amb., Medical Corps).

John Parlane Kinloch, M.D., Lecturer in Public Health, has been recommended for appointment to a Lieutenancy in the same Contingent.

Wm. F. Croll, M.A., M.D., University Assistant in Materia Medica, Captain (temporary), R.A.M.C.

W. M. Findlay, University Assistant in Agriculture, Lieut., 6th Batt. Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), on leave.

J. B. Orr, M.A., M.D., Researcher in Animal Nutrition, Tempy. Lieut., R.A.M.C., Woolwich.

James D. Pratt, M.A., B.Sc., University Assistant in Chemistry, Col. Sergt., "U" Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders (T.F.).

Jules Desseignet, L.-es-L., Lecturer and University Assistant in French, Reservist in the 372nd Regiment of Infantry, 24th Coy., Belfort, France.

James Macd. Henderson, M.A., University Assistant in English, Private in "U" Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

[William G. Ogg, M.A., B.Sc., Assistant Researcher in Agriculture, has applied for a commission. R.A.M.C. (Transport Section).]

The following Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants are attached to the 1st Scottish General Hospital. For their rank, see below under Graduates II. (k):—

Professors Marnoch, Mackintosh and McKerron ; Drs. A. W. Falconer, George M. Duncan, Alexander Mitchell, Assistants in Medicine, Pathology and Midwifery ; Mr. George H. Colt, Assistant in Surgery ; Mr. J. M. M'Queen, B.Sc., M.B., Research Fellow in Pathology ; and several of the Clinical Lecturers at the Infirmary. Since mobilisation Prof. Matthew Hay's services have been available as Sanitary Officer, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

J. W. McGillivray, N.D.A., and A. T. Fowlie, N.D.A., members of the staff of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, are Privates in the 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons, and A. W. Black, B.Sc., Agr., of the same staff is 2nd Lieut. in 4th Res. Batt. Seaforth High.

G. A. T. Davies, M.A., Lecturer in Roman History, is a prisoner of war in Vienna.

W. J. Arnold Whyte, M.A., Fullerton Scholar in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Martin M. Cruickshank, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., George Thompson Fellow in Medicine, are prisoners of war in Germany.

Sacrist Spiller of Marischal College has been offered a commission as Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut., and four servants of Marischal College are now in the ranks :—W. A. Nelson of the Pathology Department; James Moir, Anatomy; Wm. Laing, Chemistry; John Milne, Comp. Psychology.

II. LIST OF GRADUATES WHO HELD COMMISSIONS ON THE ACTIVE LIST BEFORE THE MOBILISATION OF THE FORCES, AUG., 1914.

(a) Royal Naval Medical Service.

Staff. Surg., now Fleet-Surg., Percy H. Bannister, H.M.S. Fox	M.B., '95
Surg. James G. Danson, H.M.S. Warrior	M.B., '08
Staff Surg. Arthur Davidson, H.M.S. Invincible	M.B., '00
Surg. Arthur R. Davidson, R.N. Hospital, Portland	M.B., '00
Staff. Surg., now Fleet-Surg., Henry R. Gardner, H.M.S. Jupiter	M.B., '95
Surg. (act.) Clarence E. Greeson, H.M.S. Invincible	M.B., '10
Fleet Surg. John F. Hall, H.M.S. Hannibal	M.B., '93
Surg. George E. Hamilton, H.M.S. Pelorus	M.B., '02
„ Alex. J. MacDiarmid, (tempy.) H.M.S. Vanguard	M.B., '02
Dep. Surg. Gen. Cyril J. Mansfield, M.V.O., R.N. Barracks	
	M.D., '96 ; M.B., '83
Surg. William Mearns, H.M.S. Formidable	M.B., '08
Fleet Surg. James Mowat (ret.), H.M.S. Hermes, torpedoed 31st Oct., '14	M.B., '91
„ „ Thomas W. Philip, H.M.S. Queen Mary	M.A., '88 ; M.B., '91
„ „ Jonathan Shand, R.N. Hospital, Portland	M.B., '87
Dep. Surg. Gen. James L. Smith, M.V.O., R.N. Hospital, Malta	M.B., '83
Fleet Surg. John H. Stenhouse, H.M.S. Hibernia	M.B., '86

Retired Officer re-employed for Special Service.

Surg.-Gen. Sir James Porter, K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., K.H.P. (late
Director of Med. Dept. of Navy) M.A., '74

(b) R.A.M.C., Regular Army.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Adamson, removed from Corps, still on active list	M.B., '84
„ „ Harry H. Brown	M.B., '83
Lieut. Douglas W. Bruce	M.B., '09
„ Neil Cantlie	M.B., '14
Maj. Edgar H. Condon	M.B., '91
„ Leonard Cotterill	M.B., '99
„ Hugh A. Davidson	M.B., '00
Lieut.-Col. John S. Davidson, removed from Corps, still on active list	M.B., '85
Capt. Alex. Dawson	M.B., '05
„ George F. Dawson	M.A., '03 ; M.B., '06
„ now Maj. John H. Duguid	M.B., '01
„ Alex. D. Fraser	M.B., '06
„ James F. Grant	M.B., '06
„ Alex. Hendry	M.B., '04
„ A. Irvine-Fortescue	M.B., '04
Lieut.-Col. Stuart MacDonald	M.B., '84
Capt Dalziel B. McGrigor	M.B., '07
Maj. John MacKenzie	M.A., '96 ; M.B., '00
„ Peter MacKessack	B.Sc., '92 ; M.B., '96
„ Farquhar MacLennan	M.B., '98
Capt. William G. Maydon, Adj. W. Lancs. Division	M.B., '01
Maj. Claude K. Morgan, Instructor Training School, Aldershot	M.B., '93
Lieut. Will. Percival Mulligan	M.B., '13
Maj. Henry M. Nicholls	M.B., '98
„ Charles W. Profeit (mentioned in despatches, Sept., 1914)	M.B., '93
Capt. William B. Rennie	M.B., '08
„ Michael B. H. Ritchie	M.B., '04
Maj. Theodore F. Ritchie	M.B., '98
Capt. Alex. M. Rose (reported wounded)	M.B., '99
„ Arthur Shepherd	M.B., '07

Capt. Jas. A. B. Sim	M.B., '05
„ Forbes J. Stuart	M.B., '06
Lieut.-Col. James Thomson, Off. in ch. of Records, Aldershot	M.A., '83; M.B., '86
Capt. Maurice J. Williamson	M.B., '08

R.A.M.C. Retired Officers, who are re-employed.

Lieut.-Col. And. Baird, Worcester	F.R.C.S., Edin., M.B., '80
„ „ George Coutts, Depot Roy. Sussex Regt., Chichester	M.B., '79
„ „ Lewis Haywood, Dep. Ass. Dir. of Med. Services, S. Midland Div.	M.B., '80
„ „ George Scott, Aberdeen	M.B., '85

R.A.M.C., Reserve of Officers re-employed.

Lieut.-Col. And. Hosie	M.D., M.B., '83
Maj. John D. Moir	M.B., '83
„ Alex. Stables	M.B., '93
Capt. Henry J. MacGrigor	M.B., '98

R.A.M.C., Special Reserve Supplementary Officers.

Capt. John Inkster	M.D., M.B., '09
„ George E. Shand	M.B., '09
„ Paul B. Roth, F.R.C.S.	M.B., '05
„ Henry H. Brown	M.B., '86
? Lieut. James Campbell	M.B., '01
? „ James Adams	M.B., M.A., '00
„ David M. Marr, 21st Field Amb., 7th Div. Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '14
„ John F. W. Sandison	M.B., '14
„ Wm. Walker	M.B., '14

(c) *Indian Medical Service.*

Maj. Ernest Bisset	M.B., '99
„ James A. Black	M.A., '91; M.B., '94
Lieut.-Col. Sidney H. Burnett	M.B., '91
Lieut.-Col. William R. Clark	M.A., '81; M.B., '84
Capt. Duncan Coutts, 37th Dogras	M.B., '05

Lieut. Col. David M. Davidson	M.D., '96; M.B., '87
,,, Alexander L. Duke	M.B., '88
Lieut. Robert M. Easton	M.A., '07; M.B., '11
Maj. Alex. Fenton	M.A., '91; M.B., '95
Capt. Richard E. Flowerdew, 99th Deccan Infantry	M.B., '08
Maj. Andrew T. Gage	M.A., '91; B.Sc., '93; M.B., '96
Lieut.-Col. John W. Grant	M.B., '92
Capt. W. Cowan Gray	M.B., '01
Maj. Wm. A. Justice	M.B., '93
Capt. Andrew S. Leslie	M.A., '02; M.B., '06
Maj. William Lethbridge	M.B., '95
Lieut.-Col. Philip J. Lumsden	M.B., '86
Capt. William S. MacGillivray, 41st Dogras	M.B., '03
Maj. Norman W. Mackworth	F.R.C.S. Edin., M.B., '01
Capt. Gordon W. Maconachie, 73rd Carnatic Infantry	M.B., '03
Lieut. Arch. C. MacRae, attd. 33rd Punjabis	M.B., '12
Maj. Colin F. Marr, 90th Punjabis	M.B., '00
Capt. William A. Mearns, 69th Punjabis	M.A., '99; M.B., '03
Lieut.-Col. Charles Milne	M.B., '91
Maj. Alex. W. Overbeck-Wright	M.B., '01
Lieut. Richard R. M. Porter	M.A., '08; M.B., '12
Capt. Patrick M. Rennie, 32nd Sikh Pioneers	M.B., '06
Maj. William D. Ritchie	M.B., '99
Capt. Henry E. Shortt, attd. 62nd Punjabis	M.B., '10
Lieut.-Col. George M. Campbell Smith	M.A., '88; M.B., '91
Maj. Lessel P. Stephen	M.A., '95; M.B., '99
Capt. Maurice Forbes White, 33rd Punjabis	M.B., '01
Maj. Andrew W. C. Young, 24th Punjabis	M.B., '98
,, Thomas C. M'Combie Young	M.B., '01

(d) Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt. Henry F. Lyall Grant	M.A., '98
,, Angus M. Urquhart	M.A., '99

(e) Army Ordnance Department.

Capt. Arthur Dymock, Ordn. Off., 4th Class	M.A., '00
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(f) Indian Army.

Capt. Clement L. Cobban, 43rd Enipura Regiment	M.A., '00
Maj. James H. M. Davie, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 5th (Poona) Division	M.A., '90

(g) Reserve of Officers, Regular Army.

Maj.-Gen. Sir James Ronald Leslie Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B., LL.D. (late R.E.)	Stud. '77-'80

(h) Special Reserve of Officers, Supplementary to Regular Units.

2nd Lieut. George B. Smith, Gordon Highlanders, M.A. (Glasg.) ; LL.B., '14	
Besides these several Alumni of the University, who did not proceed to a degree, hold Commissions in various branches of H.M.'s Regular Forces. Only five known up to this date; the names of others are requested.	

Maj. A. K. Robb (matr. 1889), Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, Sept. 20th, '14.

Capt. Thos. Milne, 55th (Coke's) Rifles (Front. Force) Indian Army.

Lieut., now Capt. and Adj. W. S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles (Front. Force) Indian Army.

2nd Lieut. R. Dunlop Smith, 33rd Punjabi Regiment, Indian Army.

2nd Lieut. J. F. Ferguson, 1st Durham Light Infantry.

The Roll of the General Council contains the names of 57 commissioned officers retired from service and the list of non-registered graduates and alumni, 22 more—in all 79. Of these 5 are re-employed and at least 4 are on the Reserve of Officers as above.

(i) Territorial Force, Engineers.

Capt. John Reid, City of Aberdeen, Fort. Eng., R.E., T.F. M.A., '93

Capt. R. Mitchell, 2nd Highl. Field Co., Highl. Div. Engineers B.L., M.A., '94

(j) Territorial Force, Artillery.

Maj. J. E. Rae, 1st High. Br. R.F.A., T.F. M.A., '91

„ J. W. Garden, 1st High. Br. R.F.A., T.F. B.L. M.A., '99

Capt. J. H. Edwards, 1st High. Br. R.F.A., T.F. LL.B. M.A., '93

„ F. W. Kay, 1st High. Br. R.F.A., T.F. B.L. M.A., '92

Lieut. J. C. Duffus, 1st High. Br. R.F.A., T.F. LL.B. M.A., '12

2nd Lieut., now Lieut., J. C. D. Mackie, 1st. High. Br. R.F.A., T.F.	LL.B.	M.A., '12
Lieut., now Capt., P. A. Cooper, 7th Lond. Br. R.F.A., T.F.	B.A. (Cantab.).	LL.B., '12
Maj. W. B. G. Minto, 1st Coy. N.Sc. R.G.A.		M.A., '01
[Lieut. J. M. Savege, 1st Coy. N.Sc. R.G.A. (med. stud. see below p. 19)		M.A., '13]

(k) Territorial Force, Infantry, etc.

Lieut. Col. W. Rose Black, 6th Batt. Seaforths		M.A., '89
Capt. T. Christie, 6th Batt. Seaforths		M.A., '00
,, T. R. Mackenzie, 6th Batt. Seaforths		M.A., '98
2nd Lieut., now Lieut. R. C. T. Mair, 6th Batt. Seaforths	LL.B. (Ed.);	M.A., '02
,, , John A. Kennedy, 6th Batt. Seaforths	B.Sc.,	M.A., '02
,, , now Lieut., A. P. Taylor, 6th Batt. Seaforths	B.Sc.,	M.A., '07
Lieut.-Col. D. B. D. Stewart, 4th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '82
Capt. L. MacKinnon, 4th Batt. Gordons	LL.B.	M.A., '06
? ,, G. F. Shirras, 4th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '07
,, C. D. Peterkin, 4th Batt. Gordons	LL.B.	M.A., '08
Lieut. now Capt. A. M. Wilson, 4th Batt. Gordons	LL.B.	M.A., '09
,, now Capt. C. Reid, 4th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '09
,, E. W. H. Brander, 4th Batt. Gordons	LL.B.	M.A., '10
[,, A. Topping, 4th Batt. Gordons (med. stud. see below p. 14)		M.A., '11]
[2nd Lieut. J. I. Watson, 4th Batt. Gordons (med. stud. see p. 19)		M.A., '12]
Maj. John Law, T.D., 5th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '84
Lieut. James Watson, 5th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '91
2nd Lieut. now Lieut. William Lyall, 5th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '06
? ,, Ernest Simpson, 5th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '11
Lieut. J. D. Paterson, 6th Batt. Gordons	B.L.	M.A., '05
2nd Lieut., now Lieut. (tempy.), John W. Innes, 6th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '10
Lieut.-Col. George H. Bower, 7th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '91
Lieut. W. Adams, 7th Batt. Gordons		M.A., '90
Lieut. now Capt. K. W. Braid, 7th Batt. Gordons	B.Sc. Agr., '13;	B.Sc., '14
Capt. H. J. Butchart, Scottish Horse		B.L., '05
Maj. W. A. Smith, 4th Batt. E. Lanc. Regt.		M.B., '94
Lieut. Jas. Gordon, T.F., Supernumerary for Service with O.T.C.		
George Heriot's School (Edin.) Contingent		M.A., '07

(l) R.A.M.C., Territorial Force.

Surg. Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Surg. Col.) Walter C. James, M.D., Honourable Artillery Company	M.B., '76
Lieut., with temporary rank of captain, G. A. Williamson, R.A.M.C., Supernumerary for Service with O.T.C., Aberdeen Univ. Contingent 1st Sect. Field Ambulance Medical Corps	M.D., M.A., '89
? Maj. W. Sinclair, Med. Off. City of Aberdeen R.E.	M.A., '89; M.B., '92
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Stephen, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '91
Capt. D. M. Spring, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '09
Maj. J. M. G. Bremner, 2nd E. Angl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '94
? Lieut. W. Brander, M.D., 3rd E. Angl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '01
Hon. Col. Sir A. Ogston, K.C.V.O., High. Division	M.B., '65
Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser, 1st High. Field Ambulance	M.A., '94; M.B., '98
Capt. P. Howie, 1st High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '93
,, J. Robertson, 1st High. Field Ambulance	M.D., M.B., '04
,, A. Kellas, 1st High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '06
,, J. D. Fiddes, 1st High. Field Ambulance	M.A., B.Sc., M.B., '09
Lieut.-Col. A. Ogston, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	M.A., '89; M.B., '93
Capt. J. F. MacIntosh, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '03
Lieut. C. Cameron, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '95
,, A. R. Grant, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '13
,, G. S. Melvin, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	M.D., M.B., '09
Hon. Lieut. D. H. Duthie, 2nd High. Field Ambulance	B.L., M.A., '93
Lieut. F. W. Begg, 2nd W. Riding Field Ambulance	M.B., '03
[Capt. W. F. Munro, 2nd E. Lanc. Field Ambulance, now Spec. Res. of Off., R.A.M.C. See p. 13.]	M.B., '03
,, W. Macdonald, 2nd W. Lanc. Field Ambulance	M.B., '99
Lieut. Harry Middleton, 3rd W. Lanc. Field Ambulance	M.B., '07
Capt. now Maj. J. S. Mather, 3rd S. Midl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '91
,, „ „ „ D. V. Haig, 2nd Northumb. Field Ambulance	M.D., M.B., '95
Lieut. A. C. M. Savege, 3rd Northumb. Field Ambulance	M.B., '12
Capt. G. B. Killoh, 3rd High. Field Ambulance	M.B., '02
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Moir, M.D., attd. Inverness-shire Battery R.H.A.	M.B., '76
Maj. G. Wilson, attd. Inverness-shire Battery R.H.A.	M.A., '88; M.B. '91
Capt. G. Mackie, attd. Shropshire Battery R.H.A.	M.B., '91

Maj. G. A. Troup, attd. 2nd E. Engl. Brig. R.F.A.	M.D., M.B., '94
Lieut. W. Murray, 3rd S. Midl. Brig.	M.D., M.A., '91
„ J. H. Stephen, attd. 1st High. Brigade R.H.A.	M.B., '05
„ C. D. S. Agassiz, attd. 1st High. Brigade R.H.A.	M.D., M.B., '08
Capt. F. Philip, attd. 2nd High. Field Coy., Divisional Engineers	M.B., '98
[Maj. J. S. Warrack, attd. Kent Fortress Engineers (see below p. 12)]	M.D., M.A., '92]
Lieut. J. E. G. Thomson, attd. 5th (Angus, etc.) Batt., Black Watch	M.B., '07
„ J. A. Stephen, attd. 6th Seaforth Highlanders	M.B., M.A., '95
Maj. J. F. Christie, attd. 4th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '91; M.B., '95
Capt. F. K. Smith, attd. 4th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '99; M.B., '03
Lieut.-Col. R. M. Wilson, attd. 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.D., M.A., '73
Maj. J. Middleton, attd. 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.B., '82
„ A. Fowler, attd. 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.D., M.B., '78
Lieut.-Col. A. Nicol, attd. 6th Gordon Highlanders	M.D., M.B., '80
Maj. J. Taylor, attd. 6th Gordon Highlanders	M.D., M.B., '83
Lieut.-Col. G. Cran, attd. 7th Gordon Highlanders	M.D., M.B., '75
Maj. R. Rannie, attd. 7th Gordon Highlanders	M.B., '87
Capt. R. Lindsay, attd. 4th Batt. Cameron Highlanders	M.B., '95
Lieut. R. D. Gawn, attd. ?	M.B. '96
„ Angus F. Legge, attd. Singapore Volunteer Corps (?)	M.B., '12
Lieut.-Col. P. Mitchell, M.D., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '94
Capt. James Smart, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '94; M.B., '99

Along with the following whose services became available on mobilisation :—

Maj. J. Galloway, M.D., F.R.C.S., 4th Lond. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '83
? Capt. G. Hall, M.D., 1st North. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '00
Maj. T. W. Griffith, M.D., 2nd North. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '82
Lieut.-Col. J. Marnoch, 1st Scots Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '88; M.B., '91
„ „ A. H. Lister, M.D., 1st Scots. Gen. Hosp., now with Brit. Red Cross, France, p. 28.	B.A., M.B., '95
„ „ A. W. MacKintosh, M.D., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '88; M.B., '93
„ „ J. M. Booth, M.D., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '75; M.B., '77
Maj. R. G. McKerron, M.D., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '84; M.B., '88
„ H. M. W. Gray, F.R.C.S., Ed., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp., now with the Brit. Red Cross in France, p. 28.	M.B., '95
„ G. Gibb, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '83; M.B., '88

Maj. A. R. Galloway, 1st. Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '84; M.B., '88
„ W. R. Pirie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '88; M.B., '92
„ D. W. Geddie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '85; M.B., '89
Capt. J. R. Levack, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '91
„ H. Peterkin, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '96; M.B., '00
„ J. M. P. Crombie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '95
„ A. Don, F.R.C.S., Ed., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '84; M.B., '94
„ A. W. Falconer, M.D., 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '01
„ A. Mitchell, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '01; M.B., '05
„ A. MacGillivray, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.D., D.Sc., M.B., '89
„ G. M. Duncan, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '96
„ W. C. Souter, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.D., M.B., '03
„ J. Johnston, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '09
„ W. B. Brown, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (now Capt. attchd. Sc. Horse ?)	M.B., '96
„ J. M. McQueen, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '03; B.Sc., M.B., '07
Lieut.-Col. G. S. Middleton, 4th Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.D., M.A., '73
Maj. S. H. Griffith, 2nd West. Gen. Hosp.	M.D., M.B., '80
„ Sir W. Milligan, 2nd West. Gen. Hosp.	M.D., M.B., '86
[Lieut.-Col. Matthew Hay, Sanitary Officer	M.D., LL.D. (Edin.)]
„ R. Shirra Gibb	M.B., '72
Maj. W. Bruce	M.D., LL.D., M.A., '55
„ Jas. Niven	" " M.B. (Camb.), LL.D., M.A., '70
? „ George Reid	M.D., M.B., '75
Capt. Middleton Connon	M.D., M.B., '96
„ Jas. Dawson	M.B., M.A., '90
„ Alex. Ledingham	M.D., M.A., '93
„ Coll Reg. Macdonald	M.D., M.B., '80
„ Will. Mackie	M.D., M.A., '78
„ David Rennet	M.D., M.B., '89
„ A. Robb	M.B., M.A., '91
„ James P. Watt	M.B. (Edin.), M.A., '75
„ John T. Wilson	M.D., M.B., '91
„ Robert M. Yule	M.D., M.B., '73
Lieut.-Col. F. Kelly, High. Clearing Hosp., now with Highland Field Ambulance, Bedford	M.D., M.B., 89
„ „ A. B. Lyon, 1st Lond. Clearing Hosp.	M.D., M.B., '90
Maj., now Lieut.-Col., Clarence I. Ellis, M.D., Wessex Clearing Hosp.	M.B., '96
„ J. S. Warrack, M.D., now Lieut.-Col., Home Counties Clearing Hosp. (see p. 10).	M.A., '92

To the above have to be added some medical graduates attached to territorial units in other parts of the country, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

Of alumni of the University commissioned in the Territorial Force before mobilisation, the following are known:—

Maj. F. Fleming, 3rd City of Aberd. Batty., 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A.

(m) *Army Chaplains Department.*

Rev. Jas. Duncan, Chapl. to the Forces (tempy.), Caterham Barracks, Surrey	M.A., '50
,, Henry Farquhar, Chapl. to the Forces (tempy.) Dover	B.D. (Edin.), M.A., '79
,, Thos. Scott (ret. Chaplain of the Ind. Eccl. Estab.). Chapl. to the Forces (tempy.)	M.A., '72
,, Geo. Cook Macpherson (attd. 1st Batt. H.L.I.), now in France	B.D., M.A., '00

(n) *Chaplains Department Territorial Force.*

,, James Cooper (C.S.) 1st Class attd. Glasg. Univ. Cont. O.T.C., D.D., etc.	M.A., '67
,, James Smith, T.D. (C.S.), 1st Class attd. 1st and 2nd High. Field Amb.	B.D., M.A., '74
,, Will. Ross (U.F.C.), 4th Class attd. 2nd Lowl. Brig., R.F.A.	B.D., M.A., '89
,, W. S. Swanson (U.F.C.), 4th Class attd. 4th Lowl. (Howitz.) Brig., R.F.A.	M.A., '82
,, Jas. Lumsden (C.S.), 4th Class attd. 4th Batt. Royal Scots	B.D., M.A., '84
,, Jas. Harvey (U.F.C.), 4th Class attd. 7th Batt. Royal Scots	M.A., '79
,, Alex. Masson (C.S.), 3rd Class attd. Cycl. Batt. Royal Scots	B.D., M.A., '63
,, John MacConnachie (U.F.C.), 4th Class attd. 4th (Dundee) Batt. Black Watch	M.A., '96
,, Donald Cameron (U.F.C.), 4th Class attd. 5th (Angus, etc.) Batt. Black Watch	B.D., M.A., '98
,, Jas. Thomson (C.S.), 3rd Class attd. 7th (Blythswood) Batt. H.L.I.	D.D. (Glas.), M.A., '75

Rev. Rob. Macpherson, V.D. (C.S.), 1st Class attd. 6th (Morayshire) Batt. Seaforth Highl.	D.D., M.A., '69
„ Rob. S. Kemp, T.D. (C.S.) 1st Class attd. 5th (Buchan, etc.) Batt. Gordon Highl.	B.D., M.A., '82
„ Chas. G. Mackenzie (C.S.), 4th Class attd. 5th (Buchan, etc.) Batt. Gordon Highl.	B.D. (Edin.), M.A., '96
„ Jas. Black (C.S.), 2nd Class attd. 6th (Banff, etc.) Batt. Gordon Highl.	M.A., '91
„ Alex. Jack (C.S.), 4th Class attd. 6th (Banff, etc.) Batt. Gordon Highl.	M.A., '73
„ Jas. B. Burnett (C.S.), 4th Class attd. 7th (Deeside) Batt. Gordon Highl.	M.A., '86

III. GRADUATES WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN THEIR FIRST COMMISSIONS SINCE MOBILISATION.

(a) Royal Naval Medical Service.

Tempy. Surg. Clifford C. Chance, H.M.S. Racer, for service R.N. Coll., Osborne	M.B., '11
„ Charles A. Masson, H.M.S. Pembroke for R.N. Barracks	M.B., M.A., '05
„ „ John L. Dickie	M.B., '95
„ „ Wm. Forbes Beattie	M.B., '12

(b) Lieutenants, R.A.M.C., Special Reserve of Officers.

David S. Badenoch	M.B., '12
? Alex Wilson	M.B., '09
John Ph. Mitchell	M.D., M.B., '07
? James Davidson	M.B., '02
Will. F. Munro, to be Capt. No. 18 Field Amb. from 2 E. Lanc. F. Amb. (see p. 9).	M.B., '08

(c) Lieutenants, R.A.M.C., Temporary Commissions.

James B. Anderson	M.B., M.A., '10
Hector Mortimer	M.B., '14
Wilfrid F. Hawkins	M.B., '14
Alex. James Will	M.B., '14
James M. MacLaggan	M.B., '13

Edw. Gordon	M.A., M.B., '14
And. Topping (see p. 8)	M.A., M.B., '14
Fred. W. Robinson	M.D., F.R.C.S., M.B., '82
John F. Gill	B.Sc., M.B., '06
Jas. B. Cruickshank	M.B., '08
John M. Mitchell	M.B., '11
Alex. L. Aymer	M.B., '13
Gavin A. E. Argo	M.B., '13
William W. Ingram, 21st Field Amb. 7th Div. Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '12
Rudolph W. Galloway, Cavalry Field Amb. Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '14
John Proctor	M.A., M.B.
John G. Brown	M.B., '14
Alex. W. Hendry	M.B., '13
Robert H. Spittal	M.B., '05
David. J. S. Stephen	M.D., M.B., '10
William P. Hogg	M.B., '10
? James Fraser	M.B., '14
William G. Gordon	M.B., '05
Archie R. Fraser	M.B., '14
James G. Copland	M.B., '02
Archibald S. K. Anderson	M.A. M.B., '14
Norman W. Anderson	M.D., M.B., 1893
Kenneth P. Mackenzie	M.A., M.B., '14
Robert S. Snowie	M.B., '13
Jas. S. Stewart	M.B., '13
? William Baxter	M.B., '14
Douglas G. Cheyne	M.D., M.B., '10
James Davidson	M.B., '11
? Adam Gray	M.D., M.B., '09
Clement R. MacLeod	M.B., '09
Edmund L. Reid	M.B., '10
Hamish D. F. Brand	M.B., '13
Herbert L. Murray, on the "Rohilla," wrecked Whitby, 31 Oct., '14	M.D., M.B., '01
Herb. S. Milne	M.B., '09
William Henderson, 21st Field Amb., 7th Div. Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '12

Duncan J. MacRae	M.B., '03
William Allan	M.B., '09
Cecil B. Hogg	M.B., '14
Edmund Hugh Moore	M.B., '11
William E. Reid	M.B., '05
William Duguid	M.B., '09
George F. Petrie	M.D., M.B., '98
William F. Croll, Capt. (tempy.)	M.D., M.A., '95

(d) *R.A.M.C., Territorial Force.*

Jas. S. MacConachie, Highland Field Ambulance	M.B., '06
Evan A. Mackenzie, Highland Mounted Field Ambulance	M.B., '14
William Anderson	M.B., '09
William J. S. Ingram	M.B., '12
Francis F. Brown (not yet gazetted)	M.B., '13
Alex. U. Webster	M.A., M.B., '10
George S. Melvin, Lieut. 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '09
John W. Thomson, Lieut. 1st N. Midl. Field Ambulance	M.A., M.B., '95
A. T. Williamson, Capt., 4th Lond. Field Ambulance	M.D., M.A., '05
Robert W. A. Salmond, Lieut. 1st Lond. Field Amb.	M.D., M.B., '07

(e) *Cavalry, Territorial Force.*

Ian A. Kendall Burnett, M.A., temp. 2nd Lieut.

(f) *Royal Artillery, Territorial Force.*

R. J. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. Agr. 2nd Lieut. 1st High. Br., R.F.A.

(g) *Royal Engineers, Territorial Force.*

Douglas G. Robb, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), 2nd Lieut.

(h) *Infantry, Special Reserve of Officers, Territorial, and Reserve Battalions.*

A. Mcd. Younie, Capt. 5th Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '90
? Wm. Stephen, 5th Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '03
James M. Clapperton, to be Lieut., 4th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highlanders	B.L., '06
James B. Gillies, Captain, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons (late Capt. 4th Gordons)	B.L., '08
Edward W. Watt, Captain, Acting Adj. 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons (from T.F. Reserve.)	M.A., '98
James Hay, Lieut., 4th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highlanders	B.L., M.A., '91

Second Lieutenants.

Jas. Gordon, on prob. Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)	M.A., '07
Hector M. Guthrie, 3rd Lanc. Fusiliers	M.A., '14
Ian A. Clarke, B.Sc. Agr. "U" Coy. 4th Gordons (T.F.)	M.A., '11
William G. Craigen, 4th (Dundee) Batt. Black Watch	M.A., LL.B., '05
William E. Coutts, 6th Black Watch	M.A., '12
Ch. Shearer, 6th (Perthshire) Batt. Black Watch	M.A., '12
William Milne, temp. 14th Batt., attd. 3rd Reserve Batt., Highland Light Infantry.	M.A., '03
? Robert A. D. Forrest	M.A., '14
Robert Lyon, 5th Gordon Highlanders.	M.A., LL.B., '12
John Macculloch, 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '09
Andrew D. Hopkinson, 4th Gordon Highlanders	B.Sc. Agr., '11
Charles T. Macwilliam, 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '13
Robert J. Troup (stud. Agr.), 5th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '14
Arch. F. Hyslop, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '14
William M. S. Merson, 7th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., LL.B., '13
W. Gilmour, 7th Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '11
Alex. R. Henderson, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '11
Alex. Mackenzie, 6th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '13
? K. McLeod, 4th Reserve Batt. Seaforth Highlanders	M.A.,
Alex. W. Black, 4th Reserve Batt. Seaforth Highlanders	B.Sc., Agr., '09
Al. C. Macdonald, 5th Batt. Seaforth Highlanders (T.F.)	M.A., '13
? John Mackintosh (stud. Law), 6th Reserve Batt. Seaforth Highlanders	M.A., '13
William Rae, Captain, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders (Canadian Militia Regiment)	B.L., M.A. '91
George S. M. Milne, temp. Regular Forces	M.A., '14
Finlay R. Cramb, 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders (T.F.)	M.A., '12
Lewis N. G. Ramsay (on prob.), 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders S.R.O.,	B.Sc., M.A., '11
Rev. Alex J. Munro, 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders (T.F.)	M.A., '06
Ian McPh. Bain, 5th (Angus, etc.), Batt., Black Watch	M.A., '10
Harry L. Neate, temp. Regular Forces	M.A., '14
Douglas R. Smith, temp. 9th Batt. Gordon Highlanders	M.A., '12
[W. J. C. Sangster, 4th Res. Batt. Gordon Highl. (see p. 20)]	M.A., '14]

(j) *Channel Islands Militia.*

Geo. M. Johnston, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Batt. Roy. Militia (Isl. of Jersey Light Infantry) B.Sc. Agr., '11

(k) *Army Service Corps.*

W. Allan Smith, 2nd Lieut., 3rd Coy. (Gordon Brig.) Highl. Div.

Train M.A., '12

Of alumni who have obtained commissions since mobilisation only five are as yet known :—

John C. M. Hay, temp. 2nd Lieut., 13th Reserve Batt. Royal Scots.

R. C. B. Hay, R.G.A. Penang, Indian Army (T.F.)

H. Hargrave Cowan, 2nd Lieut., 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. (T.F.)

J. L. F. Munro, stud. 1902, 2nd Lieut., 4th Reserve Batt. Gordon Highl.

Alick Ferguson, tempy. 2nd Lieut., 11th (Service) Batt. Gordon Highl.

IV. GRADUATES (A NUMBER OF THEM STILL STUDENTS) WHO HAVE ENLISTED (NON-COM. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES)

Ian Chas. McPherson, Corporal, 44th Field Ambulance,

R.A.M.C. M.A., '14

Norman Munro, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)

Publ. Sch. Batt., Private B.Sc., M.A., '04

John Munro, 4th Reserve Batt. Seaforths, Private M.A., '14

Alex. Campbell, 4th Reserve Batt. Seaforths, Sergeant M.A., '12

Frederick W. Law, "U" Coy. 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons (T.F.), Pte. B.Sc. (Agr.), M.A., '12

George Dawson, Edin. Batt. Royal Scots M.A., B.Sc., '05

Jas. Macd. Henderson, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons, Pte. (see above) M.A., '12

Victor C. Macrae, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons, Corporal M.A., '14

Frederick C. Stephen, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons M.A., '09

John H. S. Mason, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons M.A., '13

Andrew Fraser (stud. U.F.C. Coll.) ? M.A., '10

Norman Crichton M.A., '11

Robert I. MacKay M.A., '11

Simon F. Ross M.A., '11

John M. Thomson M.A., '11

John F. Knowles, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons " " M.A., '12

John A. McLeod, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons " " M.A., '10

John K. Forbes " " M.A., '05

William G. P. Hunt, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons Corporal	M.A., '12
Douglas M. W. Leith, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons	B.Sc. Agr., M.A., '13
Thomas Cranston, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons	M.A., '12
Stewart T. A. Mirrlees, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons	M.A., '14
Francis Rumbles, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons	M.A., '14
William P. MacLeod, ? Batt. Seaforths	M.A., '10
Frank Lipp, ? Batt. Seaforths	(stud. Agr.) M.A., '11
James H. Hunter, ? Batt. Seaforths	M.A., '07
Jas. MacAllan, Farrier Sergt. Major, 1st Reserve Scottish Horse	M.A., '11
Rev. C. V. A. MacEchern, Tighnabruaich, ? Batt. ? ?	M.A., '07
John McL. Wilson, ?? Artillery	M.A., '10
Charles McGregor, Lecturer Prov. Training Centre, "M" Coy. 10th Batt. Gordons	M.A., '96
Alex. Pringle Jamieson	B.Sc., '11
Jas. S. Hastings	M.A., '12
J. Cook Macpherson, 9th Royal Scots	LL.B., M.A., '10
Alex. A. Cormack, 1st Highl. Field Amb.	M.A., '13

Of alumni who have enlisted thirteen are as yet known.

Of alumni who have enlisted thirteen are as follows:

Rev. James V. Rogerson, Shewfield, unit unknown.
Trooper Hugh Falconer. Sc. Horse stud. Agr. '12-'13

George T. Findlay Univ. Dip Agr. '12

„ George T. Finlay, „ „ Univ. Dip. Agr., 12
John Henry 14

Sergt. Maj. R. Mathieson, 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders
Corpl. G. C. Auchinachie, 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders

Col-Sergt Fred W Bain "A" Coy 4th Gordons (T F)

? James Roberts, Ceylon Mtd. Rifles and Planters

Pte. James Robertson (stud. U.E.C. Coll.)

Pte. James Cooper "A" Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders former Agr. st.

Fte. James Cooper, A Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders, former Agr. stud.
Wm. Watt, former Forestry student.

Units and ranks unknown

Allstaff Raft " " " Units and ranks unknown.
Geo Robertson former Agr. student

Besides three in "H" Coy, 4th Batt, Gordon Highlanders

Besides three in C Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Besides three in C Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

V. STUDENTS WHO HELD COMMISSIONS BEFORE MOBILISATION.

(a) *In the Territorial Force.*

Lieut. J. Woodman Smith, B.A. (Oxon.) Scottish Horse (Law).
2 Lt. R. M. Liddell, 1st Hidd. B. R. 1st R.E.

2nd Lieut. R. M. Ledingham, 1st Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (Law).

2nd Lieut. J. S. G. Collie, now M.A., 1st Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (4th Arts and Law).

- 2nd Lieut. C. G. Lumsden, 1st Coy. North Scottish R.G.A. (3rd Arts and Law).
 „ „ (now Lieut.) H. R. Macdonald, 3rd Coy. Highl. Divisional Transport and Supply Column, A.S.C. (2nd Arts).
 „ „ J. I. Watson, M.A., 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders 3rd Med. (see p. 8).
 „ „ (now Lieut.) J. M. Sarge, now M.A., 2nd Medicine, North Scott., R.G.A. (see p. 8).

(b) *Lieutenants R.A.M.C., Special Reserve of Officers.*

James Melvin, 4th Med.	Rob. B. Myles, 4th Med.
Foster H. B. Norrie, 4th Med.	Rob. D. Lawrence, M.A., 4th Med.
Rob. S. Cumming, „	Thomas Menzies, „
Ian G. M. Firth, „	Robert Forgan, M.A., „

VI. STUDENTS WHO HAVE OBTAINED COMMISSIONS SINCE MOBILISATION.

(a) *Lieutenants R.A.M.C., Special Reserve of Officers.*

Gilbert W. Rose, 4th Medicine.

Douglas Cran, 5th Medicine.

Duncan Mackay, 5th Medicine, on probation.

Alex. Keith Robb, 3rd Medicine, to be Lieut., 3rd Sept., confirmed 6th Nov.

Douglas M. M. Fraser, M.A., 3rd Medicine, to be Lieut., 8th Sept.

Thomas Clifford Owen, 2nd Medicine, confirmed 6th Nov.

Frank M. Rorie, „ to be Lieut., 3rd Sept.

Alan A. Duffus, „

(b) *R.F.A., Special Reserve.*

Pat. S. Cameron, 5th Medicine, 2nd Lieut.

(c) *R.F.A., Territorial Force.*

Rob. Irvine Maxwell, 1st Medicine, 1st Highland Brigade, 2nd Lieut.

(d) *R.G.A., Territorial Force.*

F. D. Ross-Keyt, 2nd Medicine, 2nd Lieut. North Scott., R.G.A.

(e) *Royal Engineers Territorial Force.*

Thos. J. Gordon, 1st Medicine, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Highland Field Coy. Divisional Engineers.

Wm. Shepherd (N.D.A.), stud. Agr., 2nd Lieut. 2nd Highland Field Coy. Divisional Engineers.

(f) *Infantry, 2nd Lieutenants.*

W. J. C. Sangster, now M.A., 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons.
 Alistair M'Donald, 3rd Medicine, 5th Seaforths.

William Milne, 3rd Arts and Science, Temp. 2nd. Lieut. Reg. Army.

Henry A. Newton, 3rd Medicine, 10th Service Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Duncan M. MacLeod, 3rd Arts, 3rd Batt. E. Lanc. Fusiliers.

Pat. A. B. McKerron (about to enter University), 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons.

? David Anderson (intending Law stud.), 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons.

John F. Mackintosh, 3rd Sci. Agr., 4th Batt. Gordons (T.F.).

Charles R. Brander, 1st Arts, 4th Reserve Batt. Gordons.

? Donald D. MacKinnon, Sci. Agr., 6th Batt. Camerons (T.F.).

W. Leslie Scott, 3rd Med., 5th Batt. Gordons (T.F.),

VII. STUDENTS (SOME BEING ALSO GRADUATES) NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR PRIVATES.

Scottish Horse, Privates.

John Rule, 2nd Agr.
 Wm. Watson, 1st Agr.

Ross-shire Mountain Battery.

Bombardier John Macdonald, 3rd Arts.

Gunner J. W. Macrae, 2nd Medicine.

Driver John Macleod, 1st Medicine.

„ John Martin, 1st Arts.

„ D. D. Mackinnon, 2nd Agr. (but see above).

4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders (T.F.).

“A” Coy.—Corpl. W. G. P. Hunt, M.A. (see p. 18).

“B” Coy.—Lance-Corporal Dan Kerrin, 1st Arts.

“D” Coy.—Pte. E. M. C. Tennant, 1st Science.

„ Pte. C. L. Henderson, 1st Arts.

„ [G. S. M. Milne, 3rd Arts (see p. 16).]

- "D" Coy.—Pte. Ian Cumming (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. Ian McBain (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. H. G. Edwards (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. J. F. Walker (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. T. B. G. Mackenzie, 3rd Arts.
 ,, Cpl. F. A. Conner, 1st Science Agriculture.
 ,, Pte. C. A. Dean (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. O. J. L. Kilgour, 2nd Science Agriculture.
 ,, L. Cpl. W. S. Benton, " "
 ,, Cpl. Alister Rose, 1st Science Agricultural, Signaller to Gordon Highlanders.
 ,, Pte. W. G. Bruce, 1st Science Agriculture.
 ,, Pte. C. W. Walker, 1st Medicine, Signaller to Gordon Highlanders.
 ,, Pte. C. E. Saunders, 1st Medicine.
 ,, Pte. G. D. Munro, "
 ,, Pte. A. N. Walker, "
 ,, Pte. J. L. Booth, M.A.
 ,, Pte. J. L. L. Duffus, "
- "E" Coy.—Sgt. J. M. Morrison, 3rd Medicine.
 ,, L.-Sgt. A. H. Craig, 3rd Medicine.
 ,, Sgt. J. Mutch, 3rd Arts, Signaller to Gordon Highlanders.
 ,, L.-Cpl. R. R. Stewart, 3rd Arts.
 ,, Pte. H. P. Gray, M.A. (1914).
 ,, L.-Cpl. P. Booth, 3rd Agriculture.
 ,, Pte. C. D. Allan (about to enter University).
 ,, Cpl. G. Q. Chalmers, 2nd Arts, Signaller to Highland Division.
 ,, Sgt. H. J. M. Mutch, 2nd Arts, Signaller to Highland Division.
 ,, L.-Cpl. Ian C. Fraser, 1st Arts.
 ,, Pte. A. C. Hill, 2nd Arts.
 ,, Pte. J. A. McCombie, 1st Medicine.
 ,, L.-Cpl. R. S. Walsh.
 ,, Pte. D. McGregor (about to enter University).
 ,, Pte. A. J. Murray, 1st Medicine.
 ,, L.-Cpl. W. G. Murray, 1st Medicine.
 ,, Pte. J. W. Silver, 1st Arts.
 ,, Pte. A. Nichol (about to enter University).

- "E" Coy.—Pte. G. Brown (about to enter University).
 , Pte. J. M. Marr (about to enter University).
 , Pte. R. Donald, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. J. W. Shirreffs (about to enter University).
 , Pte. W. H. Sutherland, M.A. (1914), Signaller to Gordon Highlanders.
 , Pte. J. D. Glennie (about to enter University).
 , Pte. J. M. Hall (about to enter University).
 , Pte. W. Duffus (about to enter University).
 , Pte. G. M. Fyfe (about to enter University).
 , Pte. H. Lyon, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. J. S. Murray, 2nd Arts, Signaller to Highland Division.
 , Pte. G. C. Taylor (about to enter University).
 , Pte. R. A. Robertson.

- "U" Coy.—Col.-Sgt. J. D. Pratt, M.A., B.Sc., Assistant in Chemistry.
 , Sgt. J. S. Anderson, 4th Arts.
 , [Sgt. H. M. Guthrie, M.A. (1914) (see p. 16).]
 , Sgt. G. Low, M.A. (1914).
 , Sgt. D. MacLeod, 3rd Arts.
 , L.-Sgt. G. M. Calder, 2nd Medicine.
 , L.-Sgt. F. W. Gordon, 1st ,
 , Cpl. J. F. Fraser, M.A. (1914).
 , Cpl. L. Mackenzie, 3rd Arts.
 , Cpl. D. J. Walker, 3rd Agriculture.
 , L.-Cpl. A. Crichton, 3rd Arts.
 , L.-Cpl. G. Ewen, 3rd Medicine.
 , L.-Cpl. A. J. Hawes, 3rd Medicine.
 , L.-Cpl. J. Maciver, 3rd Arts.
 , L.-Cpl. M. Maciver, ,
 , L.-Cpl. K. Mackay, 2nd Arts.
 , L.-Cpl. G. Mollison, 3rd Science.
 , L.-Cpl. A. P. Spark, 3rd Medicine.
 Pte. James Anderson, 3rd Arts.
 Pte. W. Anderson, 2nd Medicine.
 Pte. W. A. Asher, 2nd Arts.
 Pte. A. M. Barron, 1st ,
 Pte. R. R. Bisset, former student of Science.
 , Pte. D. D. Booth, 1st Science.

- " U " Coy.—Pte. E. M. Burns, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. A. Cooper, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. H. H. Corner, 1st Agriculture.
 , Pte. H. W. Corner, 3rd Medicine.
 , Pte. D. W. Crichton, 1st Agriculture.
 , Pte. J. O. Cruickshank, 1st Science.
 , Pte. M. A. Cumming, M.A. (1912), teacher at Kemnay.
 , Pte. R. Davidson, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. R. Dawson, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. C. Donald, 1st Medicine.
 , Pte. R. T. Donald, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. W. Donald, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. A. Donaldson, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. A. D. Duncan, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. A. M. Duthie, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. A. Findlater, "
 , Pte. J. C. Forbes, finished.
 , Pte. R. A. D. Forrest, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. Albert Gammie, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. D. J. Garden, "
 , Pte. C. J. Gordon, 1st Medicine.
 , Pte. R. P. Gordon, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. A. J. Gunn, 1st Medicine.
 , Pte. W. S. Haig, M.A. (1914), (intending to study Divinity).
 , Pte. G. A. F. Henderson, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. G. G. Jamieson, 3rd Arts.
 , Pte. W. D. Kennedy, 1st "
 , Pte. E. W. Knox, 3rd "
 , Pte. J. G. Lamb, M.A., B.Sc.Agr., (1914).
 , Pte. D. B. Lawson, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. W. M. Ledingham, 1st Science.
 , Pte. J. D. Leslie, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. A. Macaulay, 1st "
 , Pte. A. Macdonald (about to enter University).
 , Pte. J. Maciver, 3rd Arts.
 , Pte. D. Mackenzie, M.A. (1913), teacher at Rothesay.
 , Pte. M. Mackenzie, 3rd Arts.
 , Pte. J. D. M. MacLaggan, M.A. (1914).

- " U " Coy.—Pte. D. G. MacLean, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. D. T. H. MacLellan, 3rd Arts.
 , Pte. R. C. MacLennan, 4th Medicine.
 , Pte. M. MacLeod, M.A., teacher in Ross-shire.
 , Pte. A. McPherson, former stud. of Medicine.
 , Pte. G. MacSween, at Training Centre.
 , Pte. R. M. MacTavish, former stud. of Medicine.
 , Pte. C. K. MacWilliam, 2nd Arts.
 , [Pte. C. T. MacWilliam, M.A. (Now Commission in 5th B.G.H.),
 Law.]
 , Pte. G. P. MacWilliam, 3rd Arts.
 , Pte. R. H. Middleton, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. J. Milne, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. W. M. Mirrlees, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. G. M. Mitchell, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. J. S. Mitchell, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. J. D. Murray, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. M. Murray, M.A. (1913), teacher in Ross-shire.
 , Pte. T. B. Myles, 3rd Agriculture (finished).
 , Pte. A. Park, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. A. W. Paterson, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. J. H. S. Peterkin, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. C. S. Philip, former stud. of Agr. (N.D.A.)
 , Pte. D. Prain, 3rd Agriculture (abroad).
 , Pte. C. Reid, M.A. (1914).
 , Pte. G. Reid, 2nd Medicine.
 , Pte. R. Reid, M.A. (1914), Training Centre.
 , Pte. A. Rule, 2nd Arts.
 , Pte. G. K. Saunders, 1st Medicine.
 , Pte. J. A. Sellar, 4th Medicine (at Edinburgh last winter).
 , Pte. J. W. Shanks, 2nd Arts.
 , [Pte. C. Shearer, M.A. (now 2nd Lieut., Black Watch, see p. 16),
 3rd Medicine.]
 , Pte. W. F. Shearer, 1st Medicine.
 , Pte. A. Silver, 2nd Arts, and Agr.
 , Pte. J. M. Sim, 1st Arts.
 , Pte. A. Skinner, teacher at Dumbarton.
 , Pte. A. Slorach, 2nd Arts.

- " U " Coy.—Pte. J. Smith, 2nd Arts.
 " Pte. J. D. M. Smith, 1st Arts.
 " Pte. R. J. Smith former stud. of Agr. (N.D.A.).
 " Pte. S. C. Still, 4th Arts.
 " Pte. A. L. Stott, 3rd Arts.
 " Pte. J. W. Taylor, 3rd Arts.
 " Pte. J. G. Thomson, 1st Arts.
 " Pte. H. A. Thow, 2nd Arts.
 " Pte. H. G. Topping, 1st Medicine.
 " Pte. R. B. Topping, 3rd Agriculture.
 " Pte. W. D. M. Warren, 1st Agriculture.
 " Pte. J. R. Watt, 1st Medicine.
 " Pte. J. Whyte, 2nd Arts.
 " Pte. J. Will, 1st Arts.
 " Pte. R. Wilson, 4th Arts.
 " Pte. C. Wood, 2nd Medicine.
 " Pte. J. Wood, 2nd Arts.

4th (Reserve) Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

- Cpl. N. K. Robson, 1st Arts.
 Pte. A. B. Valentine, 3rd Arts.
 Pte. R. Scarth, 2nd Agr.
 Pte. S. N. Grant, 1st Arts.
 Pte. William J. Grassick, 3rd Arts.
 Pte. James Durward, 3rd Arts and 1st Sci.
 Pte. John M. Kinghorn, 2nd Arts.
 Pte. A. T. Fowlie, Univ. D.A.
 Pte. J. W. McGillivray, N.D.A.
 Pte. J. Ross ?
 Pte. G. R. Hay, 3rd Arts.
 Pte. Alex. Mitchell, 2nd Arts.
 Pte. G. R. W. Stewart, 1st Med. (from O.T.C. See p. 28).

6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

- Sgt. J. Archibald, 2nd Arts.
 Corp. A. F. Smith, 3rd Arts.
 Pte. Chas. B. di Veri, 2nd Arts.
 Pte. W. C. Winton, 2nd Arts.

Other Battalions of the Gordon Highlanders.

No returns.

Seaforth Highlanders.

Pte. Harold B. Lendrum, 6th Batt., 1st Arts.

Royal Naval Brigade.

Pte. Alex. Sutherland, "B" Coy. 2nd Batt., 2nd Arts.

Scottish Horse Field Ambulance.

Pte. Alex. E. Gammie, 1st Medicine.

1st Highland Field Ambulance.

"A" Section.—S.-Sgt. R. J. Bruce, M.A., 4th Medicine.

- ," Pte. J. Anderson, 4th Medicine.
- ," Pte. G. S. Jamieson, 2nd Arts.
- ," Pte. Robt. Smith, 2nd Arts.
- ," Cpl. G. Dewar, 4th Medicine.
- ," Pte. H. Fowlie, 1st Arts.
- ," Pte. J. A. Philip, 4th Sci. Agr. (N.D.A.)
- ," Pte. W. J. Cramond, 2nd Arts.

"B" Section.—Sgt. A. S. Mackie, 4th Medicine.

- ," Pte. J. Duguid, 2nd Arts.
- ," Cpl. C. R. Philip, 1 Medicine.
- ," Pte. A. Brown, 2nd Arts.
- ," Pte. G. Burnett, ,
- ," Pte. W. T. Joss.
- ," Pte. R. J. Smith, 3rd Medicine.
- ," Pte. F. H. Lakin, 1st Medicine.

"C" Section.—Sgt. E. G. Bruce, M.A., 4th Science.

- ," Pte. H. Clyne, 2nd Arts.
- ," Pte. O. Lawrence, 3rd Arts.
- ," Pte. J. S. Ross, 2nd Science.
- ," Sgt. A. M. Baillie, 4th Medicine.
- ," Pte. C. E. Ironside, 2nd Arts.
- ," Pte. W. A. Nicholls, 3 Medicine.
- ," Pte. A. W. Thomson, 2nd Arts.

Additional—

Pte. H. A. Eccles, 1st Highl. Field Amb., 1st Arts.	Pte. John Bowie, 4th Gordons, 1st Arts.
? Cpl. Forbes, Med.	Pte. A. G. D. Esson, ? 2nd Arts.
Pte. H. Newton, ?	Pte. D. F. Jenkins, 4th Gordons, Agr.
Pte. A. A. Hearne, 3rd Med.	Pte. P. M. Strachan, 4th Gordons, Agr.
Pte. W. Milne, 3rd Arts.	Pte. W. E. Macdonald, 4th Gordons, Agr.
Pte. W. I. Third.	Pte. G. M'Kay Gibbon, 4th Gordons.
Pte. Fred. W. Milne, 4th Gordons, Med.	
Pte. Jas. M. Teunon, 4th Gordons, 1st Arts.	

*Officers Training Corps, Aberdeen University Contingent, 1st Section Field Ambulance, Medical Corps.**Cadets enrolled before Mobilisation still serving on 16th Nov., 1914.*

Cadet Sgt. Davidson, G. S.	Cadet Milne, C. G. S.
„ „ McKinnon, W. C.	„ Mitchell, A. M.
„ „ Cheyne, A. W.	„ Mitchell, G. F.
„ „ (M.B., Ch.B.)	„ Moir, W. J.
Cadet Cpl. Webster, W. J.	„ Nicholson, J. A.
„ „ Scott, D. S.	„ Reid, A. G.
„ „ Forbes, J. S. B.	„ Ritchie, Alex.
„ „ L'Cpl. Fowler, Andrew.	„ Savege, R. M.
Cadet Cable, J. E.	„ Scrogie, J. T.
„ Clarke, A. B.	„ Scott, W. L.
„ Cook, J. S.	„ Simmers, F.
„ Donald, H. G.	„ Skinner, J.
„ Gadsby, N. B.	„ Sleigh, J. C.
„ Garden, R. R.	„ Smith, A. M.
„ Johnstone, Alex.	„ Thomson, J. S.
„ McKenzie, A. A.	„ Yell, W. L.

Cadets enrolled since Mobilisation.

Cadet Betenson, W. F. W.	Cadet Garden, M. Y.
„ Brown, A. H.	„ Harvey, C. A.
„ Brown, J. D.	„ Hutchinson, J. I.
„ Bowman, J. W.	„ Jones, B. W.
„ Catto, P. T.	„ Kynoch, D. J.
„ Clark, R. J.	„ Lockhart, R. D.
„ Coutts, W. A.	„ Lumsden, A. G.
„ Dugan, A. M.	„ McDonald, G. A.
„ Forbes, A. R.	„ McGregor, D. F.
„ Fowler, A. C.	„ McKenzie, Alex.

Cadet McKenzie, A. L. C.	Cadet Nicol, C. M.
„ McLaren, R. W.	„ Noble, C. L.
„ McLennan, N. M.	„ Peterson, A. C.
„ McPherson, C. W.	„ Reekie, A. G.
„ McRobert, G. R.	„ Ritchie, Alfred.
„ McRobert, R.	„ Robertson, L. S.
„ Mather, G.S.	„ Roger, Henry.
„ Milne, A. Y.	„ Ross, J. A.
„ „ F. W.	„ Sim, A. E. B.
„ „ J. I.	„ Stewart, G. R. W.
„ „ R. B.	„ Strachan, A. L.
„ Mitchell, J. R.	„ Spark, J. R.
„ Moir, John.	„ Thomson, G.
„ Morrison, John.	„ Watt, T. D.

A number (not exactly ascertained) of Students of Medicine are acting as Dressers in connection with various Military Hospitals and Field Ambulances. For example, the following cadets of the O.T.C. : T. O. Robson, 3rd Medicine, and G. J. Key, 3rd Medicine, were attached as such to the British Red Cross Hospital at Rouen, on 29 September ; and T. D. Watt, 2nd Medicine, N. J. Robertson, M.A., and Ian S. Thomson, M.A., 2nd Med., have joined the British Red Cross Society for Motor Ambulance work in France. Along with Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lister, M.D., and Major H. M. W. Gray, M.B., F.R.C.S. (see above) the following have joined a British Red Cross Hospital in France : Lieut. J. Melvin, S.R.O., W.C.D. Wilson, J. G. S. Mennie, and Forbes Simmers, all of whom have finished their fourth year in Medicine; also F. W. Noble, 3rd Med. J. F. Dykes, 1st Agr., and A. McKenzie, 4th Agr., are on service as Motor Cyclists.

The following Graduates, now Students of the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, are assisting Y.M.C.A. and Chaplains' work in various camps : Wm. Taylor, M.A. (2nd year) ; Peter Diack, M.A. and Alex. Cheyne, M.A. (3rd).

It is deserving of notice that up to 1 November no fewer than thirty-seven members of the Aberdeen University Contingent (Medical Unit) of the Officers' Training Corps, instituted only in 1912, had received Commissions. If the offer of the University Court to institute an Infantry Contingent had been accepted by the War Office the number of Commissions granted to Graduates and Students of the University in that branch of the Service would have been greatly increased.

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The Rector.



THE Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was born on 30th November, 1874, and few men have crowded into forty years of life greater or more varied achievements. The elder son of Lord Randolph Churchill, he belongs to a family whose annals afford a conspicuous illustration of hereditary genius. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1895. While most of his contemporaries were struggling with the Greek Lexicon or the Differential Calculus, his intrepid and ardent spirit sought and found more congenial spheres of exercise. The story of these early years, as succinctly recorded in an indispensable book of reference,¹ needs no garniture: "Served with Spanish forces in Cuba, 1895 (1st class (Spanish) Order of Military Merit); served, attached 31st Punjab Infantry, with Malakand Field Force, 1897; present at operations in Bajaur, including actions of 16th and 30th Sept. (despatches, medal with clasp); served as orderly officer to Sir W. Lockhart with Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1898 (clasp); served, attached 21st Lancers, with Nile Expeditionary Force, present at Battle of Khartoum (medal with clasp); . . . served as Lieutenant, South African Lt. Horse; acted as correspondent 'Morning Post,' South Africa, 1899-1900; taken prisoner, action 15th Nov., but escaped Dec. 12th; present at actions of Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hussar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, and at Battles of Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters; also, operations round Dewetsdorp, April, 1900; passage of Sand River, 15

¹ "Who's Who," 1915.

May ; engagements of Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, and capture of Pretoria (medal with six clasps) ". This bald and precise record—it reads, in its baldness and precision, like an excerpt from the *Annales Maximi*—is surely at once sufficiently dramatic and highly significant. We shall not do it the wrong of futile comment. But, writing in a University magazine, the thought must needs occur—What an education in the realities of life and things ! Indubitably, a pedagogue might, with some show of reason, point out that it is not a curriculum available to all or to be prescribed generally. Yet, as it happens, to many of our youth the opportunity has come to share, each in his own measure, in a not dissimilar course of discipline and adventure ; and we doubt not that they too, each in his own measure, will reap there a harvest of knowledge and experience, not dissimilar in character and quality.

Mr. Churchill, from time to time, has given us his own vivid impressions of these stirring years in a series of books, exhibiting a vigour of style and a feeling for language which quickly won recognition in the world of letters.

In 1900 Mr. Churchill entered the House of Commons. A new epoch in British politics was approaching ; new problems and controversies were taking shape ; the old political parties were drifting into new positions of attack and defence. At such a time cautious and timid men, absorbed in the pressing difficulties and perils of the hour and swayed by the sentiment of party, are tempted to take refuge in platitudes and ambiguities. Mr. Churchill yielded to no such temptation ; he had the ability, the imagination and the judgment to look beyond the hour and to discern the real and ultimate issues. He chose the path of duty, as he saw it, and, having chosen it, he pursued it with inflexible firmness of purpose. "If you drive straight ahead," he wrote to the Duke of Devonshire at a critical moment, "you will find other people conforming to you, whereas attempts at accommodating all the conflicting views and interests will only end in futility."¹ These words are very characteristic ; for Mr. Churchill, then and always, has shown, in a singular degree, the power which marks the real ruler of men—the power of imparting to others the impress of his own determination. His course lay through a storm of violent misrepresentation, jealous detraction, and ponderous rebuke.

¹ "Life of the Duke of Devonshire," Vol. II, p. 380.

But he drove steadfastly on through the storm. The English people have a keen sense of justice and a high appreciation of courage. Mr. Churchill's acts and words and personality touched the hearts and imagination of his countrymen. Already, before the end of the Parliament of 1900, he counted for much in British politics. Few men, indeed, have risen so rapidly under our parliamentary system.

His personal and political influence, alike in the House of Commons and in the country, was greatly strengthened by the publication, in 1905, of his biography of Lord Randolph Churchill. Written amid incessant distractions, it betrays no signs of haste, and stands out as one of the most vivid and fascinating political biographies in the English language. It was a filial task of peculiar difficulty and delicacy; for the echoes of the controversies in which Lord Randolph had played so great a part had not yet died away, and most of the leading protagonists in these conflicts were still active combatants in the warfare of parties. But it was accomplished with unerring instinct. The brilliant qualities of the book—the scrupulous fairness, the insight into motives, the amplitude of outlook, the command of language—were instantly and universally recognized. Men realized that the son, no less than the father, had personality and power.

This is not the place in which it would be fitting to attempt any survey of Mr. Churchill's career as a Minister of the Crown. During these last eight years he has held in succession some of the greatest offices in the State. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1906-8; President of the Board of Trade, 1908-10; Home Secretary, 1910-11. In 1911 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. At a great—perhaps the greatest—crisis in British history, he holds this office—an office of unexampled responsibility. It is not too much to say that men of all shades and sections of opinion throughout the Empire, forgetting past controversies, instinctively feel it to be of happy augury that the control of naval administration is in the hands of a man of such high and rare gifts, and have complete confidence in his directing ability, his insight into practical conditions, his incomparable energy and resourcefulness.

J. M. I.

Field-Marshal James Keith and The Verses of Frederick the Great.



T may be interesting at the present time, when the movement for the restoration of the tomb of the Keiths at Dunnottar is in progress, to bring certain verses of Frederick the Great to the notice of readers of THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

There are two such effusions. I will take them in chronological order.

I.

Some time ago I came across a little volume entitled "Oeuvres du Philosophe de Sans-Souci," and published in 1760. It is a collection of verses, odes, epistles and the poem on the "Art of War," written by, but not published in the name of, the Great Frederick. One of the epistles is addressed "au Marechal Keith," with the sub-title "Sur les vaines terreurs de la mort et les frayeurs d'une autre vie". Keith was killed at the battle of Hochkirch in October, 1758. It seemed likely therefore that the verses were written in his memory. The opening lines, however, could not be reconciled with anything we know of Keith's history :—

Il n'est plus ce Saxon, ce Héros de la France,
Qui du superbe Anglais renverfa la balance,
De l'Aigle des Césars abaffa la fierté,
Domta dans ses rofeaux le Belge épouvanté, etc.

And no event in Keith's career is mentioned throughout the verses. The question arose, then, were they addressed to Keith or written about him ?

The answer was found on referring to Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," Book xix. chapter viii. It appears that a certain Bonneville, formerly secretary or adjutant to Marshal Saxe, had developed, after the death of Marshal Saxe, into a kind of military adventurer, and had endeavoured to push his fortunes with Frederick. He sold some

information to Frederick, but did not succeed as he expected or as he thought his merits justified. In order to take a revenge and at the same time ingratiate himself with the French Government, Bonneville secured, when in Berlin in 1759, a copy of a privately printed edition of Frederick's verses, in which Frederick used language not specially complimentary to England and Russia. This edition had been printed for Frederick's friends. It consisted of twelve copies; the verses had been in most cases revised by Voltaire; and the edition was published somewhere in the autumn of 1751 or not later than 1752. How Bonneville obtained his copy in 1759 is not known. He took his copy to Paris, and, urged or inspired by Choiseul, the French statesman, brought out an edition of the verses in order to make mischief between Frederick and England and Russia. This edition was entitled the "Oeuvres du Philosophe de Sans-Souci". It purports to be printed at "Potsdam," and "is to be had in London at C. G. Seyffert's in Pall-Mall". The date of publication is 1760. The edition was not printed in "Potsdam" but in Paris, and was widely distributed.¹ Needless to say Frederick at once took measures to disown this edition and avert international misunderstanding.

It is this volume of verse which contains the epistle "au Marechal Keith". Since it was originally published in 1751 or 1752, it follows that the lines to "Marechal Keith" cannot have been written about him after his death. They must therefore have been addressed to him when he was attached to the Court in Berlin before the outbreak of the Seven Years War.

About whom, then, are they written? One line gives the hint:—

Si Maurice n'est plus, dites, qu'a-t-il à craindre?

There was only one "Maurice" who could have drawn such admiration from Frederick. This was Maurice Comte de Saxe, the hero of the war of the Austrian Succession, whose military fame had resounded throughout Europe. He died at his castle of Chambord in

¹ The rhymed Preface to this edition can hardly have been written by Frederick, but must have been produced by the enemy. It is unlikely that Frederick would have written of his own verses:—

" Ma passion m'a fait la loi,
Et les charmans accords d'Horace
M'ont fait Poète malgré moi;
Ma Muse tudesque et bizarre,
Jargonnant un français barbare,
Dit les chofes comme elle peut".

November, 1750, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, leaving behind him a name resplendent in the annals of military history, and shadowed deeply by private vices. One of his illegitimate children was the great-grandmother of George Sand.

With this clue all the allusions and references in these verses to Keith become intelligible.

The verses are not remarkable as poetry. They were no doubt modelled after Voltaire as well as corrected by him, and Voltaire had two opinions of his royal admirer as of his verses, one of which was reserved for Frederick and the other for Frederick's enemies and for private conversation. The ironical iconoclast of European conventions might well have used to Frederick with a precious *double entente*, the words which he wrote to Swift in all genuine sincerity, "When I read your writings I am ashamed of my own".

The philosophical ideas of the "Philosophe de Sans-Souci" are the current commonplaces of the eighteenth century enlightenment, expressed with all the usual thin lucidity and frank stoical self-confidence.

Some of the verses may interest the readers of this magazine.

Il n'est plus ce Saxon, ce Héros de la France,
Qui du superbe Anglais renversa la balance,
De l'Aigle des Césars abaissa la fierté,
Domta dans ses rofeaux le Belge épouvanté,
Et rendit aux Français leur audace première,

Ah ! Mars dans les combats prolongea sa carrière,
Mais le cruel trépas qui dans ces champs fameux
Respecta du Héros les jours victorieux,
Et ménageait en lui les destins de la France,
Dans les bras de la paix qu'on dut à fa vaillance,
Le frappe dans son lit & lui laisse en mourant,
Envier les destins qu'ont eu en combattant,
Le généreux Bellifle & l'illustre Baviere.
Ce Héros triomphant est réduit en poussière ;
Tout est anéanti, de l'Achille Saxon
Il ne nous reste rien que son illustre nom,
Des sons articulés, des syllabes stériles
Qui frappent du tympan les membranes subtile,
Et vont fe disiper dans l'espace des airs,
Tandis que la grand homme est rongé par les vers.

Nos foupirs, nos regrets, son souvenir, sa gloire,
Ses combats où toujours présida la victoire,
Tout se perd à la fin, l'immenrité des tems
Absorbe jusqu'aux noms des plus grands Conquérans.

Si MAURICE n'est plus, dites, qu'a-t-il à craindre ?
Nous qui l'avons perdu c'est à nous de nous plaindre,
C'est un Pilote heureux qui vient d'entrer au port.

Le sage de sang froid doit regarder la mort ;
Des maux déespérés son secours nous délivre,
Il n'est plus de tourmens dès qu'on cesse de vivre ;
Qui connaît le trépas ne le fuit ni le craint.

Ce n'est pas, croyez-moi, ce fantôme qu'on peint,
 Ce squelette effrayant dont la faim dévorante
 Engloutit des humains la dépouille fanglante,
 Et par d'amples moissons qu'il fait dans l'Univers,
 Remplit incessamment l'abyme des enfers ;
 Ce sont des songes vains que ces plaintives ombres
 Qui passent sans retour dans des demeures sombres,
 Dans des lieux de douleurs où ces esprits tremblans
 Souffriront sans espoir d'éternels châtiments ;
 Les fables de l'Egypte & celles de nos peres
 Sont un frivole amas de pompeuses chimères,
 La crainte & l'artifice ont produit ces erreurs.

Ah ! repoussons, cher KEITH, ces indignes terreurs,
 La vérité paraît, mes vers font ses organes ;
 Menfuges sacrés, mais en effet profanes,
 Ne nous montrez ici que pour être vaincus.

Ah ! cette ame, cher KEITH, qu'on ne peut définir,
 Et qu'après notre mort un tyran doit punir,
 Ce nous qui n'est pas nous, cet être chimérique
 Disparaît aux flambeaux que porte la Physique ;
 Que le peuple hébété respecte ce roman,
 Regardons d'un œil ferme & l'ètre & le néant.

J'implore ton secours, ô divine Uranie !
 Accorde à ma raison les ailes du génie,
 Montre-moi la Nature au feu de tes clartés,
 Heureux qui peut connaître & voir tes vérités !

Déjà l'expérience entr'ouvre la barrière,
 Je vois Lucrece & Locke au bout de la carrière ;
 Venez, suivons leurs pas & montrons aux humains
 Leur nature, leur être & quels sont leurs destins ;
 Examinons l'esprit depuis son origine,
 Pendant tous ses progrès jusqu'à notre ruine ;
 Il naît, se développe & croît avec nos sens,
 Il éprouve avec eux différens changemens ;
 Ainsi que notre corps débile dans l'enfance,
 Etourdi, plein de feu dans notre adolescence,
 Abattu par les maux & fort dans la santé,
 Il bafifie, il s'affaiblit dans la caducité,
 Il pérît avec nous, son destin est le même.

L'ame que je reçus, cet être clair voyant
 Avait très mal infirmit mon esprit en naissant,
 Je n'ai pas apporté la plus légère trace
 De ce qui se passa dans cet immense espace,
 Dans ces tems où mon ame a dû me précéder ;
 Sur ce fait ma mémoire a droit de décider.

Non, mon cœur attendri n'a point donné de larmes
 A ces jours rigoureux, à ces jours pleins d'allarmes, (q)
 Quand dans nos champs féconds l'opresseur des Germains
 Ravissait les moissons qu'avaient fermé nos mains,
 Quand de nos ennemis la fureur divisée
 Ruinait tour-à-tour ma patrie épouffée,
 Pillait les habitans, fâcageait les cités ;
 Que les Cieux rigoureux contre nous irrités,
 Pour comble de nos maux envoyèrent la peste
 Qui de nos habitans emporta tout le reste ;
 De son poison mortel corrompit enfin l'air,
 Et fit de nos Etats un immense désert.

Oui, tel est notre sort & je vois d'un œil ferme,
 Que le tems fugitif m'approche de mon terme ;
 Craindrais-je le trépas & ses coups imprévus ?
 Je fais qu'il me remet dans l'état où je fus
 Pendant l'éternité qui précéda mon être ;
 Etais-je malheureux avant qu'on m'ait vu naître ?
 Je me soumets aux loix de la nécessité,
 Mes jours sont passagers, mon être est limité,
 Je prévois mon trépas, faut-il que j'en murmure ?

• • • • •
 Ou plus tôt ou plus tard le trépas est égal,
 Tous les tems écoulés sont éfaçés de l'être,
 Cent ans passés sont moins que l'instant qui va naître ;
 Tout change & c'est, cher KEITH, la loi de l'Univers,
 Les fleuves orgueilleux renouvellement les mers,
 On engrange la terre aride sans culture,
 Lorsque l'air s'épaissit, un zéphyre l'épure ;
 Ces globes enflammés qui parcourent les Cieux,
 De l'astre des saisons renouvellement les feux ;
 La Nature attentive & de son bien avare,
 Fait des pertes toujours & toujours les répare ;
 Depuis les élémens jusques aux végétaux,
 Tout change & reproduit quelques objets nouveaux ;
 La matière est durable & se métamorphose,
 Mais si l'ordre l'unit, le tems la décompose.

• • • • •
 Ah ! voyons dans la mort la fin de tous nos maux ;
 Ennemis irrités, armez votre vengeance !
 Le trépas me défend contre votre insolence ;
 Grand Dieu ! votre courroux devient même inpuissant,
 Et votre foudre en vain frappe mon monument,
 La mort met à vos coups un éternel obstacle ;
 J'ai vu de l'Univers le merveilleux spectacle,
 J'ai joui de la vie & de ses agréments,
 Et je rends de bon gré mon corps aux élémens.

• • • • •
 Que-est-ce que nos destins ? L'homme naît pour souffrir,
 Il élève, il détruit, il aime, il voit mourir,
 Il pleure, il se console, il meurt enfin lui-même.

Voilà pauvres humains, votre bonheur suprême,
 Nous ne quittons ici qu'un bref passage,
 Nous vivons dans le monde ainsi qu'un étranger
 Qui jouit en chemin d'un riant payage,
 Et ne s'arrête point aux gîtes du voyage.

Cher KEITH, suivons les pas de nos prédecesseurs,
 Faisons à notre tour place à nos successeurs ;
 Tout le monde a les siens & nous aurons les nôtres,
 Ceux qui nous pleureront seront pleurés par d'autres.

Allez lâches Chrétiens que les feux éternels
 Empêchent d'affouir vos défirs criminels,
 Vos austères vertus n'en ont que l'apparence.

Mais nous qui renonçons à toute récompense,
 Nous qui ne croyons point vos éternels tourments,
 L'intérêt n'a jamais foulé nos sentiments ;
 Le bien du genre humain, la vertu nous anime,
 L'amour seul du devoir nous a fait fuir le crime ;
 Oui, finissons sans trouble & mourrons sans regrets
 En laissant l'Univers comblé de nos bienfaits,
 Ainsi l'astre du jour au bout de sa carrière
 Répand sur l'horizon une douce lumière,
 Et les derniers rayons qu'il darde dans les airs,
 Sont ses derniers soupirs qu'il donne à l'Univers.

II.

The death of Field-Marshal James Keith at Hochkirch on 14th October, 1758, called forth an effusion of verse from Frederick, which was addressed to Keith's brother, George, Earl Marischal, or as he styles himself "Maréchal d'Ecosse". That Keith's death should have deeply affected the sentimental side of Frederick was natural. Keith was not merely a valuable officer but a congenial friend of the King of Prussia, and Frederick's grief was great even to tears. He had Keith's body removed from Hochkirch to Berlin and buried with public honours in the Garrison Church, where he sleeps "far from bonnie Inverugie, the hoarse sea-winds and caverns of Dunottar singing vague requiem to his honourable line and him, in the imaginations of some few". About a month after the battle Frederick wrote from Dresden a touching letter to the Lord Marischal, under date 23 November. "There is nothing left for us, mon cher Milord," he says, "but to mingle and blend our weeping for the losses we have had. If my head was a fountain of tears, it would not suffice for the grief I feel. Our campaign is over, and there has nothing come of it on one side or the other, but the loss of a great many worthy people. . . . I wish you, mon cher milord, nothing that has the least resemblance to my destiny; and everything that is wanting to it. Your old friend, till death—F."

George, Earl Marischal, who was ten years senior to his brother James, and survived him twenty years, was for some time (1754-1763) Governor of Neufchâtel. Here he met and engaged the affectionate admiration of Rousseau, who, in 1762, was temporarily resident at Moliers, about fifteen miles away. The appreciation was apparently mutual and Rousseau was a frequent visitor at Colombier, the seat of the Governor. Rousseau in his emotional manner says that the "venerable appearance of this illustrious and virtuous Scot touched my heart profoundly, and from the very first a lively attachment began between him and me, and this has always remained the same on my side, and would have endured on his too, if traitors, who have deprived me of all the consolations of life, had not taken advantage of my absence to delude the old man and misrepresent me in his eyes". After several visits Rousseau declares, "What tears of tenderness I have often shed on my journey when thinking of the paternal goodness, the amiable virtues, the genial philosophy of this honoured old man. I called him father; he called me his child: words which partially convey an idea of the

attachment that bound us together." Still he adds later, no doubt after some disillusionment, " Milord Maréchal is not without faults ; he is wise ; but he is a man !" The whole passage in the " Confessions," P^{te} II., Liv. 12, makes excellent reading.

It was to the Governor of Neufchâtel that Frederick addressed the versified epistle on the death of the Field-Marshal. It is contained in the volumes of collected verses of Frederick, published in the edition of Frederick's works dated 1788. The epistle is dated from Breslau, December, 1758, two months after Keith's death. The epistle is in the conventional metre of all Frederick's verses, and consists of a series of half-personal, half-impersonal reflections on the horrors of war, the feebleness of human life, the doubtful destiny of man in this world and the next, and is permeated by the strange compound of embittered disappointment with existence and stoical heroism in the face of it, which seems to have been the prevailing mood of the Great Frederick.

Some extracts may be given of what is a considerably long epistle :—

Vous pleurez, cher Mylord ? votre douleur amère
Redemande un héros, un ami tendre, un frère.
La gloire qui l'ombrage aux portes du trépas,
Quoiqu' illustrant son nom, ne vous console pas.

Cette noble union que le fort a détruite,
Fut moins l'effet du fang que l'effet du mérite.
J'ai vu de ses beaux jours éteindre le flambeau
Et j'ai de ses lauriers couronné son tombeau.
Dans ce combat affreux, s'il eût encor pu vivre,
Son bras auroit forcé la victoire à le suivre;
Mais de l'airain tonnant les foudres en courroux
Prêt à triompher d'eux l'abattent sous leurs coups.

Fatale ambition, que d'illustres victimes
Que d'amis, de héros moïssonnés par tes crimes !
Nos hameaux, nos cités, tous nos États sont pleins
De parents éplorés, de veuves, d'orphelins,
Qui réclament en vain par leurs cris, par leurs larmes,
Nos vengeurs moïssonnés par le tranchant des armes.
Ah ! la gloire s'achète au prix de trop d'horreurs ;
Mes lauriers teints de sang sont baignés de mes pleurs.

Dans l'abyme des maux où le fort m'a plongé,
Le cœur rongé d'ennuis & l'œil de pleurs chargé,
D'une réflexion mille fois repoussée
La ténébreuse horreur occupe ma pensée.
On nous dit que ce Dieu qu' au ciel nous adorons
Est doux, juste & clément : & Milord, nous souffrons.
Comment concilier ses entrailles de père
Avec l'homme accablé du poids de sa misère ?
Jeune, foible, imprudent, éperdu, sans repos,
Dès ma première aurore en butte à tous les maux,
Les vices, la douleur, & le péril m'afflige.

J'ignore mon destin : d'où viens-je ? où suis-je ? où vais-je ?
 J'éprouve en parcourant ce cercle étroit des ans
 De souffrance & de maux les douloureux tourmens ;
 Quand je touche à la fin de ma triste carrière,
 La fille Atropos vient clore ma paupière,
 Et la vertu divine & le crime infernal
 Dans ce monde maudit ont un destin égal.
 Rien ne flétrit ce Dieu, ni le prix des offrandes,
 Ni l'odeur des parfums ; il est sourd aux demandes
 Des mortels écrasés par ses cruels décrets.

La force me manqua, je ne pus lui parler.
 Stupide, inanimé, sans voix & sans pensée,
 Tout d'un coup éclata ma douleur opprimee.
 La mort n'égale point tout ce que j'ai souffert ;
 C'est un pire tourment que celui de l'enfer.
 Je détestoie le jour, je fuyois la lumière,
 Et j'aurois de ma main abrégié ma carrière,
 Quand pour comble de maux la voix de mon devoir
 Me força d'arrêter le cours du désespoir.

Vains songes de l'orgueil, ô majesté suprême !
 Un roi moins que le peuple est maître de lui-même.

D'un fonge séduisant la vapeur passagère
 Sur nos sens engourdis règne dans le sommeil ;
 L'austère vérité le disperse au réveil.
 Oui, la raison détruit par la clarté réelle
 Le fantôme chéri d'une vie immortelle.
 Tout ce qu'on fe promet du ciseau d'Atropos,
 C'est un oubli profond, un durable repos.
 L'irrévocable loi met nos cendres éteintes
 Hors du pouvoir des Dieux, à l'abri des atteintes.
 Là nous ne craindrons plus ces troubles orageux,
 D'un aveugle destin enfans impétueux.

Voilà, dans les horreurs du destin qui m'accable,
 Les sentiments secrets d'un cœur inébranlable,
 Qui sans importuner le Ciel par son encens,
 Sans mendier de lui ni faveurs, ni présens,
 De son joug dégoûté, déabusé du monde,
 Vit par l'unique espoir sur lequel il se fonde,
 Que s'il sauve l'État, quitte de son emploi,
 Il pourra disposer en liberté de foi.

J. B. BAILLIE.

The Rise and Progress of Agricultural Study in the University.

“Omnium autem rerum, ex quibus aliquid adquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius.”



OT only is Agriculture the most important and fundamental of all industries, but like war, which it otherwise so little resembles, it is one of the most ancient and respectable. Without it civilization and cities and universities could not exist. It is an industry with which human learning and literature come in contact at all points. The art of Husbandry, with the efforts and ideas it engendered, was, with the art of the medicine man, at the foundation of most of the sciences from ancient days till those recent years when in endeavouring to help the French husbandman in his difficulties the genius of Pasteur created the new Science of Bacteriology. It was quite natural therefore that University Chairs and Lectureships were founded to promote Agriculture long before it occurred to modern educationists to have schools of engineering, or commerce, or metallurgy, or mining, or naval architecture in our universities. In spite of all this and of the fact that this University has one of the oldest existing foundations for the teaching of Agriculture, till quite recently Agriculture was looked upon by the great majority of those in authority as something of which the University ought almost to be ashamed and which should not be overmuch encouraged. The disastrous result was, we missed a great opportunity of making Aberdeen the foremost centre for Agricultural Science and Education in Scotland. The district served by Aberdeen University is essentially an agricultural district; Agriculture, including Forestry, is the industry of the district, and all others are small in comparison. Aberdeen has no natural advantages as a centre for a school of mining or naval architecture or engineering, but it is a natural and suitable centre for a great school of Agriculture and Forestry, and but for the step-motherly treatment of

this subject at the critical time before agricultural education had found favour in all high quarters and when it was struggling for recognition in Scotland, Aberdeen University might have taken the lead and built up the great department for higher education and research in Agriculture and Forestry which its geographical position indicates as the technical department it is best suited to develop. Even yet, though there has been an awakening, and with the help and sympathy of the Principal much progress has in recent years been made, in many quarters the great importance of the Agricultural group of subjects to the University is not fully appreciated.

The first endowment of agricultural education in the University, which was also the first endowment of a lectureship in the University, was made by Sir William Fordyce, M.D., F.R.S., about a century and a quarter ago. At that time Agriculture was relatively even more important and prominent than at the present day, and though it was not definitely and directly taught to the students, King's College and University in particular maintained a very close connexion with the great industry. Indeed it must have been very difficult to get away from Agriculture in Aberdeen in those days. The remarkable thing is, however, that it was not a northern farmer or one directly connected with agriculture who founded the Fordyce lectureship, but a fashionable London physician who was a younger son of a Provost of Aberdeen and himself a student and graduate (M.A., 1742) of Marischal College. In 1790, when he bequeathed the sum of £1000 to found a lectureship in Chemistry, Natural History and Agriculture in Marischal College, Sir William Fordyce was Rector of Marischal College and University. The first movement in the progress by which this University has become a centre for agricultural education was thus made by a medical man, a townsman and the son of a townsman.

Although it was in 1790 that Sir William Fordyce made his bequest for the foundation of a lectureship in Agricultural Chemistry and Natural History it was not till fifty years later that the lectureship came into being. The words of the bequest were as follows: "I give and bequeath to my friend George Crawford of Monyhill Esq. by Rickmansworth the sum of £1000 consolidated 4 per cent bank annuities standing in my name upon trust to permit my sister-in-law Ann Fordyce widow and her unmarried daughter Jessie Fordyce to receive the dividends or annual produce thereof during their joint lives and the survivor of them during her life and after the decease of such sur-

vivor I give and bequeath the said £1000 consolidated 4 per cent bank annuities unto the said Provost and other magistrates Principal and Professors of the said Marischal College of Aberdeen upon the Trusts hereinafter mentioned. And I direct the said George Crawford his executors or administrators to transfer or secure the same to them accordingly and I hereby direct that after the decease of the survivors of the said Ann Fordyce and her daughter the annual income and dividends arising from the said consolidated 4 per cent bank annuities shall be applied annually by the said Provost and others to pay a Lecturer on Chemistry Natural History and Agriculture for twelve lectures on such subjects as belong thereto in the Public Hall of the said College once a year for ever at any season of the year that the Principal and Professors shall judge best recommending an examination of all earths minerals and metals found in the county of Aberdeen in the beds of rivers rocks etc. that are likely to be of public use hoping that some liberal-minded man or body of men in that country will cherish such an undertaking by their protection if it should please heaven to remove me hence before I have completed my intention concerning it."¹

Sir William Fordyce died in December, 1792, and it was not till over forty-two years later that his niece, Jessie Fordyce, died in Edinburgh, in January, 1835. The following year the sum of £1000 at 3½ per cent reduced annuities was transferred to the trustees by the representatives of Sir William Fordyce's executors. In 1840 regulations for the lectureship were drawn up and the first Fordyce lecturer, John Shier, M.A. (Marischal College, 1831), appointed.

The period when Sir William Fordyce made his bequest and the period when the first lecturer was appointed were both of importance in the development of agricultural science and they were also both periods of activity in the early history of agricultural education. During the last thirty years of the eighteenth century Chemistry, in its modern sense, had its origin and took its place as one of the most important and fundamental branches of natural science. Before the end of the century men of insight began to inquire how the new theories of the nature and constitution of matter might be applied in practice to the arts and industries. About this time also much attention was

¹ *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis*, Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B., New Spalding Club, 1889, p. 453.

being paid to agriculture and its improvement, and it was natural that the bearings of the new chemistry on the ancient art of agriculture should begin to attract attention as it did before the end of the eighteenth century. This may help us to the explanation of how it was that Sir William Fordyce came to couple chemistry and natural history with agriculture in founding his lectureship. It was at this same period that other two University agricultural foundations had their origin, namely the Sibthorpiam Chair of Rural Economy at Oxford and the Chair of Agriculture at Edinburgh. These also illustrate the interest which was taken in agricultural science in the latter years of the eighteenth century.

There was a long period of quiescence in agricultural science in Britain after the early years of the nineteenth century, and the next time of activity was about 1840 or just when the first Fordyce lecturer began his work. This was one of the most important periods in the history of agricultural science and education in this and other countries. In this country, except that certain agricultural industries were founded and continued to flourish, the activity soon died down again and did not revive till the awakening which took place more than a generation later. Meantime certain agencies, educational and scientific, which came into being at the time of revival about 1840 continued to work without attracting a great deal of attention or support.

The regulations approved at a meeting on 18th January, 1840, for the conduct of the Fordyce lectureship show the view which the trustees took of their duty. They were as follows:—

1. The Lectureship may be held by the Professor of Chemistry or Natural History, or by additional Professors of these sciences who may be subsequently admitted to the College, or by persons properly qualified who have passed through a regular course of study in this or any other University.
2. No appointment to it shall be for a longer period than three years, but the person holding it may be re-elected by the Patrons.
3. The subject of lecture shall be Agriculture, both Theoretical and Practical, in common with Chemistry and Natural History, and with a particular regard to the improvement of Aberdeenshire and including its soils, rocks, and minerals, in order to communicate useful information to country gentlemen and farmers, as well as to scientific students.
4. The least number of lectures to be given in one course to be twelve, and a course to be delivered at least once a year, in the College, either

during the College Session, or at such other periods as shall be found most beneficial. The Salary to be Forty Pounds per annum.

5. A small fee to be paid by each student in proportion to the extent of the course, and to be fixed by the Principal and Professors with the consent of the other Patrons.

Note.—The fees will probably be applied in whole or in part towards purchasing articles of Natural History, Models of Machines, Chemical Apparatus, etc., useful in illustrating the lectures.

6. If a class giving regular attendance to the number of three at least, be not formed in any year, the Lectureship to be declared vacated by the holder for that year, and the salary appropriated towards increasing the Fund.

John Shier was unanimously elected to the lectureship on 29th February, 1840, and it is interesting to find that at the same time the trustees took steps to establish an Agricultural Museum to be attached to the lectureship. At the present moment an effort is again being made to establish an agricultural museum which is such an important part of the equipment of a school of agriculture. This time, however, the effort is being made through the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Not only the Fordyce Trustees, but also the Town Council under the leadership of Provost Blaikie, took this matter up energetically. The arguments which they used in 1840 are still quite valid in 1915. It may therefore be of interest to give some quotations from the Minute Book of Sir William Fordyce's Mortification in which a very full account is given of the early proceedings taken to found the museum.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTE BOOK OF SIR WILLIAM FORDYCE'S MORTIFICATION.

"At a meeting of the Patrons of Sir William Fordyce's Lectureship on 29th February, 1840, John Shier, M.A., was appointed 'Lecturer on Agriculture in Marischal College and University under Sir William Fordyce's Endowment, for the ensuing three years, at a salary of Forty Pounds per annum. . . .' Thereafter the Meeting named the following gentlemen, viz., the Provost, the City Treasurer, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Knight, and Dr. Cruickshank, as a committee to prepare a memorial, and to correspond with the Highland and Agri-

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cultural Society of Scotland relative to the establishment and formation of an Agricultural Museum, to be attached to the said Lectureship."

At the end of the Minute of this Meeting is given an

"Extract of Minute of the Town Council of Aberdeen, of date 14th September, 1840.

"The same day the Provost stated that the Committee of the Patrons of Sir William Fordyce's Lectureship on Agriculture in Marischal College, to whom, by minute of date 29th February last (engrossed in the Council Register upon 23rd March last) it was remitted to prepare a memorial and correspond with the Highland and Agricultural Society relative to the establishment of an Agricultural Museum to be attached to said Lectureship, had drawn up and transmitted a memorial to that Society and also a circular letter to all the Agricultural Associations in the North of Scotland, calling their attention to the importance of the formation of such a Museum, and soliciting contributions in aid of its erection, as well as specimens and illustrations to be deposited within it, copies of which memorial and circular letter were read to the Council.

"The Provost then stated that he was sure the Magistrates and Council would give their assistance in forwarding the object contemplated by Sir William Fordyce's Trustees, and in this view he had caused to be drawn out a memorial from the Council to the Highland and Agricultural Society in support of the application presented by the Patrons and Trustees, and which he now submitted for the consideration of the meeting; and the said memorial having been read over to, and considered by, the Council, they unanimously approved thereof, and requested the Provost to subscribe and transmit the same in their name to Sir Charles Gordon, the Secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society, to be by him submitted to an early meeting of that Body. Follows tenor of memorial by the Council, above referred to—

"To the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

"The Memorial of the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Aberdeen,

"SHEWETH,

"That the want of regular courses of lectures on Agriculture in most of the Scotch Colleges has long been felt and regretted.

"That this deficiency is to a certain extent remedied with respect to the Marischal College and University in this City, in which a

Lectureship on Agriculture, in connection with Chemistry and Natural History, has lately been established and a Lecturer appointed.

" That the Trustees and Patrons of the said Lectureship, desirous to promote the views of the Founder in making the Lectureship as efficient as possible, have resolved to commence a Museum for the reception of models of Agricultural Implements and Machines, Specimens of Minerals, Soils, Plants, and Seeds; Geological Maps and Sections; Drawings of Animals, etc.

" That the Fund left by the late Sir William Fordyce for the endowment of this Lectureship is by no means sufficient to remunerate the Lecturer, or to procure the numerous illustrations that a subject so extensive and important as Agriculture demands.

" That while your Memorialists trust that local support will not be wanting they are convinced that nothing could prove so conducive to the interests of Agriculture and the successful development of the views of the Founder and Patrons of the new Lectureship, as the patronage and fostering care of the Highland and Agricultural Society, to whose influence much of the success of Agriculture in Scotland generally, and in this district in particular, is by common consent justly ascribed.

" Your Memorialists are therefore induced to make the present application to the Society in the hope that that support and patronage, that direction and timely aid, which has so long and so patriotically been afforded by the Society to those labouring for the advancement of Agriculture, will be readily granted to the Patrons and Trustees of Sir William Fordyce's Lectureship in Marischal College.

" Signed in name and by appointment of the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Aberdeen, in Council assembled and the common seal of the City is hereto affixed, at Aberdeen the 14th day of September 1840 years.

" (Signed) THOS. BLAIKIE,

" Provost of Aberdeen."

" Follows copy of Circular Letter:—

" MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. Sept. 1840.

" SIR,

" The Committee of Trustees and Patrons of Sir William Fordyce's Lectureship beg leave to acquaint you that arrangements are now completed for the regular delivery in this University of a course of Lectures on Agriculture in connexion with Chemistry and Natural History.

" It is the intention of the Lecturer to treat of a different branch during each of the three years of his appointment so as to afford as full opportunity of studying the various subjects contemplated by the Founder, as possible.

" The course for the ensuing session will consist of at least twenty

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lectures, to be delivered weekly, on Fridays, at a convenient hour; and the principal topics treated will be, Soils—their Origin, Chemical Constitution and Properties, Amelioration and Deterioration—Draining—Manures, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal—Food of Plants—Rotation of Crops, etc., etc.

“The Founder having recommended “that particular regard be paid to the improvement of Aberdeenshire by examining its Soils, Rocks, and Minerals, in order to communicate useful information to County Gentlemen and Farmers, as well as to Scientific Students,” it has occurred to the Committee that much valuable information may be found in the possession of the Secretaries and other Office-bearers of the various Agricultural Associations as well as of private individuals in this part of Scotland. They therefore respectfully intimate that any communications, detailing observations or experiments on these subjects, will be thankfully acknowledged and attended to.

“The Trustees and Patrons, aware of the advantages which have resulted from the formation of Agricultural Museums in other places, are desirous of commencing as speedily as possible, a similar Collection, in order to render the Lectureship more effectively useful. This Museum is intended to contain Models of Agricultural Implements and Machines, Specimens of Minerals, Soils, Plants, and Seeds; Geological Maps and Sections; Drawings of Animals, etc.

“Contributions to the Funds of the Museum, as well as of Specimens and Illustrations, will be thankfully received by Dr. Cruickshank, Secretary to the Senatus of the University, and the names of the Donors carefully preserved.

“I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

“(Signed) THOMAS BLAIKIE, Provost of Aberdeen, and
Chairman of the Patrons of Sir William Fordyce’s
Lectureship.”

The answer of the Highland Society is also recorded in the Minute Book in the form of an Extract as follows:—

“*Extract of Minute of the Town Council of Aberdeen, of date 11th January, 1841.*

“The same day the Provost laid before the Council a letter of date the 30th November last, which he had received from the Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, in answer to the Memorial of the Council of date the 14th September last, soliciting the support and patronage of the Society towards the formation of a Museum in connexion with the Lectureship on Agriculture lately established in Marischal College, under Sir William Fordyce’s endowment. The Secretary’s letter stated that he had been directed to inform the

Council that it would afford the Society great satisfaction to be able to advance in any way so important an object as that referred to in the Memorial; that they were precluded by the appropriation of the Society's Funds from making any pecuniary vote, but that they would be happy to present from time to time any duplicate specimens which may be disposable in the Society's Museum, and that with this view they had remitted the Memorial to the charge of the Society's Museum Committee."

After this early enthusiasm for Agricultural Education the Minutes pass rapidly forward to 1892 when discussions as to the foundation of a fully equipped Agricultural Department with the help of a Grant from the Board of Agriculture began. I cannot find in them any further reference to an agricultural museum. Nor, so far as they show, was the matter ever taken up again by the Town Council or the Patrons of the Fordyce Lectureship.

We are still waiting, seventy-five years later, for that museum in the Agricultural Department of the University. A little money appears to have been collected for it about 1840. There still appears in the University Accounts, under Endowment Funds, No. 201, a fund for an Agricultural Museum. So far as can be discovered this is the fund raised about 1840 for the purposes stated above with accumulations to date, and is not properly an endowment at all. In the Accounts for 1912-13 the fund amounts to a total of £154 8s. 3d., of which £76 18s. 1d. appears under the heading "Stock" and £77 10s. 2d. as Balance at the credit of the Account.

The writer has at present some hope that the long-waited-for museum may be supplied by the Agricultural College at their farm of Craibstone. It would be of the greatest value and importance at the present time had such a museum been built up during the past seventy-four years. In that period the implements, machinery and methods of agriculture have been revolutionized, and it will be with the greatest difficulty, if it is possible at all, that a collection will now be made illustrating the evolution of agricultural implements and methods, for example, during the revolutionary period between 1840 and the present day. Any graduate who can help the Agricultural Department in making such a collection will do us a service.

The first course of Fordyce lectures was given in the winter 1840-1. It was announced that it would consist of not less than twenty lectures. The fee for the course was 10s., with 2s. 6d. for the Agricultural Museum and Library and 1s. to the College Servant, a total of 13s. 6d.

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John Shier, the first Lecturer, was a man of much distinction in his day. A Biographical Memoir of him by Professor Alex. Bain, M.A., LL.D., is to be found in the "Transactions of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society," I., page 116 *et seq.* He was a distinguished student and appears in the prize lists of his time at Marischal College in Mathematics, Natural History and Natural Philosophy. After he graduated he went to Edinburgh University to continue his scientific, and particularly his chemical, studies. After his return to Aberdeen he carried on a class in Chemistry for a time and in 1838 became assistant to Dr. Davidson, the Professor of Civil and Natural History. He did much to reform the teaching and discipline of the Natural History Class, and on a vacancy occurring in 1840 great but vain efforts were made by the Marischal College professors to secure the Chair for him. He was, however, appointed to the Fordyce lectureship, and later on when the health of Dr. Clark, the Professor of Chemistry, gave way, Shier conducted the Chemistry Class for three sessions.

The Fordyce lectureship brought him into contact with the farmers of the neighbourhood and he began to act as an expert adviser to them in scientific matters. Concerning this Bain dryly remarks: "I don't know what profit accrued to him thereby". However, as guano now began to be extensively imported for use as a manure, and other artificial manures also began to be heard of, he started practice as an agricultural analyst, and no doubt found that more profitable. One of the most important pieces of work which he did was to edit and bring up to date Davy's "Agricultural Chemistry". This work by Sir H. Davy had been the standard manual on the subject in the early years of the century. Shier spent two years on the new edition, published in 1844, which again became a standard work of reference and made its editor widely known. As a result he received in 1845 an important appointment as Agricultural Chemist in Demerara. In the same year the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his University.

Shier took a very active part in the public life of Demerara, not only in connexion with his subject, but with educational, political and other matters. He died in Demerara in 1854.

Andrew Fyfe, the Mediciner or Professor of Chemistry in King's College, became Fordyce Lecturer on Shier's resignation in 1845. He also acted as substitute for Professor Clark, who continued unable to perform his duties owing to illness. Fyfe was Fordyce Lecturer for one session only. Professor Bain, in an article on "Chemical

Teaching in Aberdeen" ("Alma Mater," Vol. VI., No. 1, p. 2; No. 3, p. 22), says he was "a good enough teacher, but of no eminence as a chemist".

After the office had remained vacant for two years John Smith, M.A. (Marischal College, 1843), M.D., was appointed in 1848. He also acted as Clark's deputy as Professor of Chemistry, and continued in both these offices till 1852 when, on Clark's recommendation, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Sydney. He had a distinguished career in Australia and died in 1885.

After a short interval James Smith Brazier, who had already been appointed substitute for Professor Clark, and who had previously been an assistant in the laboratory of Andrews, the Professor of Chemistry in Belfast, was appointed Fordyce Lecturer in 1853. From 1854, when Professor Fyfe's health failed, he also acted as substitute for him. Thus between 1854 and 1860 he taught Chemistry in both the Universities of Aberdeen, and acted as Fordyce Lecturer as well. After the "Fusion" in 1860 he continued to act as substitute for the Professor of Chemistry, and as Fordyce Lecturer in the united University of Aberdeen, till, on Professor Fyfe's death in 1862, he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry.

Up to this period the Fordyce lectureship was practically an appendage of the Chair of Chemistry, and was held by chemists. Little or nothing seems to have been done to develop an agricultural class or to carry out the idea of building up an agricultural museum.

The next Fordyce Lecturer was the late Dr. Thomas F. Jamieson, who was appointed in 1862 and held the lectureship till 1874, when he resigned. He was a man of a different stamp, as he was a geologist and a farmer and breeder of shorthorn cattle. He was an alumnus of Marischal College, 1843-6. All through his life he took an interest in geology and published many valuable papers chiefly on glacial phenomena. He was awarded the Murchison medal by the Geological Society in 1898. He founded his herd of shorthorns in 1876 after he ceased to be Fordyce Lecturer, and became very well known as one of the most distinguished of the Aberdeenshire shorthorn breeders. The University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1884. He died in 1913.¹

¹A work entitled "The Quaternary Ice Age," by W. B. Wright, Geological Survey of Ireland (Macmillan, 1914), is dedicated "To the memory of T. F. Jamieson, of Ellon, originator of the Isostatic Theory of the Quaternary Oscillations of Sea-level".

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During his period also little seems to have been done to develop Agricultural education in Aberdeen. In this respect, however, Aberdeen was not alone. From before 1850 till about 1880 agricultural education made practically no progress in any part of Britain, and agricultural research was almost confined to the private station of Mr., afterwards Sir, John Lawes at Rothamsted. Meantime in all the great progressive countries of Western Europe systems of Agricultural Education and Research had been established and had already become firmly rooted. We then began to wake up to our deficiencies in all branches of technical, including agricultural, education, and gradually public interest was aroused. The fears as to our deficiencies and their effect on our industrial position in the world slowly moved those in authority to take action.

In Aberdeen after an interregnum of five years another Thomas Jamieson was appointed Fordyce Lecturer in 1879, a position which he continued to hold till 1895. Mr. Jamieson is happily still among us, and is now a not infrequent and certainly not an over-lenient critic of the proceedings of the Agricultural Department; moreover, he has himself written a "History of Agricultural Education in Aberdeen," 1908. It is therefore unnecessary to write much of what took place during the important period while he was Fordyce Lecturer in Agriculture. During this period of awakening, experiments in Agricultural education were made all over the country. An organized school of Agriculture was developed in connexion with Edinburgh University by Professor R. Wallace; and Mr., now Sir, R. P. Wright started agricultural classes in Glasgow which grew into, first, the Agricultural Department of the Technical College and, later, into the West of Scotland Agricultural College. Mr. Jamieson who, whatever his other disadvantages may have been, did not lack either courage or enthusiasm, proceeded with great energy to develop the work of the Fordyce Lectureship. He was the first Fordyce Lecturer who endeavoured to build up a school of Agricultural Science and who was not content merely with somewhat sporadic courses of lectures on subjects bearing on Agriculture.

In Edinburgh Professor Wallace organized in 1885 the first real school for higher agricultural teaching in Scotland, and in 1886 the University instituted a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture. At the same time classes for teachers were held in the Edinburgh school. In Aberdeen, on the other hand, no degree was instituted till later and the work was mainly of a lower though no doubt very useful kind, and

included comparatively short courses at which large classes of normal college students and of schoolmasters were instructed in the elements of agricultural science. Students appear also to have been prepared for the examinations of the Science and Art Department. It is unfortunate that the University did not at this period proceed resolutely to develop, as did Edinburgh, a school for higher instruction in Agriculture and Forestry.

In 1890 an event took place which had a great influence on the advance of agricultural education in Britain, though its relation to education is not at first sight very apparent. This was the passing of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act. Through certain unexpected political developments the Legislature found itself with a sum of money which could not be applied to the purpose originally intended, so it was distributed to local authorities with a recommendation that it should be used for technical, including agricultural, education. As there was no thought-out plan and no organized system for the utilization of this money, local authorities all over the country began to experiment with it, and for a long period there was much confusion and waste. County authorities, however, generally endeavoured to do something for Agricultural Education.

It was recognized soon after 1890 by certain of those interested in Agricultural Education in Aberdeen that the opportunity had come for a great extension of the Agricultural teaching in the University. A Degree in Agriculture was instituted, and help was obtained from the Board of Agriculture, the County of Aberdeen, the City of Aberdeen, and the County of Banff towards the finances of the scheme. A Joint Committee of representatives of the Court and the contributing local authorities was formed under the chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. Smith of Newhills, one of the representatives of the Court, who did most valuable work for the Agricultural Education of the district. It was recognized by the Joint Committee that no one lecturer, however great his ability and enthusiasm, could possibly form an agricultural school suited to modern requirements. They determined to continue the Fordyce lectureship as a lectureship in the Principles of Agriculture, and to found new lectureships in Agricultural Chemistry, in Agricultural Botany and Entomology and in Veterinary Hygiene. This was done in 1895 to 1897 when the old one-man regime came to an end, and the University was provided with an organized department staffed to prepare students for a degree in Agricultural Science.

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The number of students at first was small, but it gradually increased. It was soon found necessary to institute a Diploma in addition to the degree in Agriculture. It was found, as has been found elsewhere both at home and abroad, that there are many agricultural students who, while they want an advanced course in agricultural science, have not the preliminary education necessary or are not prepared to give the time required for a degree course.

Since the Fordyce Lectureship grew into the Agricultural Department of the University there has been continuous advance, and our ideas of what is required both inside and outside the University for the extension of Agricultural Education and Science have continually widened. The University courses organized after 1895 were suited for those who were to be agricultural teachers and specialists and for those who were to be leaders and captains in the industry. But they did nothing to provide for the needs of the rank and file. It soon came to be recognized that a wider organization was required to provide suitable teaching of all grades from the lowest to the highest. For a time there was a good deal of misapprehension and some disappointment. Many were of opinion that all farmers should be attracted to the University class-rooms and that the University Department was not doing its duty unless it gathered them all in. This is, of course, a physical and an educational impossibility, though there are still some who have not advanced beyond this limited view. But it was before long recognized that something had to be done throughout Scotland for intermediate and elementary as well as for higher rural education. This has led to the foundation of the Agricultural Colleges and to the provision of Nature study courses and school gardens in elementary schools.

With the help and guidance of the Scotch Education Department three groups of local authorities were formed, embracing the whole of Scotland, and three Agricultural Colleges were founded, supported by grants from these local authorities and from the Education Department. The colleges undertook a wider field of work than the University Departments in Aberdeen and Edinburgh had done, and not only supported higher work at central classes but through their county extension departments started to develop education of an intermediate character throughout the whole country.

In Aberdeen the North of Scotland College of Agriculture was formed in 1904. The University had unfortunately done nothing to

place its Agricultural lectureships on a secure and permanent footing, and at this time its only endowment for Agricultural Education was still the £1000 given by Sir William Fordyce 114 years earlier. The accommodation and equipment also which had been provided for the Agricultural Department were of a very inadequate kind. There was consequently not a little danger that Agricultural Education would leave the University entirely, and that the Agricultural College would be formed, as in Glasgow, entirely outside the University. Happily this danger was averted, and though there was not any very binding tie between the University and the Agricultural College, the central teaching department of the College remained inside the University. Practically the Agricultural College took over the University Agricultural Department as its central class department, and, with the exception of a small sum given by the University, provided the funds necessary to carry it on.

Since the foundation of the Agricultural College the Agricultural Department of the University has increased rapidly. The teaching strength has been greatly added to and the number of students has increased till during the past two sessions it has been over 100. This makes it, as it should be, one of the most important and populous sections of the University. A lectureship in Forestry was added in 1908, a degree in Forestry has now been instituted, and the University is energetically striving towards a strong and complete school for study and research in science applied to Forestry. Though the accommodation provided for the agricultural classes is still very inadequate it was much improved in 1906 when the new front block of Marischal College was opened.

The tide is now running strongly in favour of Agriculture in Britain, and one no longer needs almost to be ashamed to be engaged in agricultural science. Twenty-five years ago it was practically necessary for any one who wished to engage in higher study in science applied to agriculture to go abroad. Except at Rothamsted, a private station, there was hardly any agricultural research. Any scientific paper of a distinctly agricultural kind was almost looked askance at by respectable scientific publications, and there were no journals devoted to higher agricultural science. All that has now changed. We have made up or are rapidly making up our leeway. In both the ancient and the new Universities in England they are tumbling over one another in their eagerness to develop Agricultural Education and Research, and it

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is difficult to get men of the necessary scientific standing and ability rapidly enough to staff the new departments. Soon there will be no country in the world with better and more living schools of Agricultural Science than Britain. It is necessary that Aberdeen shall keep up in the race and develop its school to meet the continually rising standard in staff and equipment. In the last few years we have made notable advance in several directions and we are fortunate in having a Principal in full sympathy with the department and anxious to promote its interests. To him we owe a great debt of gratitude.

In 1912 a Chair of Agriculture was founded by the munificence of our late revered Chancellor, Lord Strathcona. Until this chair was founded Agriculture was not represented in the Senatus by any one whose main work and interests were agricultural. Now at least one agricultural teacher will always have a seat there.

One of the requirements of any department for agricultural teaching and research is an experimental station or farm. Every University Agricultural Department and Agricultural College of University rank in Britain is now supplied with such a farm. We in Aberdeen were almost the last to obtain one, but it has been supplied by the acquisition of Craibstone by the College of Agriculture, which is now proceeding to equip it for scientific and educational purposes. It is a pity that such a necessary part of the equipment of a University department of agriculture and one which it requires so much time to develop to the stage at which full benefit is derived from it, was not acquired by the University many years ago.

The Development Fund was founded to promote among other things agricultural education and research. Through the operations of the fund agricultural research has been greatly promoted, especially in England. Aberdeen was the first centre in Scotland to obtain a substantial grant from the fund for this purpose. The latest important development in the Agricultural Department is the foundation, with the help of this grant, of an Institute for Agricultural Research. The University has also given a grant towards this work and the research institute is under the control of a Joint Committee of the Court and the Governors of the Agricultural College. At present research buildings and equipment are being provided at Craibstone and use will also be made of laboratories and equipment in Marischal College. Animal nutrition is to be the main subject of research, but work on other subjects is also being carried out.

We have now made much progress in the development of the Agricultural School of the University, but we are by no means at the end. Unfortunately, the outbreak of war, with the terrible expenditure of money which war involves, will make it more difficult for some time to come to obtain the necessary means for further expansion. But war will only emphasize the national importance of the fundamental industry of agriculture without which we cannot exist, and should help to impress upon the nation that expenditure should not be curtailed on education and research which tend to increase the utilization of our soil and therefore produce the foundations of wealth and prosperity in the country itself.

Among the present requirements of the Agricultural Department are: 1. New lectureships, among which might be placed first lectureships in the important subjects of Agricultural Bacteriology and Agricultural Engineering. 2. New and extended buildings. The department has quite outgrown its present accommodation, which was never very liberal. Every new extension of the work, every new addition to the staff, every increase in the number of students emphasizes the utterly inadequate nature of the present accommodation, which consists principally of cellars. 3. Further funds will very soon be needed for the Research Department if the work is to develop and keep pace with what is being done elsewhere. The Development Commissioners have at present recommended a grant up to £1000 per annum, but they have further stated that if £500 is raised locally they will be prepared to increase their grant by £500, to make £2000 in all. 4. The University requires to place all the principal Agricultural Lectureships on a more permanent footing, and to increase its permanent connexion with and interest in higher agricultural education by providing further endowments. In the deed instituting the Carnegie Trust, among the objects stated to which one half of the net income should be applied is "the improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research . . . and for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of . . . such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education as can be brought within the scope of the University curriculum". No part of the funds obtained from the Carnegie Trust has ever been applied by this University to increasing and extending the opportunities for study and research in agricultural subjects, or for increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the most important technical and commercial

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group of studies included in, or ever likely to be included in, the University. 5. The Forestry Section of the Agricultural Department requires to be greatly developed and extended.

We have still many needs in the Agricultural Department and are still ambitious to make our advance in the next decade as great as it has been in the last. We pray that there may be other pious founders prepared to follow the great examples of Fordyce and Strathcona, and that it will not be necessary to wait again for 120 years before another such benefactor will appear.

JAMES HENDRICK.

P.S.—Since the above was written Mr. James Campbell, LL.D., Chairman of the Governors of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has generously provided the University Court with a sum of £3000 to endow four bursaries for students of the Agricultural Department. Dr. Campbell has been connected with our Department since its formation in 1895, first as a member of the Joint Committee on Education in Agriculture, then as Vice-Chairman and afterwards as Chairman of the Governors of the College of Agriculture. He has now added to the many benefits he has already conferred on us during the past twenty years by this welcome gift, which will supply much-needed bursaries in a department hitherto without any, and will make many agricultural students his debtors.

J. H.

The Late Professor Dean.



ONLY a little more than five years have elapsed since the duties of the Chair of Pathology in Aberdeen University, rendered vacant by the resignation of the late Professor Hamilton, F.R.S., were taken over by his successor, Dr. George Dean, whose early decease it is now our sorrowful duty to chronicle. Professor Dean had been in feeble health for a considerable time before his death, and the hope that the leave of absence granted him from his professorial duties would bring about some measure of improvement in his condition was not to be realized. He passed away in his fifty-first year on 30th May.

The University in which he had spent his student days, and in which he ultimately served with great distinction, is the poorer for his loss; and it is not too much to say that the whole world of pathological science to which, in spite of physical disabilities, he had given a lifelong devotion, is thrown into mourning. By none will his death be regretted more than by the numerous confrères, both at home and abroad, many of whom enjoyed his friendship while all paid homage to his scientific work. Among the members of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland his loss will be especially felt. He was one of the original members and a member of Committee, he frequently contributed to its Proceedings, and always took the keenest interest in its welfare.

Professor Dean was an honours graduate both in Arts and Medicine of the University in which he afterwards became a professor. In 1885 he took the degree of M.A. with honours in the Department of Natural Science, and four years later (in 1889), after a distinguished curriculum, he graduated with honours in Medicine.

A love for biological science had always possessed him, and it was therefore to be expected that on the completion of his medical course he would take what opportunity offered to secure the widest possible training in the methods of the science to which the inspiring teaching of the late Professor Hamilton had introduced him. Dr. Dean spent a year on the Continent, partly in Berlin, where he worked under Koch,

Pfeiffer, and Virchow, and partly in Vienna, where he had every opportunity of extending his knowledge of pathological anatomy. He returned to this country in 1891, and obtained the posts of Assistant to Professor Hamilton, Assistant Pathologist to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and Pathologist to the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children. Here he remained for six years busily engaged in teaching and research, and laying the foundation of that wide knowledge of pathological and bacteriological literature which was to be of such admirable service to him in his later more extended sphere of duty.

In 1897 Dean applied for and obtained the post of Superintendent of the Antitoxin Department of the British (now the Lister) Institute of Preventive Medicine at Sudbury. The testimonials he presented in support of his candidature for this post bore ample evidence of the reputation he had made for himself in Aberdeen as a teacher and research worker, and particularly of the strong personal interest he had taken in the student and his helpful attitude to all who sought his services. Dr. Dean had not been long in Sudbury before it was decided to build a new Serum Department at Elstree. The planning and organization of this Department were carried out under Dr. Dean's direction, and in 1902 the staff took possession of the new buildings. Shortly afterwards he had another opportunity of exercising his skill in planning a Scientific Department, as the Institute decided, on the suggestion of the Secretary for India and the Colonial Secretary, to build a special Plague Department at Elstree, where the preparation of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid and antiplague serum could be undertaken. The confidence placed in Dr. Dean's judgment was evidenced by his being appointed a member of the War Office Committee charged with investigating the value of antityphoid inoculation.

In 1906 Dr. Dean was transferred to Chelsea to occupy the new post of Bacteriologist-in-Chief to the Lister Institute, and at the same time he became a member of the Medical Faculty and a Lecturer in Bacteriology in the University of London. Dr. Dean remained in charge of the Bacteriological Department till his election to the Chair in Aberdeen in 1908. His tenure of the post of Chief Bacteriologist was marked by a notable increase in the activities of the Department over which he presided, and by the ever-increasing number of scientific researches which were carried out under his guidance by his assistants and a numerous band of research workers to whom facilities for research in the Institute had been granted. As a Superintendent of Research Dr. Dean was pre-eminent. His kindly manner and ap-

proachableness endeared him to all, and his extensive knowledge of his subject in all its branches was a source of strength to those who sought his advice.

In 1908 the Regius Chair of Pathology in Aberdeen University became vacant by the resignation of the late Professor Hamilton, and Dr. Dean was elected to the post in November, 1908. On 12th January, 1909, he gave his first lecture as Professor. During the following three years Dean devoted himself whole-heartedly to the duties of his important post. His teaching, marked as it was by obvious earnestness and sincerity, gained him the goodwill and affection of his students. Unfortunately, in the course of 1912, his health broke down and he had definitely to give up work in February, 1913, when he was granted a year's leave of absence, at the end of which his resignation of the Chair became inevitable.

Dean's contributions to scientific literature were of a very high order, and were invariably characterized by accuracy and thoroughness. He was able to work over a large and varied field, but he will be best remembered by his contributions to immunity, particularly in connexion with the preparation of antitoxic sera. During his association with the Serum Department of the Lister Institute ample opportunity was given him of adding to our knowledge of toxins and antitoxins, and Dean set himself with characteristic energy and ingenuity to the working out of the best practical methods for the securing of potent toxins suitable for the immunization of horses.

At this period much had to be learnt before satisfactory methods of obtaining powerful diphtheria and tetanus toxins suitable for immunization purposes could be devised. In all serum institutes the lack of reliable methods for this purpose was keenly felt. In a paper entitled "Problems of Diphtheria Immunity," communicated to the Pathological Society of London in 1899, Dean brought forward evidence, since amply confirmed, that, for the securing of the most rapid immunization of horses and the highest grade of antitoxin, it was necessary to inoculate the horses, not every ten days as was suggested by Salomonsen and Madsen, but about every third day. In fact, he showed that a second injection should be made during the so-called negative phase produced by the first. The idea that such a procedure would lead to a summation of negative phases, and consequently to toxæmia and death, was proved to be erroneous. Dean's system was soon adopted by other workers with equally satisfactory

results. The above-quoted paper contains also many interesting practical points of value to the worker in this field. It may be noted, for instance, that Dean, after much experimentation, devised a culture medium for *B. diphtheriae* which gave excellent yields of toxin. A description of its preparation will be found in that admirable compendium of knowledge on toxins and antitoxins contributed by Dean to the "Bacteriology of Diphtheria" edited by Nuttall and Graham-Smith.

It should not be forgotten also that Dean, with the help of his colleagues in the Serum Department (notably Todd), devised several ingenious practical contrivances for the filtration and aseptic bottling of serum. In collaboration with the late J. A. Craw, a physical chemist whose notable contributions to the theory of immunity-processes will be remembered, Dean carried out an important piece of work dealing with the question of the relation of lethal dose to lethal time in respect of diphtheria toxin. They were able to show from consideration of the data accumulated at the Serum Department that under ordinary circumstances of standardization of toxin and antitoxin, the lethal dose is inversely proportional to the lethal time, deaths occurring on the first day or on any day after the sixth being discarded. They also came to the conclusion that, owing to the individual sensitiveness of guinea-pigs to free diphtheria toxin, it was impossible to deduce any general relationship between the lethal dose and lethal time when only a small number of test animals were inoculated. Consequently the L + and the M.L.D. values of a toxin are not those amounts which will kill with certainty in a fixed time, but those which will cause death in that time with the greatest probability.

Two very important contributions by Dean on the nature of the opsonic antibody and its relation to other antibodies were communicated to the Royal Society in 1905 and 1907. These papers contained a series of careful experiments the results of which led Dean to conclude that the substance in normal serum which favours phagocytosis is, like that produced by immunization, a thermo stable body, and is in all probability identical with the *fixateur* or *substance sensibilisatrice* of the French School and with the opsonin of Wright and Douglas. He also showed that the normal amboceptor can be complemented by fresh serum in regard both to lysis and opsonization.

In another paper, "On Phagocytosis and Bactericidal Action," communicated to the British Medical Association at Exeter in 1907, Dean put forward another highly interesting conception, here expressed in

his own words: "The reason why one type of organism such as the typhoid bacillus is lysed by the action of these substances, whereas another such as the staphylococcus, though prepared for phagocytosis, shows no lytic effect, probably depends, not on any fundamental difference in the substances in the serum which produce the effects nor on their mode of action, but on a difference in the physical or chemical nature of the microbe itself". It is too early yet to decide whether Dean's view of the nature and mode of action of opsonin will ultimately be accepted in its entirety, but there can be no doubt that the impetus of his work has stimulated and inspired subsequent research in this field.

A paper intitled "Experiments on Immunity in Relation to the Pancreas and its Ferments," communicated to the Pathological Society of London in 1900, has unfortunately not received the attention it deserves. In this paper Dean showed for the first time that (as Morgenroth had shown for rennin and antirennin) a notable increase in the amount of antitrypsin in the blood serum could be produced by immunization with trypsin or liquor pancreaticus. Shortly before this paper appeared the demonstration of the antitryptic power of normal serum had been made by Camus and Gley.

Of Dean's more purely bacteriological papers, special reference must be made to his work on tuberculosis (with Todd) and to his pioneer work in this country on rat lepra. The experiments on tuberculosis were undertaken, at the suggestion of Lord Lister, with the view of ascertaining whether the tubercle bacillus of human origin underwent any change of virulence for the bovine species by passage through other animals, such as the pig, cat, rabbit, and rat. These experiments were of the most careful character, and, appearing as they did shortly after Koch's expression of opinion as to the essential difference between the bacillus of bovine and of human tuberculosis, they claimed the serious attention of all workers in this field.

Dean and Todd found that the human tubercle bacillus was not raised markedly in virulence for the calf by a single passage through the pig, cat, rabbit, or rat; but at the same time they were able to demonstrate that the human tubercle bacillus is by no means innocuous to the calf, as a control animal inoculated directly with sputum contracted an extensive glandular tuberculosis. An interesting point that emerged from the experiments was the obvious importance that must be attached to the nature of the material used for inoculation, *i.e.*,

whether pure cultures or sputum contaminated in all probability with associated organisms. With regard to the experiments on the pig, the results showed that all the pigs infected with human tuberculous sputum acquired as severe infections as those recorded by Koch after inoculation of pure cultures of the bovine bacillus. With pure cultures of the human bacillus Koch had been unable to produce infection in pigs.

Dean was the first to show that rat lepra occurred in this country, and in two papers which he wrote on this subject he gave a careful account of the pathological histology of the disease and described various attempts he had made to cultivate the acid-fast bacillus concerned. In view of more recent work dealing with the culture of the leprosy bacillus of man, it is of interest to note that Dean isolated a diphtheroid organism which was agglutinated by the serum of the leprous rats.

Finally, mention may be made of a paper in which he described a case of chronic carrier-infection by *B. enteritidis Gaertner* in a human subject, the bacilli being demonstrated in the gall-bladder as well as in the faeces. Before this paper, there had been no evidence that *B. Gaertner* may assume a vegetative existence in the gall-bladder of man, as had been shown for *B. typhosus*, *B. paratyphosus* (B), and *B. paratyphosus* (A). Space forbids detailed mention of other subjects to which Dr. Dean directed his attention, but it may be said with truth that no subject which he touched was not thereby materially advanced.

J. C. G. LEDINGHAM.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology" by kind permission of the editor, Professor Sims Woodhead, who writes as follows:—

"Allow me to say how pleased we shall be that the Editorial Committee of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW should reprint, in the next number of their REVIEW, the account of the late Professor George Dean contributed to the "Journal of Pathology" by Dr. J. C. G. Ledingham. To my mind we could write nothing that would do full justice to Dean as a man and as a scientific worker. His was one of the most pellucid minds I ever came across, and, with all its clearness, full of vigour and originality. With the beautiful simplicity of a child, he had the strength and directness of purpose of a virile man. I have lost a friend whom I valued very highly."]

Professor F. R. Japp.



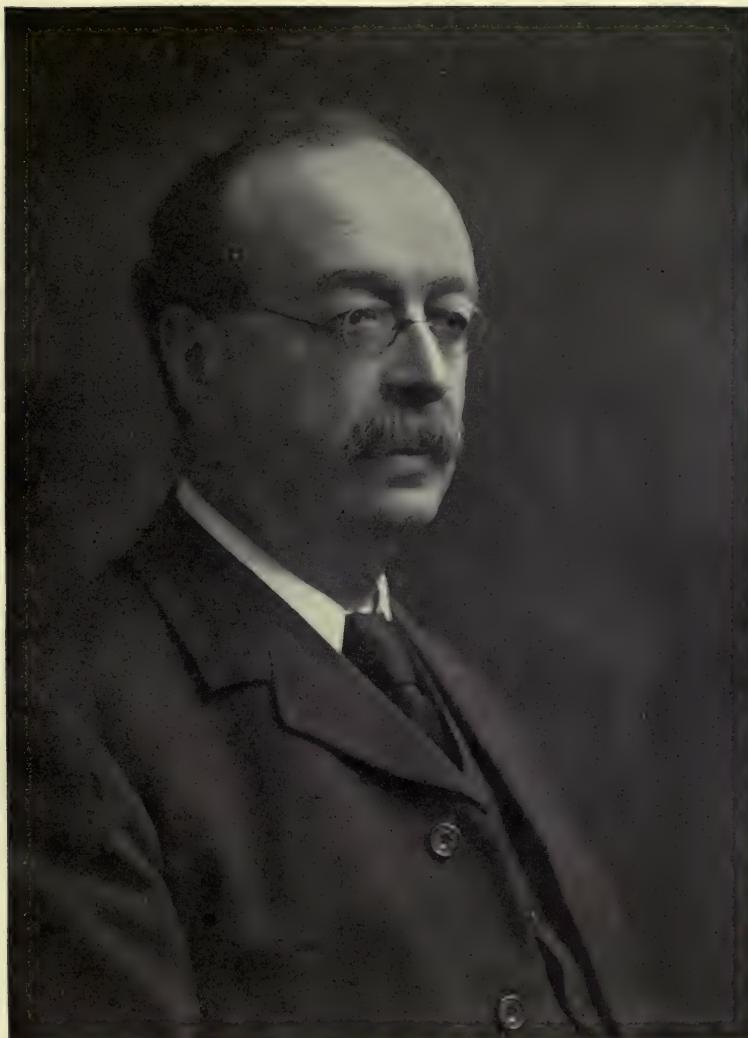
Former students of the University revisiting their Alma Mater, there is nothing which marks the progress of the years so impressively as the disappearance from Class Room and Chapel, Quadrangle and Graduation Hall, of those who were their own teachers or the teachers of their contemporaries. Each year, almost, demands its toll, and in the year

which has just passed the toll has been a heavy one. Through the retirement of Professor Japp from the Chair of Chemistry, which he had occupied for a period of twenty-three years, the University, and more especially the Faculty of Science, has suffered serious loss; although we can all be happy in the hope that Professor Japp will have health to enjoy for many years the peace and freedom to which his long period of service in the University, and his labours in the advancement of chemical science have certainly entitled him.

As one who, even at the very beginning of his University career, was brought, as an examinee, into touch with Professor Japp, and who, in later years, not only had the advantage of studying and of working under him, and of receiving valuable guidance in his scientific career but had also the privilege of enjoying his friendship, the writer is glad to have this opportunity of paying his humble tribute to one to whom he owes so much, and who, by his personality, the diversity of his interests, and his strenuous promotion of chemical science, has won the regard and the admiration of all those who have had the privilege of a more intimate acquaintance, or are capable of understanding and appreciating his work.

Francis Robert Japp, a member of a family whose name was well known, half a century ago, in the eastern districts of Forfarshire, was born in Dundee on 8 February, 1848, as the youngest son of James Japp, minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church in that city. His earliest education was obtained in the town of his birth, in part, at the High School there; but at the age of thirteen he was sent to

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F. R. Japp.

St. Andrews, the reputation of which as an educational centre stood then, as now, very high. After three years spent at the Madras College, he entered the University of St. Andrews, where he had as fellow-students John Masson, the classical scholar and author of "Lucretius, Epicurean and Poet," and Alexander Stewart, formerly Professor of Systematic Theology in the University of Aberdeen, and now Principal of St. Mary's College in the University of St. Andrews.

After graduating in Arts at St. Andrews, Professor Japp entered the University of Edinburgh in 1868 as a student of law; but his period of study at Edinburgh proved to be a short one. Ill-health compelled him to relinquish his legal studies, and to reside abroad, at Pau and at other health resorts. For two years, from the spring of 1871 to the spring of 1873, he resided in Germany, at Göttingen, Berlin, and Heidelberg; and although, during a portion of that time, he attended lectures on International Law and on German Literature, he had, by this time, abandoned his intention of prosecuting the study of law. After a few months, spent partly in London and partly in Scotland, Professor Japp returned, in the autumn of 1873, to Heidelberg, having now finally adopted Chemistry as the subject of his life's work and study.

Having obtained his preliminary training in Chemistry at Heidelberg, under one of the greatest German teachers, Bunsen, and having taken his degree of Ph.D., Professor Japp proceeded to Bonn, to work in the laboratory of Professor Kekulé, the founder of modern constitutional chemistry, who had, for several years, been attracting to his Institute large numbers of young chemists of different nationality. Whether the subject of this sketch felt, like the late Professor van't Hoff, that the laboratory of Kekulé was a sacred temple to be entered only with feelings of reverence and of awe, we cannot say; but the Memorial Lecture on Kekulé, delivered by Professor Japp before the Chemical Society of London in 1897, bears, in its every line, clear and eloquent testimony of the esteem and admiration which he felt for his new teacher, who, although no longer in the height of his physical power, preserved his mental faculties unimpaired, and could still inspire work of unsurpassed excellence. It was in the palatial laboratory at Bonn that Professor Japp, under the more immediate guidance of Schultz and of Anschütz, one of the recipients of the degree of LL.D. at the Quater-Centenary celebrations in 1906, first entered on that

course of chemical investigation which he pursued with such whole-hearted devotion and success for over thirty years.

In 1878, Professor Japp returned to Scotland and continued his research work in the laboratory of Professor Crum Brown, Edinburgh. Later in the same year, he was appointed to direct the work of the Research Laboratory at the Normal School of Science, South Kensington, under the late Sir Edward Frankland. In 1881, at the re-organization of the Science Schools, he was appointed Assistant-Professor in the Royal College of Science, where he lectured on Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, latterly only on Organic Chemistry, till 1890, when he was appointed, as successor to Professor Carnelley, to the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen.

Professor Japp was, perhaps, fortunate in the date of his appointment, for it fell on the eve of a very great and rapid development of the University, marked not only by the erection of imposing buildings and an increase in the number of its teachers, but also by a renewed activity in literary and scientific investigation. In all this progressive movement the Chemical Department, under Professor Japp, took, certainly, its full share.

Until 1896 the Chemical Department was housed in a series of four or five small rooms badly lit and badly ventilated, which afforded accommodation for only two or three advanced students working at one time. Two of the rooms, in which the classes in practical chemistry for Medical students were held, were fitted with circular tables without sinks or water supply; in them even the most primitive arrangements for the extraction of fumes were wanting, so that the dense acid vapours which filled the air sometimes rendered the work almost impossible. With the carrying out of the scheme of extension, however, the Chemical Department found itself at last in its present comparatively palatial quarters, which had been planned for it by Professor Japp and his University Assistant, Dr. T. S. Murray.

Development, however, took place in directions other and more important than towards new buildings. Previously, the work of the Chemistry Department had consisted, almost entirely, in the teaching of chemistry to Medical students, but after the appointment of Professor Japp, which was made almost contemporaneously with the introduction of the new regulations for the degree of B.Sc., a school of advanced chemical study rapidly grew up. It was, indeed, under the direction of Professor Japp that there took place in the University of

Aberdeen that great development which the past quarter of a century has witnessed in the teaching of chemistry as a special branch of pure science, in the serious study of which there is involved not merely the acquisition of what is already known, but the extension, also, of our knowledge into the region of the hitherto unknown. It is, perhaps, on account of his great and valuable encouragement of chemical research that the University owes to Professor Japp its special gratitude.

Something of the great development which has taken place in the department of chemistry during the tenure of the Chair by Professor Japp, is indicated by the facts that whereas in 1891-2 there was only one student taking chemistry for the final examination for B.Sc., in 1913-14 the number was nine; that between 1893 and 1914 twenty-six students have graduated B.Sc., with Special Distinction in Chemistry; that seven graduates have obtained the degree of D.Sc. for research work in different branches of chemistry; that six out of the total of seven scholarships awarded by the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, as well as one of the University Fullerton scholarships, have been obtained by graduates specializing in chemistry; and that no fewer than twelve Carnegie Scholarships and nine Fellowships have similarly been held by students and graduates in chemistry. During the tenure of the Chair by Professor Japp, also, a very great extension of the teaching work of the department has taken place, and two new Lectureships, in Physical and in Inorganic Chemistry, have been established.

Evidence still more striking in character, however, of the energy displayed by Professor Japp in the promotion of chemical science, and of the vigorous growth of his department, is afforded by the fact that since his appointment in 1890, Professor Japp, assisted by various collaborators, has published nearly forty memoirs embodying the results of original investigations; and a number of other memoirs have also been published independently by members of the teaching staff of the department. Nor must it be forgotten, in estimating Professor Japp's services to chemical science, that, although he has now retired from active teaching and experimental work, the influence of his teaching and training lives on, and is bearing fruit in the persons of his former students, many of whom occupy important academical and industrial posts in various parts of the world. It must also be emphasized that the number of original publications mentioned above

does not sufficiently indicate the never-halting devotion of Professor Japp to the service of chemical science, but a better measure is afforded by the three volumes, containing close on ninety original memoirs, to be found in the University library.

Commencing, as he did, his career as a chemical investigator in the laboratory of Kekulé, who, in the words of Professor Japp, "brought an intellect of incomparable power and subtlety to bear on problems so abstruse, so remote from the every-day thoughts and interests of mankind, that the vast majority even of educated persons have never heard either of the problems, or of the man who did so much to solve them," it is not, perhaps, surprising that Professor Japp's own research work was by no means "popular". It concerned itself at no point with problems of every-day experience or of immediate industrial importance, but dealt with many difficult problems of chemical constitution, which required for their solution greater chemical acumen and a more profound knowledge than is the case with many investigations which make a more direct appeal to the lay mind. The importance of such investigations, however, will be belittled only by those who are ignorant of the enormous influence which investigations of this kind have exercised directly on theoretical chemistry, and indirectly on some of the most important branches of chemical industry. The three volumes of memoirs to which reference has just been made constitute a monument of which both Professor Japp and the University of Aberdeen may justly be proud.

Professor Japp contributed, also, to the advancement of chemistry, by the publication, in collaboration with the late Sir Edward Frankland, of a Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry, which was "constructed on those principles of Classification, Nomenclature, and Notation, which, after an experience of nearly twenty years, have been found to lead most readily to the acquisition of a sound and accurate knowledge of elementary chemistry," and which has exercised a not inconsiderable influence on the teaching of chemistry in this country.

While the works to which we have just referred established Professor Japp's reputation as a chemist of the first rank, the address which he delivered as President of the Chemistry Section of the British Association in 1898 made a wider appeal, and showed that he was not a mere specialist with his interests confined within the bounds of his own branch of work, but that he interested himself also in the more fundamental problems of science and of life.

In that address, Professor Japp emphasized the importance of the discoveries in the branch of science known as stereo-chemistry, the foundations of which had been laid by Pasteur, "because it furnishes . . . a reply to the most fundamental question that physiology can propose to itself—namely, whether the phenomena of life are wholly explicable in terms of chemistry and physics; . . . or whether, on the contrary, there are certain residual phenomena, inexplicable by such means, pointing to the existence of a directive force which enters upon the scene with life itself, and which, whilst in no way violating the laws of the kinetics of atoms, determines the course of their operation within the living organism". His whole address, indeed, was an argument, based on the results of stereo-chemical investigation, in favour of the doctrine of vitalism as revived by the younger physiologists; and in it his purpose was to show that "living matter is constantly performing a certain geometrical feat which dead matter, unless, indeed, it happens to belong to a particular class of products of the living organism and to be thus ultimately referable to living matter, is incapable—not even conceivably capable—of performing".

The main facts on which this argument was based are these. When a compound contains a carbon atom to which four different atoms or groups are attached, it is found that such a compound can exist in three different isomeric forms. Two of these are identical in their properties, except that one of the forms has the power of rotating the plane of polarized light to the right, while the other rotates the plane to the left; the two forms are said to be optically active. The third isomer is optically inactive, but can be resolved into the two optically active forms. It is called a racemic form. According to the theory advanced by van't Hoff and Le Bel, the optical activity is due to a molecular asymmetry which, moreover, betrays itself, in many cases, in an asymmetry of the crystalline structure, the two isomers being distinguished by the presence of hemihedral faces so arranged that the crystals of the one active form are the mirror image of those of the other active form. In the case of the racemic form, we have a compound of the two optically active forms in equal molecular amounts, so that the dextro- and laevo-rotations balance.

Although in Nature most asymmetric compounds are found occurring in one of the optically active forms only, it is found that when it is attempted to synthesise such a compound from symmetric substances, the product of the synthesis is always *inactive*. As Pasteur

said : " Artificial products have no molecular asymmetry ; and I could not point out the existence of any more profound distinction between the products formed under the influence of life and all others ". The inactive forms, however, obtained by chemical synthesis can be resolved into the two oppositely active isomers, by means of enzymes, moulds, etc., and even, in some cases, by crystallization. Thus Pasteur himself showed that by allowing a solution of the inactive, racemic, sodium ammonium tartrate to crystallize, crystals of the dextro- and of the laevo-rotatory sodium ammonium tartrate were deposited separately, and could, owing to the enantiomorphic relationship of their crystalline forms, be distinguished from one another and be separated by hand. Since the original racemic tartrate could be prepared synthetically from symmetrical materials by the action of only symmetrically acting reagents, and since this racemic form could be resolved into the active forms by the symmetrically acting process of crystallization, it was thought that " the barrier which M. Pasteur had placed between natural and artificial products " had been thereby broken down ; and this was undoubtedly the view held by the majority of chemists.

But had it ? Professor Japp intimated in his address that he had for some time held a contrary opinion, and he again asked the question which had also previously been posed by Professor Crum Brown : " Is not the observation and deliberate choice by which a human being picks out the two kinds of crystals and places each in a vessel by itself the specific act of a living organism of a kind not altogether dissimilar to the selection made by *Penicillium glaucum* ? " (which destroys one of the optically active forms but not the other). This question Professor Japp discussed, and answered in the affirmative. The artificial, racemic compound, certainly, had been resolved into the active forms by the symmetrical process of crystallization, but these two forms had not been *separated* from each other ; both active forms were present side by side. Their separation " requires the living operator, whose intellect embraces the conception of opposite forms of symmetry, to separate them ". . . . " Conscious selection here produces the same result as the unconscious selection exercised by the micro-organism, the enzyme, or the previously existing asymmetric compound." Pasteur had himself pointed out that " to transform one inactive compound into another inactive compound which has the power of resolving itself simultaneously into a right-handed compound

and its opposite, is in no way comparable with the possibility of transforming an inactive compound into a *single active* compound. This is what no one has ever done ; it is, on the other hand, what living nature is doing unceasingly before our eyes." This, then, is the conclusion to which, from a consideration of the facts of stereo-chemistry, Professor Japp arrived : "the production of single asymmetric compounds, or their isolation from the mixture of their enantiomorphs, is the prerogative of life. Only the living organism with its asymmetric tissues, or the asymmetric products of the living organism, or the living intelligence with its conception of asymmetry, can produce this result." And further : "I see no escape from the conclusion that, at the moment when life first arose, a directive force came into play—a force of precisely the same character as that which enables the intelligent operator, by the exercise of his Will, to select one crystallized enantiomorph and reject its asymmetric opposite". The action of such a directive force, moreover, involves no violation of the law of the conservation of energy.

An address on such a subject as that selected by Professor Japp could not fail to provoke discussion, and its arguments were, indeed, assailed by Karl Pearson, Fitzgerald, Herbert Spencer, and others. But all their criticism was successfully met, and failed to force a retreat from any of the positions which had been taken up.

That the work which Professor Japp accomplished for Chemistry was appreciated also by his fellow-workers, is shown by the honours of which he was made the recipient. As early as 1885, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society ; from 1885 to 1891 he was Foreign Secretary, and from 1895 to 1899 Vice-President of the Chemical Society of London ; in 1891 he was awarded the Longstaff Medal of the Chemical Society, for his researches in Organic Chemistry ; in 1898 he was President of the Chemistry Section of the British Association ; and from 1901 to 1904 he was Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1888 the University of St. Andrews conferred on Professor Japp the Honorary Degree of LL.D.

A sketch of the scientific achievements of Professor Japp, however, gives a picture of but half the man ; for in him we find one who, although a specialist who won for himself distinction in a relatively narrow field of study, nevertheless appreciated and loved literature and art. A linguist of ability, the literatures of England, Germany, France, and Italy, are accessible to him in the language of their authors ; and if he possesses

a familiar knowledge of all that is best in the literature of our own country, his acquaintance with the literature of Germany, and of France, and of Italy, is such as might be envied by many who have taken up the study not of Science but of Letters.

Professor Japp's interests extend, also, into the realm of Art, especially of music. It has frequently been remarked, and the statement could, certainly, be supported by many examples, that a knowledge and appreciation of music are found with especial frequency among chemists. In Professor Japp, certainly, such a union of Art and of Science is conspicuous. A musician of cultivated taste, he possesses not only executive ability as a pianist, but also a thorough knowledge of musical theory and a wide acquaintance with musical compositions. His interest in music, and his desire to promote the cultivation of music in the University, are shown by the fact that he was, for many years, Honorary President of the University Choral and Orchestral Society.

A product of the old *régime* in Arts in the Scottish Universities, which, whatever its defects, cultivated width of view and diversity of outlook, Professor Japp looks out on life and the activities of the world through many windows, and to know him is, in itself, a liberal education. Never quick to form conclusions, his judgment, whether of men or of opinions, is sound and can be relied on with confidence. By his retirement, the University of Aberdeen has experienced a heavy loss; but he gave to Science and to the University many years of strenuous service, and all who have the privilege of knowing him will fervently wish that he may still be given many years of health in which to enjoy the days of rest and of leisure which are his due.

ALEX. FINDLAY.

140.



W. Johnston

Colonel William Johnston, C.B.



shall always remember Colonel Johnston as a Soldier. There were many reactionaries of his own period in the Army who could never think of him except as a Doctor of Medicine ; and the oldest Service Club to this day will admit no officer of his Corps under the rank of Surgeon-General. To many of his fellow-citizens in

Aberdeen he was also a Doctor—a Doctor of Letters, interested in bibliography, genealogy and kindred topics. But I shall remember him as a Soldier—because he was so unlike most Soldiers out of harness !

Anything more unlike the Happy Warrior than the average retired officer it would be difficult to imagine. They are mostly sad, pessimistic old gentlemen, out of touch with the times. Nor is the reason difficult to find. To them, almost in proportion to their ardour for Soldiering, life is just an Army ; while the real world regards Soldiering only as one of life's functions, to be used on special occasions for certain specific purposes. Therefore, if the old Soldier in retirement has no hobbies to distract him, nothing to do but to kill time in a Service Club in daily contact with similarly situated old men, he is bound to be sad. Having lived next door to the oldest Service Club for nearly twenty years and frequently met its members at their board, I know the type by heart. Indeed, for many years I lived above one of them, a full general who was so old that he had actually served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6 and fought at the bloody battle of Ferozeshah, which took place so long ago that the aquatint of it which hangs in one of the passages of the Imperial Hotel in Stirling Street looks just like a Japanese version of one of the battles in France at this moment. Though he died worth £40,000, the veteran's chambers were as bare as a barrack-room, with no more suggestion of literature or any diversion of that kind than an old Army List. Every morning as the clock struck eight, no matter what the time of year

or the state of the weather, he would go feebly down the stairs to breakfast at the Club next door, just as in his prime he had been accustomed to turn out to mess. He stayed all day at the Club—a most unbookish place, despite its dusty possession of Dugald Stewart's philosophical library—with his old cronies, all of them getting feebler and feebler as the years went by, lamenting the good old days of long-service soldiering which existed before the motor-bus came to render the passage across Pall Mall almost as dangerous as the taking of a pass on the Indian frontier. When a war was on, they spent much time in sticking absurd little flags on coloured maps in the lonely reading-room. Indeed, the general was so old and so tired of everything that when the King added the K. to his well-earned C.B., he remarked to the housekeeper, as she polished his sword for the next levee, on the uselessness of the distinction. And then every night at ten he would return from the Club, his feeble old steps creeping cautiously up the dark staircase to his very ascetic chamber. At last, when the younger men of the Club decided to build an addition to provide bedrooms (*a sine qua non* of the Club that means to live), he resisted the proposal to the last, because by a strange irony it involved the destruction of our dwelling; and when notice to quit came to us from the landlord, the general actually died from sheer shock. Some of these old officers have such a horror of this method of existence that they leave their bivouacs in Pall Mall and Charlotte Street and Piccadilly altogether. Thus, I remember, the late General Sir J. J. H. Gordon (an Aberdonian by birth) flying for this reason to Edinburgh when his term of office on the Indian Council came to an end; and his great friend the late General Sir A. J. F. Reid was eloquent in his quiet inarticulate way on the same feeling of revulsion.

I have sketched a familiar type of old Soldier to indicate everything Colonel Johnston was *not*. Had he lived till next October he would have celebrated the fiftieth year of his entrance to the Service; but he never thought the Army was going to the dogs. On the contrary, he was as keen on his branch, with all its advances, as if he had just entered it. For him its day had never been better than it is now. Indeed, it was the ruling passion of his life. He had entered it while it was yet the Cinderella of the Army, officered too often in consequence by inadequate men. He fought for it, side by side with men like the sagacious Colonel Beattie and the eloquent Irishman

Surgeon-General Evatt, who as his guest at the latest University Club dinner electrified us all by his enthusiasms. Persistently, over many years, yet with a rare tact which does not always go with persistence, Colonel Johnston and his fellow-reformers worked for the betterment of his Corps. What was it they aimed at? To a large number of officers in the combatant branches, and through them to a certain number of the outside public, the fight to better the Corps has seemed mainly an effort of snobbery, to get rank and recognition for its officers. But that was only a small, and a necessary, step. The reforms long advocated and at last carried involved the far greater issue of the betterment of the men of all branches of the Service, and therefore the betterment of the nation, so that, for instance, the yellow fever scourge which once made the Highland regiments mutiny rather than sail to the West Indies is no longer possible. To give one example, these reformers, notably Surgeon-General Evatt, managed at last to give Tommy Atkins two official shirts instead of the one in which he had sweated—and stunk. The sanitation of barracks was tackled, and a hundred and one amenities flowed from the reforms instituted by these receptive and sympathetic minds; theirs was essentially a humane movement, obvious to us to-day, but one which long met most determined opposition from the War Office, which will always tend to become a bureaucratic combination of mere combatants. If the history of the Army Medical Service, now known as the R.A.M.C., could be fully written, the public would be amazed to learn that some of the bitterest opposition these reformers had to face came from high-placed soldiers who have enjoyed great civic popularity, although these critics may have acted sincerely, from the point of view that it is inimical to their business to "mollycoddle" the rank and file. How false this has proved, how much, on the other hand, the humanizing of the soldier has done for him as a fighter, the achievements of our Expeditionary Force, not excelled, and in some cases not paralleled, by any former campaign, stand forth to show.¹

¹ As I write, I note that Surgeon-General Evatt, in the midst of his sorrow in having lost his only son, a Captain in the "Die Hards," shows for the hundredth time how finely he understands the psychology of the "common soldier," whom he rightly recognises as an average man, for he has written a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" strongly advocating the immediate re-establishment of military bands, in the total abolition of which (except in the case of the Guards) in war time we have out-Prussianed the Prussians. Almost simultaneously, the brilliant Scots officer known as "Eye-Witness" puts in a plea for supply-

Colonel Johnston, then, not only lived for his Service, as well on the actual field of battle as in the equally strenuous campaign for better equipment and fuller recognition ; but he may be said to have died in it, for he was almost within an ace of writing *Finis* to the elaborate biographical history of the Army Medical Service which had been the main occupation of his later years. It is that which renders his death so tragic to those who had watched his radiant enthusiasm for the subject, interrupted though it occasionally was by a clear perception of the fact that the years were passing away, that the night was coming when no man can work.

How then can one think of Colonel Johnston as other than a Soldier? It is true that from the time of his first retirement in 1892 to the day of his death he took a very keen interest in the University, where he had taken his M.A. in 1863 and where he learned the rudiments of his medicine ; but even that was linked up in his mind with his Service, for the same University had produced the first of the Army Medical reformers, Sir James McGrigor, who in the thirty-six years of his brilliant generalship of the Army Medical Department (1815-51) had effected manifold reforms. Colonel Johnston's life, indeed, was wonderfully of a piece, and I do not think he would have found it necessary to write as Colonel Maude does in the January "Nineteenth Century"—"Had I remained in the Army, my views would doubtless have become as stereotyped as those of most of my contemporaries". Colonel Johnston's innate, democratic and humane impulses were far too strong and characterful to be affected in this way.

It was just this force of character, sure of itself beneath all his geniality, which made his life in retirement just as productive as his life on active service had been. Indeed, I have often thought that few Soldiers have been so lucky in their leisure as the Colonel, for he realized in retirement one of his ideals. What can be more pleasant for an Aberdonian than to return to his cradle city in such a way as to link up the interests of his official activity with the interests of his youth, furthering both in a vigorous leisure? Looking out across the river from his hospitable house at Newton Dee, Colonel Johnston was daily reminded, at least in recent years, of the Crown at King's College

ing Tommy Atkins in trenches with "mouth organs" (hitherto, by a curious irony, made almost exclusively in Germany). It is quite in the nature of things that this humanizing plea should come from a countryman of Sir James McGrigor and Colonel Johnston,

which he loved so well by the modern imitation of it at Blairs, near which he had chosen to live. In his spacious and orderly study he had spent many an hour in the service of the University and of Northern learning, just as he gave his time lavishly to all sorts of committee work, so difficult to assess in any tangible way. He produced among other things a bibliography and iconography of Arthur Johnston, who was not only his ancestor, but a patron of his profession. The genealogical studies of his kinsman, James Young, brought down to 1893, occupied another spell of his leisure, and in 1908 he produced his monumental "Roll of Graduates, 1860-1900," graduates who had contributed so many admirable men to his branch of the Service. Besides entertaining in a most hospitable, if unostentatious, way—which made his house at Newton Dee the centre of many friendships—he gave freely of his time and his substance to the Sick Children's Hospital, the Blind Asylum, the Royal Infirmary, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the work of a Justice of the Peace; while his return to the War Office during the South African Campaign as Assistant Director (1899-1901) brought him once more into touch with the Army Medical Service, giving him full opportunity to effect reform, and finally launched him on the enormous task of chronicling its history.

For this purpose he had been fortunate to rescue from destruction many Army Medical registers, while he was still more fortunate in having them lent him to study at his leisure. He enlisted into his enthusiasm the services of several of his old colleagues and more than one amanuensis, and he paid periodical visits with his case of beautifully-written notes to the Public Record Office in London.

It was there I saw him, within a fortnight of his death, one dreary December day in the great circular students' room at lunch-time. But he was so intent on his task that I did not dare to interrupt him, nor was I able to meet him on the following Sunday at the house of Mrs. Skelton, whom he gently envied as fellow-worker in her having been able to complete and print another monumental Service book, "Gordons Under Arms," in which he had taken a very keen interest. On the following Sunday morning I read in the "Observer" that he had passed suddenly away; and the dark December day grew all the darker, for one more link with my native North had been snapped.

I cannot illustrate his energy and his enthusiasm better than by noting the fact that during his last visit to London he had gone

specially to the British Museum to examine the latest thing in book-shelves, to enable him to report to the University Court on the projected extension in King's College Library. "I like to recall my own last impression of him on Christmas night," writes his great friend, Mr. P. J. Anderson, "standing at his own fireside under the portrait of his Poet-Ancestor, of whom he was so proud, and telling his experiences at the Museum." How characteristic of the fine thoughtfulness of the man!

It must have astonished many people to read in the notices of his death that Colonel Johnston was actually seventy-one years of age, for he did not look, and he did not feel, an old man. He had, if one may say so without disrespect, almost the cherubic look of a schoolboy. His outlook was young, especially his political outlook, for he shared the politics of the young idealist, who has no use for any kind of reactionaryism. An ideal host at home—the young R.A.M.C. men stationed at Castlehill will miss him sorely—he was loved everywhere he went. Thus when the officials at the Record Office heard the news of his death they could scarcely believe it possible. 'I shall see you early in the New Year, Death,'—what a strangely prophetic surname in the circumstances!—he said in his cheery, buoyant way to the jovial doorkeeper as he left the awesome Chamber of Secrets in Chancery Lane where he had spent so many patient hours over the great task which he was never to see finished, although he was well within sight of the colophon. But finished it must be, not only as a duty to a great Service which was never more needed than at this moment, but as an honour to the *Alma Mater* he loved so much, and equally as a tribute by those of its members who have lost in this really Happy Warrior a man who was almost as much a father as a friend.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Missionary in India.



N these history-making times we are learning to honour India as we have never done before. It may be said without exaggeration that the recent offer which she made of her sons and of her wealth, to defend the Empire and maintain the cause of freedom, sent a thrill through the civilized world. She is closer to us to-day than she has ever been in all her previous history. Intelligence, political and other, is, it is true, unfailingly conveyed by cable and ocean steamer from the United Kingdom to the India Peninsula, so that the people of India are in constant touch with us, but the expression of sympathy, and loyalty, and whole-hearted devotion to the interests of the Empire which was at the outbreak of this war uttered by the Indian chiefs, and echoed by the leaders of public opinion in India, establishes the existence of a remarkable concord, the consciousness of which will be a bond of union between us far stronger than any that has ever yet existed. We respect and esteem our Indian fellow-subjects for their wise and noble patriotism, and who can doubt but honour and esteem will induce more cordial sentiments of friendly and affectionate regard? As a nation we can sincerely affirm that we have consistently sought to benefit India, and the welcome burst of friendliness that we have just witnessed reveals the fact that our efforts have been recognized with hearty appreciation.

Our attitude to India might be put into the words of one of the greatest deliverers in history: "Come thou with us and we will do thee good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel". We certainly seek India's highest good, and in doing so we unquestionably seek our own, but the position we occupy is not as it was once epigrammatically described by an Indian Christian doctor: "If you British love India you will lose her, and if you do not love her you will lose your own souls!" But we shall not lose India. It is well for us,

however, if we keep in mind the ultimate end of our possession of so vast a region in the Far East; good government is a necessity, but we believe that we have a commission not only to give India good government, but also to make her a great Christian nation, to weld her tribes and races into a united whole, integrally and corporately a part of Christendom, destined to remain in a state of tutelage only till such time as the Indian Empire shall stand to the United Kingdom in some such relation as the great Colonial Governments do. That day, to judge by present-day indications, draws nearer. One of our Indian Rajas once said to the writer of this article, "India is half-Christian already," and when he was questioned as to the grounds on which he based his conviction he pointed to the fact that the standard of morality to which the Indian Press invariably appealed was the Christian standard. Be this as it may, evangelistic and educational work, carried on freely under the British Government, has leavened Indian society, and not only so but it has also effected the formation of an Indian Church embracing several millions of Indians. The number of Christians, moreover, increases in an ever-growing ratio, and to the eye of faith it will some day comprehend the whole of the nation. We acknowledge with admiration the prowess of our Indian soldiers, and the character for courage that India has maintained throughout her notable career; we view with interest her development in literature and science, mindful, meantime, of her ancient attainments in philosophical and religious lore; and just because she is so intrinsically worthy we long to see her take her place among the nations as a Christian nation both in name and in spirit. This desire long cherished, and ever fostered by the progressive development of the Indian people, will bear us on to the full fruition of our mission. At this time of day the missionary factor in India's evolution needs no apology, and these lines are, accordingly, penned in the assurance that a general survey of a missionary's life and work will not be unacceptable to the readers of the REVIEW.

The first part of a missionary's labours in the field is the acquisition of the language, or languages, of the sphere in which he finds himself placed. Hindustani, a mixture of Hindi, Persian, Arabic, and, in less proportion, whatever other languages may have been used in a camp where various races and nationalities were once represented, is spoken to a greater or less extent all over India. It is known by another name, *Urdu*; lit., a camp. But while this is the vernacular in re-

gions about Delhi and Lucknow, both of which claim to be the home of the highest Urdû, and although it is known in some degree throughout the Peninsula, yet in other parts different languages are current. In Central India Hindi, which has less of an admixture of Arabic and Persian words than Urdû, and is based almost entirely on Sanskrit, is in use; in South India we have Tamil, Telegu and others, in Western India Marathi and Guzerati, in North India Sindhi, Pashtu and Kashmiri, while on the Eastern Frontier Nepali, Lepcha and Tibetan are employed. Besides these, and some others, there are many minor dialects. It will be evident, therefore, that for the student there is a wide linguistic field.

A missionary employed in a college where the English language is the medium of instruction need not acquire the vernacular, and sometimes he is so entirely occupied with the subjects he has to teach that he has no time for studies outside his own department, but for one who must be a preacher to every class of the community in town or village the knowledge of the vernacular is indispensable, and not a mere superficial knowledge either, but a knowledge as accurate and extensive as possible. To an Indian it is a surprise and a pleasure to find that a foreigner can converse with him in his own tongue, and to the missionary who learns to employ the language of the people a new world seems to open, inviting him to enter on new and novel intellectual and spiritual experiences. He commands confidence also, such as one uninstructed in the language remains a stranger to. It is to be kept in mind also that the missionary's study is not confined to the vernaculars; in dealing with Mohammedans he should know Arabic, and in his intercourse with Hindus he ought to know Sanskrit, so that he may be qualified to discuss with them intelligently the books that they regard as their sacred scriptures. It is hardly necessary to suggest to the mind of the reader that throughout his life in the Mission field the work of perfecting a knowledge of the vernacular, and studying cognate languages, is for the missionary a never-ending task.

Not only, however, is preparation in the language requisite, but a certain acquaintance with the religions of the people is also of immense value to a missionary. Indeed it is advisable that he be furnished with this latter knowledge before he sets foot on "India's coral strand". A thorough equipment with Sanskrit and Arabic before he sets out from home would very greatly simplify his work in India, and make him immeasurably more efficient. A period of two years in the

Mission field is generally afforded by Missionary Societies for the acquirement of the language, and the missionary patiently toils on from day to day with a Mussulman *munshi*, or a Hindu *pandit*, until he masters his subject. But during this period other duties may be required of him, such as taking a class in an Anglo-vernacular school, or preaching to Europeans occasionally where European communities require such service, or even delivering lectures to Indian students on religious subjects. If he is a professor in a college there is nothing to prevent his plunging at once into academic work, for his students have, by the time they come under his care, a good working knowledge of English ; he is independent of the vernacular, and requires no period of preparation in the country. The evangelist, on the other hand, must acquire the vernacular in India, otherwise, however carefully he may have endeavoured to prepare himself in this particular before leaving his native land, his pronunciation will be woefully deficient. To illustrate how important mere pronunciation is, the condition of things in Poona, the ancient seat of Hindu learning, may be instanced. The Brahmans there know Sanskrit and talk Marathi with perfect correctness. A preacher who may have been converted from a low caste, and whose use of the language in pronunciation and idiom is different from the Brahman's, fails to secure a hearing when he attempts to preach in the quarter of the city where the Brahmans live. The first provincialism that he utters seals his fate.

By all means let the foreign missionary acquire the vernacular in the country. Acquaintance with the special tenets of the various religions, and their varied traditions, may also be made in India during the preparatory period of service, if that part of the missionary's training has not been done at home.

As far as our experience goes, most ministers of the Gospel feel the burden of their message periodically to the very end of their days ; if it requires courage to face a congregation at home, it may readily be supposed to be trying to a missionary when, using a foreign tongue, he faces a Christian congregation of Indians, or a heathen audience in an Indian bazaar. The bazaar in an Indian town is neither more nor less than the city street, or a village thoroughfare, and bazaar preaching is, generally speaking, street-preaching, but what makes it especially arduous is that an address is punctuated with questions from the crowd. The preacher takes his stand in some convenient place, it may be in the verandah of a book-shop where he has a store of religious books

for distribution and for sale, or it may be an open space in the market, and the passers-by, attracted by means of a hymn sung by the missionary and his companions to an Indian tune, gather about him. As he proceeds with his address, after having read a portion of Scripture, here and there in the concourse an individual puts a question to him, relevant or irrelevant to the subject under presentation. "What is your definition of a prophet?" "If Jesus died for mankind why did He rise again? Why did He not, suffering for man, suffer everlasting-ly?" "Why do you call Jesus sinless when He said He was not good?" "Have you not corrupted the Scriptures and is it not the case that you have issued a revised edition?" "The Koran is unaltered: is it not the Word of God?" These and such-like questions are asked. The preacher always welcomes inquiry, for by that he gauges the minds of his hearers, and he answers questions if he can, and if they are not asked merely to annoy. If he cannot answer a question put to him he were wise if he confessed his ignorance, for nothing annoys an audience more than an evasion. It is better to confess ignorance than commit errors. Truth is paramount. Still, he answers nearly all their questions, thereby leading the immediate inquirers and the rest of his hearers to fuller understanding.

The missionary evangelist approaches his audience in a sympathetic manner. It is not expected, or desired, we may suppose, that he should launch out on a tirade against their sinfulness, and anger them by an attack on their life or their religion. Is it not rather desirable that he should discover what in their religions is to be commended, and show how the Christian faith supplies what is wanting in them? From his reading of the Hindu religious books he has a clear enough knowledge of Hindu modes of thought, and the conceptions that they have arrived at concerning salvation from evil and the future destiny of man. The Vedas with their commentaries, the philosophical Upanishads, the Bhagwadgita, or Lord's Song, and other ancient scriptures which have been the only acknowledged authority among Hindus for many centuries, are open to him either in the original or in translations by able scholars. The Puranas, too, a mass of mythological traditions, are within his reach. Hindu religious customs, in addition, are displayed before his eyes, and the whole Hindu religious life lies patent to him, from which he can extract much that will help him in declaring the principles of the Gospel to Hindu hearers. The Sikhs are reformed Hindus, who have renounced idolatry, and direct

their life by their sacred book, the Granth Sahib (Granth = Book ; Sahib, a title to show the personality of the Book and the honour in which it is held), while they obey also the Khalsa, or community of the elect. The Granth is a collection of sacred songs, the burden of which is the worship of the True Teacher. Sikh means disciple. The Mohammedan has his Koran, which, being in Arabic, is a sealed book to nearly all Moslems in India. The trinity that the Koran inveighs against is a trinity of God, Jesus and Mary, and not the Trinity of the Scriptures ; Jesus, according to the Koran, is the Son of Mary, a purified woman ; was conceived miraculously by the *fiat* of God, was a prophet in word and deed, worked wondrous miracles such as creating living birds out of clay, giving eyes to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and life to the dead, was crucified only in appearance, but in reality escaped from the hands of violent Jewish persecutors to Heaven, and will again return to this world to live for a time and die. He is called in the Koran the Spirit of God, the Word of God, the Truth. He is declared to have worked miracles by the Holy Spirit. He is the only Sinless Prophet. These doctrines are contained in the Koran, and if it denies the atoning death of Jesus, it does so in most ambiguous terms. Yet these features of our preaching of the Gospel, viz., that Jesus is Divine and that by His death on the Cross He atoned for sin, rouse the utmost indignation in the minds of Moslems. The casteless people, designated by some the Untouchables (!), have no scriptures, but the principles of their faith, their natural religion, are a near approach to Christianity.

And so, having such material to deal with, the missionary, treating of Christian doctrinal truths, seeks to complete by his teaching and preaching what is imperfect and lacking in the religions that come under his observation. He has able colleagues in the Indians who, having gone through a course of theological study, show marked ability as defenders and expounders of the Faith. Thoughtful men, too, who in later life embrace Christianity after having become thoroughly conversant with the religion that they have rejected, are found to exhibit considerable power of argument, and to employ methods of reasoning, and use illustrations that suit the Indian mind, and seem novel to the ordinary student. For example, Kharak Singh, a Sanskrit scholar, and, at the time this incident occurred, preacher of the Gospel (since gone to his rest), was addressing an audience in the bazaar when the question was put to him : "Is it not unjust that the guiltless should

die for the guilty? That Jesus Christ died for sinners cannot be reconciled with the conception of justice." Kharak Singh replied: "Our idea of justice is limited and imperfect. Suppose a man stole a sum of money, which he afterwards spent, and suppose he were caught and punished for his theft, the result would be loss and punishment, for the money is not restored to its owner, and the thief suffers. Or suppose a man killed three children, he ought to be hanged three times if strict justice were demanded. The children are not restored to their parents and to the community, the criminal is put to death, and in this case again the result is irreparable loss and pain with death. Man's justice, therefore, in such cases as these resolves itself into loss and suffering and death. No wrong is thereby righted. God's justice is different, and the justice that is found in the case of the life and death and resurrection of Jesus Christ the Saviour results in gain and everlasting life, loss made good and unending happiness secured." In this reply we have the Hindu mind working on the problem that is probably too complex to be ever fully solved.

Daily, or almost daily, the missionary addresses audiences in the bazaar, and this throughout the hot season when it is impossible to go abroad in the district and live under canvas. In the cold season he encamps at various centres, and itinerates among the villages. He may have a thousand villages within his own peculiar field. He goes with his companions, these being generally two Indian assistants, from village to village, visiting mosque and temple, and preaching to all and sundry the Gospel of Salvation. He carries with him for distribution or sale copies of the Word of God, or portions of it. He is received by some, rejected by others; every day brings opposition, and disappointment much, encouragement little. But the war goes on, and it will go on "to a finish," in the absolute certainty of a complete triumph.

The Medical Missionary is also an evangelist, having besides his evangelistic work the care of Hospital and Dispensary, and those who flock to him for the cure of their various ills. His healing art is a key to unlock the hearts as well as the homes of the people.

The missionary who devotes his talents to the education of Indian lads in school and college has unique opportunities of influencing the minds of the youths under his care. His work is especially important in view of the fact that his students will fill the higher offices in the government of the country, as well as positions of trust and influence

in other departments of the national life. We repeat, the day is past when Missions required apology or commendation. Their worth has long ago been established. Nevertheless they are undermanned and inadequate. We require more men and more Missions. A few millions out of the three hundred millions of our Indian people have become Christians—the rest are yet to be evangelized. Whole districts are untouched. On the other hand, there have been mass-movements in some parts of India, and it is a joy to missionaries to admit large numbers into the Church, and organize them into communities with regular religious ordinances, but even in such circumstances the band of workers is not sufficient to cope with the task.

At the present day, we must not omit to mention, there is a tendency among the Missions of various Churches to unite in one Church for the whole of India. Young India declares that missionaries were not sent to India to preach denominationalism but Christ, and that Indian Christians came to Christ and not to any denomination. They desire, therefore, one Church—the Christian Church of India. Leaders are required to guide this movement.

Christian literature, too, presents a large field of usefulness. Original works, as well as translations of the best books, are necessary to the edification of the Indian Christian community. A missionary's time is largely occupied in literary labour, but with the exception of the translations of the Scriptures the work accomplished is infinitesimal.

From this imperfect sketch the missionary's routine of daily labour may be dimly conjectured. He has the superintendence of some department of his Mission and this entails correspondence in both English and the vernacular; in the early part of the day he takes a share in the teaching of school or college classes, and if he is a medical missionary he attends at his hospital and dispensary; in the evening he preaches in the bazaar; in the cold season he takes his tents and itinerates in a part of his district; at all times he is burdened with the care of the community in his own corner of the field, and in a general way he does his part in the ecclesiastical organization of the Church as a whole. And in all this we may without danger of contradiction assert that his study, and his work, and his relations with his own flock in particular and the Indian people in general, become to him more and more engrossing every day of his life.

As an old missionary, the writer takes the privilege of urging the

claims of the Mission Field on his readers. They say a new Britain will emerge when the war is over, and a calm will succeed the present storm, in which the call of the heathen world will be distinctly heard. When it comes "the Gospel drum will still beat for volunteers".

AN OLD MISSIONARY.

SHAKESPEARE, "KING RICHARD II,"
ACT II, SC. I.

* * *

This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise ;
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war ;
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands ;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,
This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,
Fear'd by their breed and famous by their birth.

* * *

* * *

ιδού, τυράννων οἵδ' ὑπερτάτων θρόνοι,
σκηπτοῦχος ἥδε νῆσος ἦν Ἀρης νέμει,
σεμινῆς χθονὸς γαύρωμα, θεῶν ἀναστροφή,
ἀντόκτιτον φρούρημα τῇ φύσει, νόσων
ἀλλοτρίας βίας τ' ἀλεξητήριον,
κόσμου τύπωμα κεύτυχὲς βροτῶν γένος,
ἥδ' ὡς λίθος τις νῆσος ἀργυρορρύτου
φαιδρῷ θαλάσσης σφενδόνῃ περιστεφής,
χρέος τινούσης ἐρύματος σωτηρίου
ἢ καὶ τάφρου δόμοισι προστατηρίας,
ὡστ' ἔξερύκειν ἥσσον εὐτυχῶν φθόνον·
τέμενος χθονὸς τῆσδ' ὀλβίας, ἥδ' Ἀγγλίας
ἀρχή, τρόφος, βρύουσα τ' ἀρχικῶν τέκνων
νηδύς, φοβητῶν εὐκλεῶν τε τῇ γονῇ.

* * *

JOHN L. IRVINE,

Tertian, Aberdeen University.

The Three Craws.

The fusslin' halfin's hingin' in an' tittin' at the reyns
To gar the stot straucht up the theats mair aiven wi' the mear ;—

He winna scutter lang at hame wi' beasts an' brose an' queyns,
He lifts his kist for Canada gin Whitsunday was here.

Three weary craws are croakin' on the larick by the style,
An' dichtin', till the win' gings doon, their nibs upo' their taes,

They hinna had their craps sae fu' o' barley for a fyle
For they've been happen' hard ahin' the harrow noo for days.

Quo' the ae black craw, " Faith it's time we wan awa',
The grieve is creepin' doon the dyke afore it's time to lowse".

" Aye," the tither black craw says, " We'll better no be slaw,
Or we'll never see oor gorbels,—wi' a gun he isna mowse."

But the third craw leuch, he was young an' young aneuch :
" Ye are twa silly deevils, easy chaetit, easy fleyed,

That's a boodie weel-a-wat, an' a peer attemp' at that,
Your ringel e'en were bleared afore, but noo they're gettin' gleyed".

Syne they argued for a bit, but the birkie wadna flit,
He was young an' he was clever, Heely, heely, they would see ;

Wi' his din they didna hear till the grieve cam creepin' near
An' banged wi' baith his barrels at the bourach on the tree.

But the earock sailed awa', nae a feather touched ava',
Leavin's twa mislippened neepers lyin' kickin' fu' o' lead.

An' he gied a lood guffaw : " They were richt than efter a' ;
They were aul' an' they were wily, but it's them 'at noo are deed".

THE MORAL.

*Some threep the moral's this, " Ye'll ging never sair amiss
Gin ye hearken wi' a ready lug when aulder fouks advise".*

*But it is, I think mysel', " Noo an' than tho' lear may tell,
It's better to be lucky aye, than sometimes to be wise".*

CHARLES MURRAY.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR GRADUATE OF KING'S COLLEGE.

8 ROCHESTER TERRACE,
EDINBURGH, 17 December, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

I am described in the "University Review" Register of Graduates as being Rev. Alex. Giles of Edinburgh, formerly minister of the Free Church, Hawick. My charge was minister of the Free Church, Ashkirk, Presbytery of Selkirk, now of Galashiels. I suppose the error arose from the fact that the post town is Hawick. Letters, etc., were always addressed thus: Free Church Manse (or U.F. Manse), Ashkirk, by Hawick. Ashkirk is a country Border parish lying midway between Selkirk and Hawick, and at the centre five and a half miles south of Selkirk, and six and a half miles north of Hawick.¹

Kindly excuse this small intrusion. I certainly had no idea that I occupied now the place assigned to me by the Providence of God in the Register of Aberdeen University Graduates. The fact, however, is very solemnizing. Let me seek the needed Grace of God that the short time given to me may be redeemed for high and holy purposes.

I remember Professor Norman Macpherson as a student at King's College. If I remember rightly I was in the same class with him at the first. In my case, however, there was a break in my University course of two years: so Professor Macpherson graduated before me. He was a son of the Professor of Greek, and a fine-looking youth and a bright student. When I noticed his death I had no thought of the place to which I was moved. But it is well to be reminded of the flight of time and the nearness of eternity.

Another circumstance reminds me of advancing age. I am the last survivor of the members of the old Presbytery of Selkirk (now

¹ I was ordained there in 1866, and retired in 1897.

the Presbytery of Galashiels) who were in active service in the ministry at the time of my ordination, and continued for years after that. There were nine members in the Presbytery then. But they have all entered into their rest excepting myself, which is truly affecting. I am, thanks be to God, in fairly good health. At this season I don't go so much out to meetings, nor do I now undertake so much work as I used to do, but enjoy retirement in the larger life and greater privileges of Edinburgh.

I am,

Yours most truly,

ALEXANDER GILES.

THE COLLEGE FUSION SONG.

SIR,

I was particularly interested in the account of the Song about the Fusion given in "The Story of the University Magazine," in the current number of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW. I have been looking out for that song for years in the various publications from the University, and though it might well have been allowed to sleep in a congenial oblivion, I am glad it has been at last rescued from its obscurity. I had the fortune to collaborate—to a very slight extent—with Peter Smith—we called him Peter in those days—in its production. He had a gift that way, and was chiefly responsible for its composition, I simply throwing in a line or a phrase here and there. I am under the impression that we had it printed at the "Free Press" Office, and that it cost us 4s. 6d. We went together to see "Blin' Bob" to get him to undertake its sale next day in front of King's College. We had not many shillings to spare at that time, and we thought at first that we might make a bargain with "Bob," but we soon felt it would be of little use. In fact at first he seemed to be rather shy of undertaking the job. We were introduced by his landlady calling to him, "Robert, here's twa gentlemen to see you," and we entered through the kitchen into a small room where we found him in bed. Among the small incidents of the interview, I remember his passing the edge of one of the sheets between his lips and saying, "Aye, it's gweed paper". I recollect, too, our excitement on finding "Bob" in front of the College at noon next day, making his oration and selling his straws, giving a copy of the song with each, and our satisfaction when we found that some of the professors had

sent out to purchase copies. What inspired us to write the parody was a sort of blind loyalty to our own *Alma Mater*, for we really knew nothing of the merits of the question of the fusion. I have been constrained to write these few lines, supplementing Peter Smith's account, as I am the only person now living who had a hand in the matter. Peter and I were fellow-lodgers at the time. He was a Tertian, and I was a Semi.

I should like to say what a pleasure it always is to receive and read the REVIEW, how it unlocks the floods of memory and maintains an effective link between the old and the new. I hope it will have a long and useful career!

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

CARDIFF, 11 January, 1915.

Reviews.

THE GERMAN LYRIC. By John Lees, M.A., D.Litt. London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd. Pp. 266. 4s. 6d. net.

AT the time when this book issued from the press we were under the serene skies of early summer of last year. German poetry, like other things, took its place in the ordinary course amongst the achievements of the nations in their common quest for the beautiful. Since then the quest for the beautiful in Europe has been suddenly put a stop to ; and the very date on Dr. Lees's title-page, "1914," seems to rise up and mock the title itself. There are countless soul-lifting things in German poetry ; and we know they are there. But we are not in the humour for them to-day ; they find us "*verstimmt*". Unfortunately for the author of "*The German Lyric*," we experience the same feelings on taking up his book. We find ourselves out of sympathy with its subject—a fact which neither intellectual interest nor spiritual inclination is able at the present moment to overcome. Perhaps in happier times we will read the German lyricists again ; but not till then will Dr. Lees's pages find us in the same frame of mind as they found us on their appearance a few months ago.

One is free, none the less, to recognize the excellence of this book as a treatise on German poetry, and not the least part of its excellence consists in the wholly modern point of view of the author. There has arisen of recent years, one observes, a new attitude amongst writers on German literature in this country. Books like those of Professor Robertson of London, and the present one of Dr. Lees, are examples of this present-day critical writing.

These moderns represent a sort of revival of interest in German literature. We are separated now by a quarter of a century or so from the vogue of German poetry in the Victorian age ; in the interval it has lain in comparative oblivion. Hence it comes about, as Dr. Lees says, that some of the best German poets of the nineteenth century are practically unknown in this country ; they came too late for the vogue referred to. "Some very great lyricists," he says, "Mörike, Storm, Keller, Meyer, Liliencron, are still known only to students and specialists ; we possess neither biographies of these authors in English, nor translations of their poems." Had they written half a century earlier it might have been different ; they would then have had the benefit of the enthusiasm for the German lyric which possessed the Victorians. Of this vanished enthusiasm one experiences a curious sense in taking down from the shelf any of the books—getting rather dusty on the top now—in which Aytoun, Sir Theodore Martin, John Stuart Blackie, and others published their translations of German verse. Theirs was a kind of rapture which we cannot recapture. We find ourselves colder, more discriminating, less tolerant of what seems to us too sentimental in German poetry. So it is

only a critic with a present-day outlook that serves our purpose, and "The German Lyric" shows that such are not wanting to place the reader in command of the information he requires set forth in the manner which the present-day point of view demands.

For various reasons probably the most interesting chapter in Dr. Lees's book is the last, headed "The Lyric Poetry of To-day". It deals with those who since 1880 have created the German lyric of the present time. The author agrees with the generally held opinion—that the "greatest of all" was Detlev von Liliencron. "Besides him," he says, "there are four or five of outstanding originality and power, and perhaps twenty who, from a historical point of view, might be placed in the second rank." About the most notable of these falls to be reckoned Richard Dehmel, who "since the death of Liliencron is the most vigorous and skilful of German lyricists". Dehmel seems to stand unique, in a measure, in an age of turbulent and tumultuous thought, in the manner in which he retains the balance between poetical expression and a wealth of experience and ideas—the kind of balance of which the chief figure in German literature, Goethe, is the most obvious example. The modern German poets run to extremes both in thought and expression. This has of course both its defects and its merits. Amongst the former is the fact that we find in their poetry "hard prosaic rhythms, words and phrases chosen from the vocabulary of every-day life, pauses and parentheses, sounds and sentiments, that grate upon the senses of the reader, and we object to them because they are supposed to be natural and are chosen for effect. Then there is the licence and laxness in substance and in form of those who falsely imagine they are following the banner of Nietzsche." But the new poets have also their merits. "There are new triumphs of rhythm, novel and pleasing effects of rhyme, subjective feelings of great beauty that come to us like a revelation, travel sketches, tones of every kind, a good deal of weakness and nervous depression, but side by side with it plenty of joy in life and buoyant optimism, laughing humour and impressive pathos." Not everything is new, however, in this new age. The ballad form, which is so closely bound up with the history of German poetry, is practised to-day with great success, its chief exponent being a young man who rejoices in the redoubtable name of von Münchhausen. Germany is the land of the ballad; but it is certainly a testimony to its vitality in that country to-day that this man, along with others, should be writing successful verse in that form on "the old motives of stern kings, fair pages, and martial heroes". Very different from this is the poetry of the Scotch-German whose name, John Henry Mackay, arrests the attention of all Scotch readers of present-day German verse. By some curious stroke of destiny, this man, a native of Greenock, grew up a German and became one of the prophets of advanced political thought who drew their inspiration from Max Stirner. The latter, the author of "Der Einzige und sein Eigentum," a book which is well worth looking at, although it is practically unheard of outside Germany, evidently exercised quite an extensive influence on the young Germany of the eighties and nineties. It is an influence which has been obscured behind that of Nietzsche; but as affecting the few, as distinguished from the many who fell under the sway of the prophet of the superman, it has been none the less real. When the time comes for tracing the history of what may be called, roughly, "Anarchism" in modern German thought, it is probable that Stirner will be credited with the importance he deserves in this respect. The Scotchman

Mackay ranks as about the most notable of his disciples; but we are interested to have Dr. Lees's opinion that, as indicating possibly the waning of the school of thought he follows, Mackay "has lost rather than gained ground in later years". Politics are not very easily transferred into poetry: and most of his work is "tendency lyric, in which reflection, phraseology and argumentation outweigh the purely poetical element".

Generally speaking, then, one gathers that Dr. Lees finds the present-day lyric poetry of Germany in a condition not unlike that of the contemporary lyric elsewhere. It has one or two distinctive features like those just referred to, the cultivation of old forms like the ballad amongst the conservative, the preaching of politico-philosophic ideas by the revolutionaries. It takes a large interest in the life of the work-a-day world. But on the whole it reflects not inadequately the chaotic state of present-day taste in relation to poetry. Perhaps it would be more accurate not to speak of "taste" at all in this connexion, seeing that outside France such a thing scarcely exists. The modern German lyric poetry is not unlike the architecture of the modern German town. When it does attain the dignity of real art, it is either strictly eclectic or more or less audaciously adventurous. In any case, when it is a success, it seems to be very rarely anything more than a mere artistic success.

In existing circumstances one is inclined to take more interest in the modern German lyricists than their intrinsic merits justify; with their much greater predecessors the exact converse is the case. Yet Dr. Lees makes the long story of the ups and downs of the German lyric a highly interesting one. Far back in the Middle Ages it starts with the Minnesingers and dies with the Mastersingers. It revives with the Reformation and dies again. With the eighteenth century it rises once more and suddenly shoots up to the highest pinnacle it ever reached, with Goethe and Schiller. And so on; all through it reflects the constantly changing spiritual and intellectual life of the people. It is a mirror of the history of the German people, yet a curiously distorted sort of mirror, wherein many events of the first magnitude in Germany history seem entirely unreflected. What place have the Napoleonic Wars in the history of the German lyric? While they were going on Goethe was writing some of the most placid and self-possessed poetry ever put on paper; the "liberation" poetry was only an aftermath. Similarly, the creation of the modern German State with the war of 1870 was ignored by Germany's lyricists. The chances are that the cataclysmic events of to-day will be equally unrepresented in the German lyric. All this goes to show how little the greatest of world-events affect even the most spiritually-gifted of those who are eye-witnesses of them. That seems to be one of the morals we draw from "The German Lyric". And further the course of German lyric has been so slightly referable to the contemporary historical events in the history of the nation, and seemingly so capricious in its elevations and depressions that even its immediate prospects are unforeseeable. Will it sink lower in our time or rise to higher things? Anyway, looking at it in the light of the past, the present seems to be a period of transition. Dr. Lees goes further. He sees a new era of German poetry coming. "It may well be," he says, "that the youngest lyricists, like George, Rilke and Hofmannsthal, stand rather at the beginning of a new epoch than at the end of an old one. Many things point that way—their originality, the new romanticism, their interest in music, their suggestive quality, the invention of new melodies and forms."

To a critical writer a transitional age like the present in German poetry

affords great advantages. He has an uninterrupted view of the past, and that in proper perspective. Now, if we read Dr. Lees aright, we take it that the past of the German lyric is much greater than its present; and also that its past has been so read and re-read and studied and commented on that a kind of standard and stable body of opinion has arisen in regard to it. There is little that is new to be said, for instance, about Goethe and Schiller. The Germans have piled up such a mass of literature about these men that you can scarcely see them for the books written about them. The pyramid of books which has been erected over the tomb of Goethe in particular, which they call the "Goethe-Literatur," may be evidence of the thoroughness of German literary research, but it is also in the mass a colossal piece of stupidity. The English critic like Dr. Lees, possessing the saving grace of common sense, can see things in reasonable proportion. The very dimensions of "The German Lyric" seem to indicate this. One fancies it to be just the right size, neither more nor less than what a book on its subject should be. The author says it has "grown from" lectures delivered to his Graduation Class. It is primarily intended for the use of students. But every reader of German will appreciate its value, not least in the saving of his time amongst the bypaths of German literature by its indications of who, amongst the lesser poets, past and present, may be worth looking into.

W. M. ALEXANDER.

BISHOP GILBERT BURNET AS EDUCATIONIST, BEING HIS THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION, WITH NOTES AND LIFE OF THE AUTHOR. By John Clarke, M.A., Pp. 1-244 + i-ix. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son. No. 67 of Aberdeen University Studies.

MR. CLARKE has here reprinted Bishop Burnet's theory of education, which though written as early as 1668 was first published long after the author's death in 1711 and has never been re-issued. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was written by a famous graduate of Marischal College, who was a student at Marischal for five years and graduated M.A. before he was fourteen. The treatise, in itself, seeing that it was composed before the author was twenty-five years of age and before he could have had much knowledge of educational methods, is of no great practical value. It is only the *a priori* opinions of a very shrewd and sensible youth who afterwards rose to eminence as a historian. In spite, however, of positive, or what we in the twentieth century would consider positive, misjudgments, there is much that is highly interesting and illuminative in Burnet's precepts. Mr. Clarke has contributed a useful summary of the ideas in the eighty pages of text. He has also contributed a very adequate and interesting life of the Bishop and an appreciation of his educational theories. Over and above he has added copious notes to the text, clearing up obscurities, remarking on peculiarities of diction and explaining allusions, as well as providing a running commentary of criticism on the author's theories. The treatise would seem to have been somewhat hurriedly written; in particular, the pronoun references are many times confusing. In all the editor's additions there is evidence of wide and varied reading, always relevant and always used to good purpose, and although, as we have said, the *thoughts* are more academic than practical, yet Mr. Clarke has made the subject so attractive that no reader who once begins the book will think of stopping till he has read every word of it.

A. MACKIE.

A CONCISE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE SHIRES OF ABERDEEN, BANFF AND KINCARDINE. By James Fowler Kellas Johnstone. Aberdeen University Studies: No. 66. 1914. Pp. 193.

If the compiler of this book were to hear himself described as a genius, he would probably shrug his shoulders, and think it waste of time even to deny the soft impeachment. And yet if genius can truly be defined as "an infinite capacity for taking pains," who that can gauge this work, will deny the possession of it to Mr. Johnstone? Of the hundreds who will make use of the Concise Bibliography, there probably will be but few to understand what years of immersion in local literature it represents, what stores of out of the way knowledge have been drawn upon for its production. "Any one can make a list of books—it's not like writing one"—this is the popular attitude towards bibliography. But the work is not so simple as all that, my friend, as you shall find to your cost, when you light-heartedly set out to make one, say for your own village or parish. Have you the eye of a hawk for chance indications of the existence of books on your subject; the scent of a hound to discover relevant matter in a mass of unpromising material; the hoarding capacity of a camel, to keep your scraps of information ready to produce as you need them? If you have these, then you may make a beginning in topographical bibliography: but unless you can add to them the patience of Job, you will probably find yourself stuck after the lapse of a few years with masses of material you have not properly investigated, innumerable notes, the meaning of which you have forgotten, and an overwhelming desire to burn the lot!

As one may see from the careful bibliographical section which concludes this volume, there have been others in this particular field before Mr. Johnstone. The late Mr. J. P. Edmond, librarian to the Earl of Crawford, was one of the pioneers, his "Aberdeen Printers" being an extraordinarily good piece of work, which had the effect of stimulating others further afield than Aberdeen to take up the bibliographical spade. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society and its younger sister the Glasgow Bibliographical Society are the direct outcome of his example and enthusiasm. This must reconcile us to the undoubted fact that these two societies have rather pushed Aberdeen aside from her high estate as leader in the field of local bibliography, there being but a choice few left to back up Mr. Johnstone in the struggle for that pre-eminence. True, an Aberdeen University man was a year ago President of the Edinburgh Society, and is still Vice-president of the Glasgow one, but I fear this cannot be accepted as the only explanation of the fact that these societies are doing so well. The late Mr. A. W. Robertson, of the Aberdeen Public Library, is a second outstanding name, and his "Handlist of Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine" forms one of the foundation-stones of this particular work. One cannot say that the mantle of Mr. Edmond and Mr. Robertson has fallen upon the present author, for the reason that they already shared it with him during their lifetime: and it is only the heavy chance of death that has prevented the three together from producing the *magnus opus* on local bibliography which we expect shortly from the New Spalding Club, and of which the present work is but an instalment. Of these three men, two were librarians, constantly dwelling among books, with their thoughts naturally directed to the necessity and usefulness of bibliographies. But the third

is an efficient, successful business man, and it is truly remarkable how amidst unceasing calls on energy and time, such a store of recondite and most unbusinesslike knowledge has been acquired—all going to prove that bibliography has attractions of its own and is not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose.

It is difficult within the limits of a short review to give any adequate idea of the wealth of information and suggestion which we have in this book. The very headings in the Title of Contents are attractive—Education, Culture, Commerce, Dialects, Romance and Poetry, etc., etc.—each one both suggesting and supplying a want to the searcher. The Parochial Annals are specially stimulating, and one could quite understand some mute inglorious Milton of a secluded vale (say Alford) suddenly becoming articulate and stirred to emulation on learning of the other vales which have poets of their own !

The labour spent on the compilation has been so great that one hesitates to suggest that just a little more would have been advantageous; but certainly there would have been a great gain if the compiler had expanded his "blind" references, such as the fifty-three to *P. S. A. Scot.* under "Aberdeenshire" on p. 56. Man is by nature lazy, and when confronted with merely chapter and verse but no indication of the scope of either, he is apt to swear, or if less profanely given, to ignore them entirely—to his still greater loss. Also one would have much appreciated some indication of where views of specially interesting places might be found, such as the Brig of Balgownie, St. Machar's Cathedral, etc. : and in the same way one feels the need of knowing which books contain portraits of eminent men like Bishop Elphinstone or the Earl Marischal. But these are small blemishes in a work which will evoke sincere gratitude in both present and future generations of Northern men who would embark on the study of their native county.

For this is the appointed guerdon of all good bibliographical effort—not the applause of eager readers, but the quiet appreciation of generation after generation of workers in the same field. Only a small part of the reward can be received here and now, but as one may suppose that even Shakespeare peers down with grave interest when news comes of Hamlet's soliloquy really well declaimed, so we will picture Mr. Johnstone a hundred years hence, with his hand to his ear, smiling as he catches the echo of some Aberdeen or Banffshire worthy—"A richt fine bit o' wark, yon".

MAUD S. BEST.

THE ABERDONIANS AND OTHER LOWLAND SCOTS. THEIR ORIGIN AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE HISTORY OF ABERDEEN. By G. M. Fraser, Librarian, Public Library. Pp. 1-51 + i-vii. Aberdeen: William Smith & Sons.

MR. FRASER is indefatigable in local research and this, his latest monograph, is a very effective piece of work. It clears up a difficulty of long standing. The book would seem to have been prompted, in part, by a recent utterance of a Scottish Professor, to the effect that we have no knowledge (except in the Lothians) of an immigration of Saxons into Scotland and that there was no racial dispossession of the Celt, but a gradual adoption of English speech and English civilization. Mr. Fraser conclusively shows that at least in the twelfth century the Celts had been dispossessed, that all the common people were Anglians, and that the language of the Anglians (the North-

umbrian dialect) was already in full life not only up to the River Forth but as far north as Aberdeen and even round the low-lying lands on the Moray Firth as far as Elgin. Mr. Fraser gathers all the personal names on record, names of burgesses, of witnesses to charters, of provosts, and finds that in every case from 1200 onwards they are English. There is not a trace of Celtic names. Moreover, Mr. Fraser gives extracts from the dialect as written in the fourteenth century, to show that it was very similar to the dialect of to-day. Also, the name for the chief magistrate when the records were in Latin was *praepositus*, but when the records were given in the vernacular he became Alderman—another proof that the people whom he governed were English and brought the usual English names along with them. Not till much later did Alderman give way to Provost—the present title.

Mr. Fraser marshals his materials in a very telling way, and his argument, built up as it is with bricks from various quarters, is thoroughly solid and reliable. It is clear that the displacing of the Celtic population, whenever it may have occurred, was complete by the twelfth century, and that there was at that time no Celtic remnant in the low-lying lands of the Eastern coast. Mr. Fraser deserves no small credit for this valuable contribution to local history.

A. MACKIE.

University Topics.

£4000 GIFT FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.



SEVERAL important gifts and bequests have been made to the University recently. At the meeting of the Court on 8 December, Professor W. L. Davidson, who took his seat as the newly-elected Assessor from the Senatus, intimated a gift of £4000 from Mr. George Skelton Yuill, to constitute a fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to encouraging the practical application of the theory

and science of Chemistry to the arts, manufactures, and industries of Great Britain. A letter from Mr. Yuill was read, in which he said he intended the gift to be in memory of the Arts Class of 1864-68, of which he was a member, and desired the scholarship to be named "The Yuill Scholarship in Chemistry". He left the Senatus full powers to frame regulations for the scholarship, but to illustrate the methods by which the objects in view might be forwarded, Mr. Yuill specially mentioned the provision of facilities, by scholarships or otherwise :—

1. To duly qualified students of chemistry in the University, to study the practical applications of chemistry at one or other of the centres where special facilities exist for this purpose ;
 2. To duly accredited professional chemists with practical experience of some branch of technical chemistry, to pursue a course of study in pure science at the University, or to carry out scientific investigations into the processes of which they have technical experience ;
 3. To promising students, to specialize in chemistry at the University, with a view to qualifying for the profession of chemist.
- But after all, the object is to assist in harnessing the theory and science of chemistry to practical industrial developments.

Mr. George Skelton Yuill, the donor of the scholarship, is a son of the late Rev. James Yuill, Free Church minister, Peterhead, and was born at Peterhead in 1848. He studied for two years at the University, being a member of the Arts Class of 1864-68. After serving for a period in a bank at Peterhead, he proceeded to a business appointment in China, and subsequently became identified with the Orient line of steamships, being for twelve years general manager of that concern in the colonies. He then embarked upon a business career of his own, and founded the firm of Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., Ltd., 120 Fenchurch Street, London. He is understood to have attained conspicuous success, and to be connected with several large and important mercantile concerns, including the Queensland Meat Importing Company. He has offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, as well as in London.

£3000 FOR BURSARIES IN AGRICULTURE.

The Principal announced, at a meeting of the Court on 12 January, that Mr. James Campbell, LL.D., Chairman of the Governors of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, formerly Commissioner on the Seafield estates and Convenor of Banffshire, had made a gift of £3000, for the provision of four bursaries for the agricultural department, of the annual value of £30, each tenable for two years. As there are already Campbell bursaries in other departments, the Court decided that these bursaries be called "The James Campbell, LL.D., Bursaries in Agriculture".

The bursaries are to be administered by four patrons—the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the College, the Principal of the University, and the Strathcona Professor of Agriculture, under certain conditions. The candidates shall not be under seventeen years of age, and shall be taking an organized course of agriculture, leading to the degree or diploma of agriculture in the University. The bursaries are to be awarded at the conclusion of each year, and shall be tenable for two years, during which the holder must continue to attend at the University of Aberdeen and the College of Agriculture. In awarding the bursaries, the patrons shall take into account in the first place the record of the candidates during the session in which they apply, and in the second place their need for the assistance of a bursary. Commendation has been expressed of this last provision—that the bursaries are to be awarded, not as the result of an examination, but rather according to the manner in which a student progresses during one year at College.

A GREEK GOLD MEDAL.

The late Mr. William Robbie, accountant, Aberdeen (see Obituary), bequeathed £250 to the University for the purpose of instituting a gold medal, to be presented annually to the student who is successful in gaining the Simpson Greek Prize—the medal to be known as "The William Robbie Gold Medal in Greek".

GIFT OF THE "KIRKWALL BIBLIOTHEK".

At the December meeting of the Court, the Library Committee reported that the Ven. Archdeacon J. B. Craven, Kirkwall (an alumnus of 1866-69, and D.D., 1908), had presented to the Library the collection known as the "Kirkwall Bibliothek," consisting of about 500 printed items and fifty manuscripts, contained in a handsome mahogany bookcase, also presented by Dr. Craven.

Mr. P. J. Anderson, the University Librarian, in the course of a letter notifying the gift, said :—

The collection was formed mainly by William Baikie of Holland in Stronsay, M.A., Edinburgh, 1657, who died in 1683, bequeathing the books "to the ministers of Kirkwall successivlie, for a Publick Liberarie to be kept within the town of Kirkwall". His executor, Mr. James Wallace, minister of Kirkwall, added considerably to the collection, which after 1688 was taken charge of by the Kirk Session of Kirkwall. It was afterwards incorporated with the "Orkney Subscription Library".

On the adoption of the Free Libraries Act by the burgh of Kirkwall in 1890, the subscribers to the "Orkney Library" made over by deed all their books to the new Public Library; but the Public Library Committee, deeming the contents of the

old Bibliothek unsuited for the new institution, offered them for sale by public roup in February, 1891, when they were purchased by Dr. Craven, "in the hope that this ancient and curious Bibliothek may be preserved to future generations".

Dr. Craven writes, 4 November, 1914: "The library is my own absolute property, and is now gifted freely to my University, who have honoured me. The only condition of the gift is that the library be kept intact in the bookcase, and that the books be not borrowed out of the Library buildings."

The books are largely theological, but include many illustrating academic history at home and abroad. Several printed theses of the Aberdeen Universities are unknown elsewhere. Many of the fly-leaves are filled with MS. notes in William Baikie's neat and minute handwriting.

Dr. Craven, who was appointed Archdeacon of the diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney a year or two ago, has just retired from the incumbency of St. Olaf's, Kirkwall, after forty years' service. He has carried on research work in ecclesiastical history for the last five-and-twenty years, and is the author of a dozen various works, including histories of the Episcopal Church in Orkney, in Caithness, and in the diocese of Moray.

BEQUESTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The late Colonel William Johnston of Newton Dee left to the University Library a very valuable series of Army Lists from 1755, Navy Lists from 1759, and the India Lists from 1799, which had been accumulated by him in connexion with his projected roll of the officers of the Army Medical Service (see Obituary). This bequest will make the University collection of these lists the best outside London. Colonel Johnston also left instructions that Mr. P. J. Anderson be allowed to select from his other books such volumes as it might be desirable for the University Library to possess.

Mr. J. G. Burnett of Powis has presented to the Library a unique copy of the printed Theses defended at King's by the graduands of 1697, under the presidency of his great-great-great-grandfather, Regent Alexander Fraser, the founder of the Powis family. These Theses are interesting as preserving the names of the eighteen graduands of 1697 not entered in the University Albums, viz.: Alexander Christie, Alexander Cuthbert, Alexander Simm, Alexander Webster, Arthur Sutherland, Colm Innes, James Ferguson, James Greig, John Kennedy, John Mackbean, John Rob (Hibernus), Kenneth Mackeiver, Lachlan Rose, Thomas Ruth (Anglus), William Fraser, William Gordon, William Crem, William Watson.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Since the provisional list of members of the University on naval and military service was issued with the last number of the REVIEW, many other names of Aberdeen graduates and students have been intimated to the Principal or have appeared in the "London Gazette". It is proposed to publish these as an additional list in the Aberdeen newspapers, and to defer the issue of the full list till the summer term number of the REVIEW. The tale of our graduates, alumni and students who have responded to the nation's call grows every week, and will probably be substantially increased at the close of the present term. The following table is in the meantime given as a summary of the results up to 24 February, 1915:—

	As in Provisional List of 30 November, with Corrections.	Additions up to 24 February.	Totals.
GRADUATES holding Commissions	357	150	507
" enlisted for the first time			
" or re-enlisted since mobilisation	48	44	92
Total of Graduates Commissioned or Enlisted			599
<i>Add</i> —Graduates serving as Hospital Orderlies, etc. (at least)			5
ALUMNI (not Graduates) holding Commissions or Enlisted	29	20	49
STUDENTS holding Commissions	38	7	45
" serving as N.C. Officers and Privates	200	26	226
STUDENTS serving as Red Cross Orderlies, etc.	12	0	12
Total of Students on War Service			283
STUDENTS in the Aberdeen University Contingent O.T.C.			79
STUDENTS in the Inns of Court O.T.C.			1
Total of Students on Service or under Training			363
" of Graduates, Alumni and Students on Service and under Training			1016
<i>Add</i> —The Rector			1
" Members of Teaching and Research Staffs not Graduates of Aberdeen			8
" Servants of the University			6
" Members of the Staff and Graduates under training in the Aberdeen Citizens' Corps not yet known.			

Of the 507 Graduates holding Commissions, 362 are in the Medical Branches of the Navy and Army; 26 are chaplains; and 119 are in the Combatant Forces. The ninety-two Graduates who serve in the ranks or as non-commissioned officers are all in the last named; a large proportion of them are ordained ministers, probationers and schoolmasters.

The forty-nine Alumni, who represent probably but a part of all the old students of Aberdeen University who are on service, all belong to the combatant forces.

Of the forty-five students holding commissions, sixteen are Lieutenants in the R.A.M.C., one is in the Cavalry, seven in the Royal Artillery, three in the Royal Engineers, seventeen in the Infantry and one in the Army Service Corps.

Of the 226 students serving as non-commissioned officers and privates, thirty-six are in the R.A.M.C. and the bulk of the rest in the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (Territorial Force). Among them are included not only those who have already matriculated in the University, but such members of the 4th Battalion Gordons as had intended to matriculate for the first time last October.

Of the 271 students commissioned or enlisted, a number have been granted leave to complete their studies at the University. In order to calculate the exact number of students absent from the University on military service, these have to be deducted; but we must add the number of graduates who intended to continue attendance at the University. A return recently prepared for the University Court shows that, while the male students in the winter term 1913-14 were 696, those in the winter term 1914-15 are only 439, a decrease of 257. If to the 283 students on service (commissioned or enlisted) we add the 80 in the Officers Training Corps, the result is 363, or rather more than 50 per cent of the possible male students of the University who are on service or under training.

It should be added that the above summary does not include the names of some twenty-five graduates of the University who are entered in the Navy List as "Surgeons and Agents at Sick Quarters".

The Principal sent a copy of the provisional list to the Rector, and received from him the following letter:—

"**My DEAR PRINCIPAL,**

"I am proud to read the fine roll which you have sent, and to hear that it is still growing. The University has risen greatly to the occasion.

"Yours sincerely,

"**WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."**

It may be mentioned that Colonel James Robert Purdy, V.D. (M.B., C.M., 1883), of Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, is Director of Medical Services in New Zealand, and directed the organizing of the Army Medical Force of Equipment for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. Major John Smith Purdy, of the Australian Army Medical Corps (M.B., C.M., 1898; M.D., 1904; D.P.H. Camb., 1903; F.R.S. Edin.; F.R.G.S.), a younger brother of Colonel Purdy, is acting as regimental medical officer with the Ammunition Column of the first Australian Division, and as sanitary medical officer to the camp of the Australian Light Horse at Ma'adi, Egypt. He has received leave of absence from his civil duties as Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health, Sydney, New South Wales, to which post he was appointed in June, 1913, after having been for three years and a half Chief Health Officer in Tasmania. Major Purdy, who was in practice at Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, in 1899-1900, served with the 6th and 10th New Zealand Mounted Rifles in South Africa in 1901-2, and, after the conclusion of peace, acted as Health Officer at Dundee, Natal, for six months. In 1905-7 he was a medical officer in the Egyptian Quarantine Service at Port Said before returning to New Zealand, where he held the position of District Health Officer at Auckland for two years and a half.

Major H. M. W. Gray has withdrawn from Sir Henry Norman's hospital at Wimereux, near Boulogne, and has been appointed one of the consulting surgeons to the British Expeditionary Force, with the temporary rank of Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Aberdeen University Women's First Aid Corps, which was instituted two years ago, was accepted by the War Office for local service at the begin-

ning of the war. Since then, the members, many of whom are Graduates, have been frequently called out to render aid at the railway station.

Mr. Colin Finlayson Simpson (M.A., 1906; M.B.), Fraserburgh, who was for some time a medical missionary at Moukden, China, is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian Medical Service, and is engaged with the Russian army in Poland.

Dr. John Low Dickie (M.B., C.M., 1895), a son of the late Professor Dickie, has been appointed registrar and secretary to the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, and personal assistant to the Commandant, Sir W. Crooke-Lawless.

The old "War-dogs" are still showing their patriotism at this time. The former Chaplain to the Highland Brigade in the Boer War, Rev. Dr. James Robertson, D.S.O., of Methven, Perthshire—who buried the British dead at Magersfontein, turning them over in the dark and feeling their regimental numbers on the shoulder for identification—writing to the *custos rotulorum* of their Arts Class (1873-77) says: "I volunteered again as soon as the war broke out, but badly sprained my ankle. As soon as I felt fit, I again applied and was accepted. But the War Office laid down the conditions that I would have to engage for a year, or until the cessation of hostilities. My Session would not hear of such a prolonged absence, and in the face of their opposition I had to give in. I was heartsick of it at the time, but it is, perhaps, as well. This campaign needs a younger man, though I have the conceit to think I would have done my part, and willingly have died in trying to do so."

Colonel the Rev. James Smith, B.D., who temporarily relinquished his post as Chaplain to the First Scottish General Hospital at Aberdeen, has been reappointed. Colonel Rev. James Black, Inverurie, is to serve as chaplain to the Territorial Force Highland Brigade at Bedford for three months, beginning in March. Rev. W. S. Swanson, Glasgow, formerly minister of Melville United Free Church, Aberdeen, has been appointed officiating clergyman to the Presbyterian troops of the 4th Lowland (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Rev. David Bruce Nicol (M.A., 1905; B.D.), minister of Skelmorlie Parish Church, was granted by the Presbytery of Greenock in November leave of absence for six months, in order to enable him to take temporary charge of St. George's Church and Parish, Edinburgh, the minister of which (Rev. G. L. Pagan) has enlisted for service in the new army. Mr. Nicol is a son of Professor Nicol. Among ministers who have joined the forces (in the combatant ranks) are—Rev. Alexander James Monro, M.A., United Free Church, Anstruther, Fife, Second Lieutenant in the 4th (Reserve) Gordon Highlanders; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.A., B.D., and Rev. G. E. Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., lately assistants in Glasgow Cathedral, who have received commissions in the Glasgow Highlanders; Rev. C. V. A. MacEchern, M.A., Tighnabruaich; Rev. Hugh Skakle and Rev. W. Urquhart.

Mr. G. A. T. Davies, lecturer in Roman History in the University, who is (as stated in our last issue) a prisoner of war in Austria, was removed in the end of the year from Vienna to the village of Kautzen, in Nieder-Oesterreich, Lower Austria, where he is living along with two Englishmen, also prisoners of war, in the house of the village carpenter. Mr. J. J. Harold (M.A., 1910) and Mr. Alfred Hill (B.Sc. Agr., 1909) are among the civil prisoners of war interned at Ruhleben, in Germany.

Mrs. F. W. Hasluck, of the British School of Archaeology, Athens (*née* Margaret Masson Hardie, M.A., 1907), wrote to Professor Harrower on 8 December, offering to take the place of any classical master or lecturer for the duration of the war, so as to let him enlist. "I should, of course" (she said) "vacate the post directly he was free, and, equally of course, should work without salary, the man's to be paid over to his family or to some patriotic fund. I am willing to go anywhere in either capacity." Mrs. Hasluck's academic record is of the highest. She graduated in 1907 with first-class honours in classics and gained all the University prizes for Latin. She was a classical scholar at Newnham College, Cambridge, and took a first-class in both parts of the classical tripos. She was also elected to a travelling fellowship in archaeology.

PROPOSED M.A. DEGREE WITH HONOURS IN EDUCATION.

The Senatus, at a meeting on 26 January, approved of a scheme forwarded by the Faculty of Arts for the institution of a degree of M.A. with honours in Education. It was stated that the scheme had been under the consideration of the Board of Studies in Philosophy for some time, and that recently the General Council has urged the creation of a post-graduate degree in Education. The two proposals, however, in the opinion of the Board of Studies, were not contradictory, and the Board felt that their proposal should still be given effect to, even though the other were also subsequently carried. By the scheme as adopted the work of the Education Honours class, in addition to lectures, will include essays, criticism, and discussion, with the investigation by each student of some problem dealing with either the theory, practice or history of education; and, before obtaining the degree, the candidate must produce evidence of having undergone a course of practical training. The order of study will be—In the second year, logic or moral philosophy; in the third year, education and comparative psychology; in the fourth year, honours education and honours logic or honours moral philosophy. The specially prescribed work will be:—

Froebel, "Education of Man," Books I-IV; Welton, "Psychology of Education," Chaps. VI-XIII; Adams, "The Evolution of Educational Theory"; Thomas Davidson, "History of Education"; Monroe, "Source Book in the History of Education," Part I; Kerr, "Scottish Education," Chaps. I-XXI.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association have decided not to hold their Annual Dinner this year, but will apply the sums which in ordinary circumstances they would have spent at the Dinner, to a fund for providing comforts to the Graduates and Students who are on active service, as an appreciation of their services to their country, and the pride of their *Alma Mater* in her sons.

The Edinburgh Association has had a continuous existence for thirty-one years. On two occasions only has the Annual Dinner been passed—in 1901 owing to the death of Queen Victoria, and in 1915 owing to the European War. The Association had a very humble beginning in 1883, its sponsors being the late Mr. A. T. Glegg, advocate, and Mr. John F. M'Lennan, advo-

cate, Mr. William Chree, advocate, and Mr. W. M. McLachlan, W.S., and a few others. Unfortunately records were not kept. The membership is now over 300, and the Dinners—always held on Bursary night—are well attended. In fact they have come to be looked upon as one of the events of the social season in Edinburgh. It is customary to honour some one connected with the University as the Guest of the Association, and the honour is highly appreciated by its recipients.¹ The following is a list of the various gentlemen who have acted as Presidents of the Association:—

- 1884. A. T. Glegg, advocate.
- 1885. Rev. Alex. Masson, Kirkliston.
- 1886. Professor Chrystal.
- 1887. Alex. Asher, Q.C., M.P.
- 1888. George Auldjo Jamieson, C.A.
- 1889. John Carment, S.S.C.
- 1890. A. Hamilton Bryce, LL.D.
- 1891. Rev. Charles Macgregor.
- 1892. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. B. McHardy, K.C.B.
- 1893. Sir John Struthers.
- 1894. John F. White.
- 1895. Very Rev. Dean Rorison.
- 1896. D. M. Westland, C.E.
- 1897. John A. Trail, W.S.
- 1898. Alexander Bruce, M.D.
- 1899. Rev. J. B. A. Watt, Cadder.
- 1900. John F. M'Lennan, advocate.
- 1901.
- 1902. F. Grant Ogilvie.
- 1903. W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.
- 1904. R. Collie Gray, S.S.C.
- 1905. Rev. Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy.
- 1906. W. M. McLachlan, W.S.
- 1907. Rev. James Robertson, D.S.O.
- 1908. Richard Malcolm, Dollar.
- 1909. F. F. Reid, Edinburgh.
- 1910. A. M. Williams, Glasgow.
- 1911. Rutherford Fortune, S.S.C.
- 1912. William Chree, advocate.
- 1913. Robert T. Skinner.
- 1914. Rev. Professor James Cooper, D.D.
- 1915. Charles E. Lippe, advocate.

¹ A double object is thus served, to keep the members in touch with each other, and the University in touch with its graduates.

Personalia.

In recognition of the work and worth of Professor Harrower, who has occupied the Greek Chair for the past twenty-eight years, a portrait of him, painted by Mr. Douglas Strachan, and subscribed for by the Professor's old pupils and friends, was presented to the University on 19 December. The formal presentation on behalf of the subscribers was made by Professor W. M. Calder, Manchester, who commended the portrait as "a true and faithful likeness of Professor Harrower, the teacher, as they liked best to picture him, holding them in the grip of his rugged personality in the class-room at King's, standing no nonsense from his class, and, rarer still, offering his class none". The subject of the portrait he eulogised as "one of the most distinguished teachers, one of the best friends of his students, and one of the most remarkable personalities in the history of their traditional classical scholarship that their University had ever produced". The Principal, in accepting the portrait on behalf of the University, described Professor Harrower as "a born teacher," who "had devoted himself to his duties these many years with very great ability, originality, and zeal, and had reaped the fruits of his long labours and of that devotion, not only in the number of eminent scholars whom his influence had trained, but in the undivided and unanimous affection of all, whether distinguished or not, who had ever studied under him as a professor". Complimentary speeches were made by Emeritus-Professor George G. Ramsay, Glasgow; Dr. Peter Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. George Middleton, senior classical master at the Grammar School, Aberdeen; and Mr. C. S. McPherson, rector of Banff Academy. Professor Ramsay said they honoured Professor Harrower as a great teacher of a great subject, the greatest of his achievements being the popularization of Greek—infusing his pupils with the spirit of the Greek genius. He was, moreover, a fine as well as a sound and accurate scholar. His recent translations into Greek elegiac verse were specimens of finished scholarship. Nothing could be more charming than the Latin preface which he had prefixed to the late Mr. Barton's marvellous translation into Latin verse of Shakespeare's sonnets; while the clever classical menus contributed to some of his Ferguson celebration dinners showed that he could not only produce specimens of Greek wit himself, but could stimulate the production of it in others. Reference was also made to Professor Harrower's services in behalf of the maintenance of higher education in the rural schools. The Professor suitably replied, thanking his old friends and students who had done him this very great honour. The portrait is to be hung, meantime, in the Geddes Library, King's College.

Professor Nicol is to be succeeded as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by another graduate of Aberdeen University—the Rev. David Paul, LL.D., minister of the Grange Parish (Robertson Memorial) Church, Edinburgh, and principal clerk of the General Assembly. Dr. Paul is a son of the late Rev. William Paul, D.D., minister of Banchory-Devenick, and a grandson of the Rev. William Paul, minister of Maryculter, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College. He is hereditarily connected with the Church otherwise. His grandmother (on his father's side) was a daughter of the Rev. John Hutcheon, minister of Fetteresso; and a grand-uncle of his father was the Rev. Dr. George Morison, minister of Banchory-Devenick—a son of Provost James Morison of Elsick ("Provost Positive"), who refused to drink the Pretender's health on the Jacobite invasion of Aberdeen in 1745. The Moderator-Elect entered the University as first bursar in 1860, graduated in 1864, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1894, for eminence in botanical studies. After being licensed, he acted for a short time as assistant at Udny and as a chaplain at Dresden. In 1869 he was presented to the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire, whence he was translated to Roxburgh in 1876; and twenty years later he was called to his present charge, succeeding the Rev. W. L. Riach, who entered Marischal College as first bursar in 1842. The Moderator-Elect is a brother of Sir George Paul, Deputy-Keeper of the Signet, also a graduate and an LL.D. of the University.

At the distribution of the New Year honours, Professor Marnoch was created a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.).

Professor Trail has been elected President of the Aberdeen branch of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society.

Professor Cash was granted leave of absence for three or four months, for the benefit of his health, and visited relations in Delaware, but has now resumed duty.

Sir John Fleming, LL.D., has been appointed by the new Rector, Mr. Winston Churchill, his Assessor in the University Court. Sir John served as Rector's Assessor in the Court under both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Asquith.

Rev. Alexander Alexander (M.A., 1874; D.D., 1913), minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Liverpool, who three years ago was appointed to represent Aberdeen University on the University Court of Liverpool, has been re-elected to that office by the Chancellor, the Earl of Elgin.

Dr. Patrick Nicol (M.B., 1907) has resigned the post of chief school medical officer for the county of Aberdeen in order to take up private practice. The appointment is in the hands of the County Committee on Secondary Education; and, following on Dr. Nicol's resignation, this Com-

mittee—subject to the approval of the county school boards and the Education Department—has decided to raise the salaries of its medical officers. It is now proposed to appoint a chief medical officer with a salary of £500 per annum, and an assistant medical officer at £300 per annum, with the usual allowance to both officers for travelling and maintenance. There were, till recently, two assistants, but the Committee was of opinion, after some years' experience, that the medical inspection of the county could be carried out quite efficiently by a chief and one assistant.

Both the assistantships became vacant shortly before Dr. Nicol's resignation. One of the assistants, Dr. Henry Duguid (M.B., 1909) has received an appointment in England.

The other, Dr. Harry James Rae (M.A., 1907; M.B., 1911), has been appointed assistant tuberculosis medical officer for Aberdeenshire during the illness of Dr. Farquhar Macrae (M.B., 1908; M.D., 1913), who has been granted six months' leave of absence.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (M.A., 1873; LL.D., 1908), has retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma, to which he was appointed in 1910, his term of office having expired. He has been connected with the administration of Burma in various capacities since 1877, and he has been an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India since 1906. He was made a C.S.I. in 1903, a Knight in 1906, and a K.C.S.I. in 1910.

Mr. William Alexander (M.A., 1912) has been appointed headmaster of the Scottish Churches Collegiate School, Calcutta. He was latterly assistant in the senior division of Banff Academy.

Mr. John Anderson, Stornaway (M.A., 1904; B.Sc.), has been appointed instructor in bee-keeping in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Rev. Douglas William Bruce (M.A., 1907), son of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Bruce, Banff, has been appointed minister of Cadzow, Hamilton. Mr. Bruce was for two years assistant to the Rev. Dr. Fleming at Buenos Ayres, and was latterly assistant in St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

Mr. George Alexander Burnett (M.A., 1902; B.Sc.), principal mathematical master in Inverness Royal Academy, has been appointed Rector of Montrose Academy, in succession to Mr. John Strong, M.A., promoted to the Rectorship of the Royal High School, Edinburgh.

Rev. John Cadenhead (M.A., 1888), assistant in the parish church, Fraserburgh, has been appointed to the charge of the mission church at Waterside, Lathanhill, Damellington, Ayrshire.

Rev. George Gordon Cameron (M.A., 1895; B.D., 1900), who has been minister of the United Free Church, Alford, since 1901, has been elected minister of St. David's United Free Church, Bathgate.

Sir James Mackenzie Davidson (M.B., 1882) had an article in the "British Medical Journal" of 2 January on "The Principles and Practice of the Localization of Foreign Bodies by X-Rays," in which he described a method he has recently adopted of so using a telephone as to find the exact situation of a bullet or other foreign object in the body the presence of which has been detected by the X-Rays.

Rev. James David Easton (M.A., 1911), assistant in Huntly Parish Church, has been appointed assistant in Liberton Parish Church, Edinburgh.

Rev. John Spence Ewen (M.A., 1899; B.Sc., 1906) has been ordained and inducted as colleague and successor to Rev. P. T. Clark, Gamrie Parish Church, Banffshire. Mr. Ewen was a teacher for several years, being headmaster, first, of the public school at Lonmay, and then of the public school at Cullen. He afterwards studied divinity, and early in 1914 became assistant at St. Michael's Church, Edinburgh.

A stained glass window has been placed in West Coates parish church, Edinburgh, in memory of the late Rev. Dr. R. G. Forrest, minister of the church (see Vol. I., 107).

Mr. A. E. M. Geddes (M.A., 1906), on 16 December, read a paper to the Royal Meteorological Society, London, upon "Observations of the Upper Atmosphere at Aberdeen by means of pilot balloons". The observations were made at the Observatory, King's College, during 1912 and 1913.

Mr. Robert William Lyall Grant (M.A., 1895; LL.B. Edin., 1903) has been appointed Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Nyasaland. Mr. Grant, who is a son of Mr. John Lyall Grant, merchant, Aberdeen (alumnus, Marischal College, 1852-55), has been Attorney-General of the Nyasaland Protectorate since 1909. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1903.

Mr. William James Grant (M.A., 1904), head master of the mathematical department of Sharp's Institution, Perth, has been appointed rector of Webster's Seminary, Kirriemuir.

Dr. John Kirton (M.A., 1911; M.B., Ch.B., 1914) has been appointed senior resident house physician and surgeon at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Aberdeen.

Mr. Donald Neil Lowe (M.A., 1912) has been appointed head master of Whitehill public school, New Deer, in succession to the late Mr. Gavin Greig.

Sir William MacGregor (M.D., LL.D.), late Governor of Queensland, was made a Privy Councillor at the distribution of the New Year honours. Sir William (wrote the London correspondent of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," in referring to the honour conferred) some years ago played a remarkable part in the rescue from a wreck of a shipload of Indian coolies. He was Acting Colonial Secretary of Fiji at the time when the disaster occurred, and to the astonishment of the onlookers he made his way along a broken mast which

was the only communication between the shipwrecked vessel and the rescuers, and returned again and again with a human being on his back or a child held by the clothes between his teeth. Finally, he slid down a rope on to a reef where a woman lay who had fallen overboard. Catching the woman's hair in his teeth he seized two other men with his hands and brought them all to a place of safety. Queen Victoria, when the fact became known through some agency other than that of the hero himself, presented him with the Albert Medal. From Australia he received the Clarke Gold Medal for saving life. He has also been the recipient of the Watson Gold Medal, the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Mary Kingsley Medal.

Rev. William Gordon Maclean (B.D., 1912), assistant at Old Machar Cathedral, Aberdeen, has been elected minister of St. Andrew's parish church, Alloa, in succession to the late Rev. Arthur Cadenhead (M.A., 1890; B.D.).

Rev. Robert Macleod (alumnus, 1862-66), who has been minister of John Knox Free (now United Free) Church since 1883, has resigned on account of advancing age (he is in his seventieth year).

Rev. John Ramsay Macmillan (M.A., 1886), minister of the United Free Church, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, has been translated to the church at Logie-Pert, Forfarshire, as colleague and successor to Rev. A. L. Robertson.

Mr. Robert William Macpherson (M.B., 1906; D.P.H., M.D), assistant medical officer of health, Chester, has been appointed school medical officer for the eastern division of Cheshire.

Rev. George M'William (M.A., 1906; B.D., 1909) has been unanimously elected by the congregation of the East Parish Church, Peterhead, to be the minister, in succession to Rev. J. B. Davidson, D.D., retired, and has been duly ordained. Mr. M'William has been assistant to Rev. Dr. Stewart, Parish Church, Peterhead, for the past two years. For two years previously he was missionary professor in the Scottish Churches College at Calcutta.

Dr. Edmund Lewis Reid, Portgordon (M.B., Ch.B., 1910), has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Dr. John Rennie, the Lecturer on Parasitology, has been elected to the Council of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. Adam A. Ritchie (M.A., 1912; B.Sc., 1913), on the recommendation of the Scotch Education Department, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the scientific staff of the Aitchison College, Lahore—one of the colleges for the education of the future ruling chiefs of India and their relatives.

Mr. Francis M'Donald Robertson (M.A., 1906) has been appointed head master of Craigievar combination school.

Mr. James Ross (M.A., 1910) has been appointed assistant at Newhills parish church.

Rev. Alexander Murray Scott (M.A., 1876), who since 1881 has been minister of Commerce Street Free Church (now United Free Church), Aberdeen, which afterwards became St. Andrew's U.F. Church, has been appointed minister of Colliston U.F. Church, near Arbroath, in succession to the late Rev. John Philip Berry.

Mr. Alexander Wilson Simpson (M.A., 1880) was presented by former pupils and friends with a gold hunter watch on the occasion of his semi-jubilee as head master of Monymusk School, Mrs. Simpson at the same time receiving a silver spirit tea-kettle.

Mr. Gavin Sinclair, advocate, Aberdeen (law student, 1893-95), has been appointed Procurator-Fiscal for the burgh of Aberdeen, in succession to the late Mr. Robert Lamb, advocate.

Rev. John Smith (M.A., 1907), assistant, Chalmers United Free Church, Alloa, has been elected minister of the U.F. Church at Kincardine-on-Forth.

Mr. William Smith (M.A., 1912; B.Sc. Agr., 1914) has been appointed second assistant to the Lecturer in Agriculture in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Mr. James Stuart (M.A., 1892) was appointed principal teacher of navigation in Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, but the Education Department declined to sanction the appointment as he had no sea-going experience. Mr. Stuart was for thirteen years head master on board H.M.S. "Conway," the cadet school ship for the mercantile marine stationed at Liverpool, and for the last three years and a half has been joint principal of a private nautical school in Liverpool.

Dr. Robert Sturrock (M.B., Ch.B., 1909) has been appointed medical officer of the parish of Crathie and Braemar.

Sir Thomas Sutherland (alumnus, Marischal College, 1848-49; LL.D., 1892) has resigned the Chairmanship of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which he has held since 1881.

Rev. George Walker (M.A., 1861; B.D., 1867), who has retired from the ministry of the parish church of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, received as a parting gift a walnut marquetry cabinet for china and a cheque for £200. Mr. Walker, who is a brother of Dr. Robert Walker, Registrar of the University, had been forty-two and a half years at Castle Douglas. He is now resident in Edinburgh.

Rev. Thomas David Watt (M.A., 1882), minister of Powis Church, Aberdeen, was presented by the congregation in November last with pulpit

robes and a purse of sovereigns, on the occasion of his semi-jubilee as an ordained minister.

Rev. Alexander Wishart (alumnus, Marischal College, 1855-59), senior minister of the United Free Church, Forgue, Aberdeenshire, and now resident in Aberdeen, has attained his ministerial jubilee. The Turriff Presbytery (7 October) adopted a congratulatory minute on the occasion.

Dr. Elizabeth Mary Edwards (M.B., C.M., 1912; D.P.H., 1913), having been obliged, for personal reasons, to relinquish her work at Huddersfield (Vol. I., p. 82), has been appointed assistant medical officer to the Aberdeen School Board temporarily, in the absence of Dr. W. I. Gerrard on naval duty.

Miss Hellenor Ramsay Watson Thomson Michie (M.A., 1907), mistress of German in Bede's Collegiate School, Sunderland, has been appointed by the Aberdeen School Board to the mistress-ship in German in the Girls' High School, in succession to Herr Hein.

Miss Christina Smith Pirie (M.A., 1910), mathematical teacher, Gordon Schools, Huntly, has received an appointment in Durham.

Miss Ethel Whyte (M.A., 1910) has been appointed a lecturer in French in Newnham College, Cambridge.

Miss Effie Graham Wright (M.A., 1912) has been appointed English Mistress in Montrose Academy for the duration of the war. Since graduating, Miss Wright (daughter of the Rev. Maxwell J. Wright, St. Ninian's Parish Church, Aberdeen) has taken the teaching course at the Training College for Women, Cambridge.

Mr. William Robert Tennant (M.A., 1914) has been awarded the Fullerton Scholarship in Classics, of the value of £100, tenable for two years. Mr. Tennant graduated in March last, with first-class honours in Classics, being the winner also of the Simpson Greek Prize, and first in the examination for the Dr. Black Prize in Latin though ineligible to receive it. He was subsequently awarded the Town Council gold medal as the most distinguished graduate of Arts of 1914 in the department of Language and Philosophy. During his last year at the University, Mr. Tennant was President of the Classical Society.

The Fullerton Scholarship in Science has been awarded to Mr. Walter Ritchie, B.Sc.

The examiners for the Fullerton Scholarship in Mental Philosophy have recommended that no award of the scholarship be made on the present occasion.

Mr. Allan James Low, Dyce, on the recommendation of the Senatus, was awarded the Town Council gold medal as the most distinguished graduate of Arts of 1914, in the department of Science.

The degree of M.A. has been conferred on Mr. George W. J. Farquharson, Aberdeen, and Mr. Grigor C. A. Robertson, Grantown-on-Spey.

Mr. Cecil A. Lewis and Mr. Tom Jackson, both students in their fourth year, have been elected to exhibitions at Oxford University. The former gained an exhibition of £85 for four years at Christ Church, and the latter one of £70 for the same period at New College. Mr. Jackson is a son of the late Rev. Forbes Jackson, minister of Crown Terrace Baptist Church, Aberdeen.

The enormous output of "War literature" during the last few months includes pamphlets on "Germany and Her Neighbours, 1871-1914," "German Sea Power," and "Treitschke, Bernhardi, and Some Theologians," by Professor Terry, and on "Austrian Policy since 1867," by Mr. Murray Beaven, the Lecturer in Modern History. Professor Grierson, LL.D., contributed an introduction and notes to an edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in the new Oxford Series of "Select Plays of Shakespeare". Among recently published works by graduates are the following: "History of Scotland," by Professor Rait, Glasgow (Home University Library); Part I. of "The Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament," by the Rev. Professor George Milligan, D.D., Glasgow (jointly with Professor J. H. Moulton, D.D.); "The Soldiers of the Bible," by the Rev. Professor James Cooper, D.D., Glasgow (Guild Text-Books); "On the Trail of the Opium Poppy," by Sir Alexander Hosie; "The Difference Christ is Making," by Rev. Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D.; Vol. VII ("Hymns—Liberty") of the "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," "The Great Texts of the Bible. Psalm cxix. to the Song of Songs and St. Matthew," and "The Greater Men and Women of the Bible; Vol. III—Ruth, Naaman"—all edited by Rev. James Hastings, D.D.; "A Manual of French Composition," by R. L. Graeme Ritchie, M.A., Junior Lecturer in French in Edinburgh University (jointly with James M. Moore, M.A.); and "The Seals of the Weddell Sea," by Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown (reprint from the report on the scientific results of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition). Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie is writing a book on "Man's Wonderful Body" for Messrs. Seeley, Service & Co.; also the section on "Health" for Harmsworth's "Self-Educator". Professor Terry has decided to extend the scope of his "Short History of Europe from the Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (1806)," two volumes of which have already been issued. The third and completing volume was originally planned to close with the foundation of the German Empire (1871), but its publication will now be postponed until after the close of the present war, in order that the narrative may be brought down to the conclusion of peace.

The preacher at the University Chapel on 29 November was the Rev. Ernest Drewitt Bowman, B.D., Blantyre, Nyasaland (M.A., 1903), who has been a missionary in Africa for over eight years. Mr. Bowman gave an interesting account of mission work and social conditions in Nyasaland, and of the relations of the Scottish missions there to the present war.

A testimonial is being raised in honour of Dr. James Cantlie (M.A., 1871; M.B., C.M., 1873), who has been described as "the embodiment of ambu-

lance work in this country for nigh forty years". The volunteer medical staff is due to his initiative, while in general Red Cross work his efforts have been invaluable. It is proposed that the testimonial should take the form of a sum towards the foundation of the College of Ambulance and the Humanitarian Corps, which Dr. Cantlie desires above all things to see instituted.

Mr. George Forbes, F.R.S., has been entrusted by Lady Gill with the duty of preparing a memoir of her late husband, Sir David Gill, the eminent astronomer. A request has been made for the loan of Sir David Gill's letters to correspondents, along with any notes—narrative, historical, appreciative, or anecdotal—relating to Sir David's life and personality. Communications should be forwarded to Mr. Forbes, 11 Little College Street, Westminster.

A series of hills at the south end of the "Northern Grampians" in Prince Charles Foreland, the most westerly of the Spitsbergen group, has been named the "Thomson Hills," in honour of the Professor of Natural History. One of the Grampian peaks, 2800 feet high, has been given the name of "Mount Rudmose," after Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown (B.Sc., 1900; D.Sc.) who was a member of the exploring party engaged in the survey of the island. A series of fiords on the southern coast is called "Ritchie Lochs," after Dr. James Ritchie (M.A., 1904; D.Sc.), of the Natural History Department in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

The destruction of the University of Louvain in the course of the German invasion of Belgium made particularly apposite an interesting article on "Aberdeen and Louvain: Some Old-Time Links," contributed to the "Free Press" on 17 November by Miss Jean E. Kennedy, sister of Lord Kennedy, formerly Professor of Law in the University. A page of Professor William Knight's "Marischal College Notes," it seems, is devoted to Louvain, the information regarding the Faculties and Professors there recorded having been furnished by James Angus, M.A., of Marischal College, who attended classes at Louvain, 1826-27, and also taught for some time in the University there. Mr. Angus was a younger brother of the late Mr. John Angus, Town Clerk of Aberdeen, and died in 1828. "There were many earlier links with Louvain," says Miss Kennedy, "in the days when Aberdeen sent her scholars to every University on the Continent." Thomas Cheyn, who died in Sicily in 1582, while collecting funds for Louvain, was very probably an Aberdonian, and there is no doubt as to William Barclay, son of the laird of Tolye, who prepared to take orders at Louvain, and quitted it for Scotland in 1598. Another William Barclay, M.A., of King's College, who wrote "Callirhoe" in praise of the Well of Spa, was Master of Arts and Doctor of Physick of Louvain. Thomas Dempster, Latinist and historian, also a graduate of Aberdeen, was not only a student at Louvain, but held office there. And another alumnus of both Aberdeen and Louvain was Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to James I, who bequeathed his books to Marischal College and 6000 merks for a librarian.

Obituary.

Much more than the customary feeling of regret was experienced in University circles at the announcement of the death of Colonel WILLIAM JOHNSTON, C.B., M.A., M.D., LL.D., of Newton Dee, Murtle, Aberdeen, which occurred with startling suddenness on the morning of 26 December. Colonel Johnston took a very active interest in the work of the University, having served on the University Library Committee and on the Business Committee of the Council, and having been, since 1911, one of the Assessors of the Council in the Court. As a member of the Court, he rendered most useful service on the Military Education Committee, on the Joint Committee on Research in Animal Nutrition, and also as one of the patrons of the Chair of Agriculture. He was made LL.D. in 1908. An appreciation of him appears elsewhere, but the main facts of his career may be noted here.

A son of the late Mr. Robert Johnston, merchant and shipowner, Aberdeen, he belonged to an ancient Aberdeenshire family of which the famous Latinist, Arthur Johnston, was a member; and he was heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of Johnston of Caskieben and Hilton. Born in 1843, he graduated M.A. in 1863, and two years later took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh University and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He entered the Army Medical Service as assistant surgeon in October, 1865, and retired with the rank of brigade surgeon lieutenant-colonel in 1892.

During the intervening years he saw a good deal of fighting. As senior medical officer he took part in the operations against Sekukuni in the Transvaal in 1878, being present at the storming of Tolyana's Stadt. He served in the Zulu war in the following year; and in the further operations against Sekukuni, also in 1879, being in charge of the field-hospital with Colonel Baker Russell's force. He was present at the storming and capture of the stronghold; was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp. In the Boer war of 1881 he was in command of a bearer company of the Army Hospital Corps. He acted as staff officer of the Medical Staff Corps at the War Office from 1882 to 1888; and from the latter year till 1891 he commanded the Depot and Training School of the corps at Aldershot. In the end of 1899, shortly after the outbreak of the war in South Africa, he received the high honour—unique in its way—of being called up from his position as a retired officer to act at the War Office as Assistant Director to the Director-General of the Army Medical Service. This post he held for over eighteen months, rendering valuable service, in recognition of which he was made Colonel in 1902 and awarded the Companionship of the Bath.

Colonel Johnston was the author of several works connected with the University, including—"Some Account of the Last Bajans of King's and

Marischal Colleges, 1859-60, and of those who joined their class in the University of Aberdeen during the Sessions 1860-63" (he was himself one of the last bairns of Marischal College); the "Calendar of the University for the Sessions 1860-61 to 1863-64" (printed at his own expense); and the "Roll of Graduates, 1860-1900," very properly described as "a monumental work of remarkable accuracy, embracing notes about practically every member of the University who graduated during the period named". Interested in antiquarian and genealogical studies, he published a new edition of the "Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen," bringing the work down, with many additions, to 1893; and he also published "The Biography and Extant Portraits of Arthur Johnston, M.D." At the time of his death he was engaged on a very elaborate work dealing with the early history of the Army Medical Corps. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the New Spalding Club.

Colonel Johnston was married to a grand-niece of Dr. Neil Arnott, the founder of the scholarships in experimental physics that bear his name.

Dr. ROBERT REID ALEXANDER (M.B., C.M., 1869; M.D., 1878) died at his residence, 38 Glenloch Road, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, London, on 14 November, aged sixty-six. He was for a number of years superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, retiring on a pension in 1905.

Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON ANDERSON (M.A., Marischal College, 1860), died at Stromness, Orkney, on 29 November, aged seventy-five. He was a native of the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he became schoolmaster at Oyne, remaining there till 1828. Having completed his divinity studies, he took up mission work at Lairg and at Rosehall, and was then appointed to succeed Dr. Clouston as minister of the parish of Sandwick, in Shetland. He retired a few years ago.

Rev. JOHN ELMSLIE ARCHIBALD (M.A., 1880), formerly Principal of the Collegiate School, Palmerston North, New Zealand, died in that town on 4 October, aged fifty-seven. He was a native of Skene, Aberdeenshire, and, after graduating, qualified for the ministry at the Aberdeen Free Church College. About twenty-six years ago he went to New Zealand on account of ill-health, and turned his attention to teaching. He ultimately settled in North Palmerston, and established what became a successful school; but was eventually obliged to relinquish teaching on account of failing health.

Dr. NORMAN JAMES CALDER died at the North-Eastern Hospital, Tottenham, London, on 5 October, of an acute attack of scarlet fever, caught by infection while on duty. He was the youngest son of Mr. James Calder, Midtown of Barras, Stonehaven, a well-known Kincardineshire farmer, and was only twenty-eight years of age. He graduated M.A. in 1907, and M.B. in 1910, winning the Lizars Medal in Anatomy and the Struthers Medal and Prize in the same subject. Since 1910 he had been assistant to Professor Reid, and was regarded as having a very promising career, having already published various researches in connexion with anatomical subjects. At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Aberdeen, Dr. Calder acted as honorary secretary to the anatomical and physiological section. He

had been married only four days before his death, and was seized with his fatal illness on the evening of his wedding day.

Dr. JAMES ANDREW DAVIE (M.B., C.M., 1890) died at Audley, Staffordshire, on 22 January, aged forty-six. He was a native of Old Deer and began practice in Hanley, Staffordshire, soon after graduating.

Dr. FREDERICK ADAMS DAVSON (M.B., C.M., 1867; M.D., 1868) died at St. George's Hospital, London, on November, aged seventy-four. He was at one time surgeon-superintendent in the Government emigration service, and was afterwards physician to the hospital at Dartmouth, holding other appointments in the borough. He was born at Berbice, British Guiana.

Dr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER, Emeritus Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh University, who died at Edinburgh on 2 December, aged ninety-five, was an LL.D. of Aberdeen University, the degree having been conferred upon him at the Quatercentenary celebrations in 1906.

Rev. CHARLES FRASER (M.A., 1879), who for the past thirty-seven years had been minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of Freuchie, in Fifeshire, died on 13 October, as the result of injuries sustained in a driving accident on the previous day. He was seventy-five years of age. He was an alumnus of King's College, 1858-60, and of the University, 1860-62, and was engaged for a short time as assistant to the parish minister of Forfar. In 1877 he was elected minister of Freuchie.

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM HENRY GRAY (M.B., C.M., 1886) died at his residence, Yewbank, 341 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, on 14 January, aged fifty-one. He was a native of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. He joined the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) in 1888, and was promoted Major in 1900, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908. He took part in the operations on the North-West frontier of India in 1897, for which he had the medal and clasp; and latterly he held the post of Superintendent of the Central Prison at Benares.

Rev. GEORGE ANDREW JOHNSTON (M.A., 1883; B.D., 1886), minister of the parish of Grange, Banffshire, died suddenly at the Manse of Grange on 6 January, aged fifty-five. He had been in poor health for some time previously. Mr. Johnston was a native of Inverurie, and beginning life as a pupil teacher in Fetterneir public school, Chapel of Garioch, was for a time, before entering the University, one of the English masters in the Young Gentlemen's Institution, Silver Street, Aberdeen. In the Divinity classes he achieved much distinction, carrying off many of the class and special prizes; and in the intervals between the classes he served as student missionary at Lochinver, Sutherlandshire. Licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1866, he was appointed assistant to the late Rev. Robert Ross, Cruden, and in the beginning of 1887 he was ordained minister of the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire. Here he continued till 1892 when his connexion with the Church of Scotland ceased. The bulk of the congregation, however, left the church along with him, formed an independent congregation,

and built a church for him in the village of Stuartfield, and here Mr. Johnston ministered from 1893 till 1903. In the latter year, he petitioned to be received into the Church of Scotland, and two years later he was granted the status of a licentiate. In September, 1905, he was, by an overwhelming majority, elected minister of John Knox Parish Church, Aberdeen. Mr. Johnston possessed considerable oratorical powers, and was exceedingly popular, attracting many people by his preaching—the membership of John Knox Church increased by 1000 during his three years' pastorate. He was elected minister of Grange in May, 1909.

At a meeting of Freemasons of the University Lodge of Hong-Kong on 28 September, reference was made to the death of Brother Sir KAI HO KAI, Kt., C.M.G. He was eulogized by the Worshipful Master as "a man of high academic attainments, a graduate in medicine of the University of Aberdeen, a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and an author of no mean repute". He was a founder of the College of Medicine at Hong-Kong in 1887, and one of the prime movers in the establishment of the University. Sir Kai Ho Kai, born at Hong-Kong in 1859, was a son of the late Rev. Ho Taun Shin, of the London Missionary Society, and graduated M.B., C.M., in 1879. He was a member of the Legislative Council and of several administrative bodies of Hong-Kong; was made a C.M.G. in 1902, and was knighted in 1912.

Dr. ALEXANDER DALZIEL KEITH (M.B., C.M., 1862) died at his residence Craigveigh, Aboyne, on 25 October, aged seventy-seven. He was one of the best-known medical practitioners in the Deeside district, being medical officer and public vaccinator for Aboyne, Birse, and Lumphanan, and also a certifying factory surgeon. He was for a time Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the University, and contributed several interesting articles to medical journals. He was a J.P. for Aberdeenshire.

Dr. JAMES LESLIE, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (M.B., Marischal College, 1858; M.D., 1860; L.R.C.S. Edin.), died on 18 October, aged eighty-two. He was a native of New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. He served for some time as surgeon on vessels in the Arctic regions, and then practised in New Deer, being honorary surgeon to the 5th Aberdeenshire Rifle Corps. He emigrated to Hamilton in 1872, and had been in practice there since, attaining a high reputation as a surgeon.

Dr. ROBERT LEYS (M.D., King's College, 1857; M.R.C.S.) died at his residence, Leysland, Ellon, on 13 January. He commenced practice in Ellon after graduating, but retired about twenty years ago. When Ellon was formed into a police burgh in 1893, he was elected one of the Burgh Commissioners, serving in that capacity for ten years and being for some time Senior Bailie. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE M'LEAN (M.B., Ch.B., 1913) died at the London Fever Hospital, Islington, of diphtheria, on 16 October, aged twenty-four. He was the third son of the late Rev. Robert M'Lean (M.A., 1869), head master, Lumphanan public school. Since graduating, he had been house physician at the Welbeck Street Hospital, London.

Lieut.-Colonel ANDREW ARTHUR MACROBIN (M.A., 1863; M.B., C.M., 1866), late of the Army Medical Staff, died at 90 Campden Hill Court, London, on 14 October, aged seventy. He was a son of Dr. John Macrobis, Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Aberdeen University. He joined the Army Medical Staff in 1868, and retired thirty years later. He served with the British Ambulance in the Franco-German War of 1870-1, receiving the German war steel medal; and subsequently served with the 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade, in the second phase of the Ashanti War in 1874, was present at several engagements, and received the medal with clasp.

Mr. JOHN MARR, farmer, Uppermill, Tarves (*alumnus*, 1865-66), died at Uppermill, on 25 December, aged sixty-five. He was a prominent Aberdeenshire agriculturist, and had earned a great reputation as a breeder, first of Clydesdale horses, and then of shorthorn cattle. He was a member of the Aberdeen County Council, a director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, a member of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and a Governor of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. He was for long associated with the Volunteer and Territorial movements, and attained the rank of Colonel of the 5th (Buchan) battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

Dr. WILLIAM [MELLIS] MEARNS (M.B., 1908), surgeon on board H.M.S. "Formidable," was among those drowned when the vessel was sunk in the English Channel on the morning of 1 January—through being torpedoed by a German submarine vessel, it is supposed. He had been in the naval service since the time he graduated. He was a son of Dr. William Mearns, Gateshead-on-Tyne, a native of Keithhall (M.A., 1869; M.B., C.M., 1873; M.D., 1881), who is married to a daughter of the late Dr. Mellis, Fraserburgh.

Mr. JOHN MILNE (M.A., Marischal College, 1849; LL.D., 1886) died at his residence, 43 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, on 15 January, aged eighty-three. He was a native of the parish of New Deer, studied at the Peterhead Academy and the Aberdeen Grammar School, and entered Marischal College on his fourteenth birthday—of a large class the only survivors are now Mr. Archibald C. Cameron, LL.D., 1888, Edinburgh, formerly of Fettercairn; Rev. Dr. Mair of Earlston; Sheriff Thomas Mackenzie, Dornoch; and Mr. Charles Michie, formerly assistant librarian in Marischal College. Dr. Milne became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but devoted himself to teaching. After being assistant in Ellon Parish School for a time, he gained by examination the post of schoolmaster of the parish of King Edward, and entering on his duties there in October, 1852, he continued until compulsorily retired in 1899. "In the parish and beyond it," according to one biographical sketch, "his erudition, always reliable and exact, came to be appreciated and received with confidence, and being always most accessible and willing to give the benefit of what he knew to others he was the authority to be consulted, and he came to be spoken of in the parish as 'the walking encyclopædia'." He was the first schoolmaster in Aberdeenshire to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. On his retirement he went to live in Aberdeen, devoting himself to historical research and literary work. He was the author of a book on "Aberdeen," published in 1911—a collection of topographical, antiquarian, and historical papers on the city; also of "The Meaning and Etymology of the Celtic Place-Names in Aberdeenshire" (1912), and "Gaelic

Place-Names in the Lothians" (1912). He was an active member of the Banffshire Field Club and contributed many papers to its "Transactions". He also concerned himself actively in the affairs of the New Spalding Club and of the University General Council. He had persistently challenged the authenticity of a Bull of Pope Adrian IV, dated 1157, which appears in the "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," and recently prepared for the Spalding Club a Memorandum on the subject. He took a prominent part in the movement for the restoration of Bishop Elphinstone's tomb in King's College Chapel.

Mr. WILLIAM ROBBIE, accountant (alumnus, King's College, 1852-54), died at his residence, 232 Rosemount Place, Aberdeen, on 7 December, aged eighty-five. He entered the service of Messrs. Jopp & Shand, advocates, and continued with that firm and all its successors (it is now represented by Messrs. Wilson & Duffus) for over sixty years. He was the author of "Aberdeen: Its Traditions and History," published in 1893; and also of "The Heir of Glendornie" (1880), and "The Bon-Accord Free Church, Aberdeen: a Retrospect, 1828-1887" (1887).

Mr. JAMES ROSS, of Easter Beltie, Glassel, advocate in Aberdeen (alumnus, Marischal College, 1853-54), died at Easter Beltie on 30 November. He was the son of a farmer at Drumoak, and nephew of Mr. William Adam, advocate. He joined the Society of Advocates in 1864, and was a partner of the firm of Adam & Anderson and then of Adam, Thomson & Ross. For many years he was solicitor to the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. He was Treasurer of the Society of Advocates, 1904-6, and President, 1906-8. He became proprietor of Easter Beltie (which had belonged to his uncle) in 1900.

Dr. JOHN SHAND, C.M.G. (M.A., King's College, 1854; L.L.D., 1889), lately Professor of Natural Philosophy, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, died at Dunedin on 30 November, aged eighty. He was a native of the parish of Elgin, and was educated at Elgin Academy prior to entering King's College. He was mathematical master at Ayr Academy for nine years, and then held a similar position at the Edinburgh Academy for three years. In 1871 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Otago University, and on the two subjects being divided in 1886 he elected to retain the Chair of Natural Philosophy, and kept it till October, 1913, when he resigned. He served on the Royal Commission to inquire into the operations of the University of New Zealand, and had been a member of the Senate of the University since 1877. He sat on the Otago Education Board from 1876 to 1896, being Chairman from 1882 till 1885. He also served on the Board of Governors of the High Schools from 1878 to 1890, and from 1898 to 1904. He was a member of the New Zealand Institute and of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. A Dunedin paper said of him on his death—"He was one of the men who made Dunedin the Athens of New Zealand". Professor Shand received the distinction of C.M.G. at the distribution of New Year honours in 1914.

Dr. JAMES HERBERT SIMPSON, Hillmorton Road, Rugby (M.B., C.M., 1876; M.D., 1878), died at his residence in October, aged sixty-four.

He had been junior house surgeon at the Great Northern Hospital and house surgeon at St. Mark's Hospital, and was consulting medical officer to Rugby Hospital. He had also held various other positions in Rugby, but had retired from practice.

Dr. WILLIAM SIMPSON (M.B., C.M., 1870; M.D., 1885) died suddenly at his residence in Cluny Square, Buckie, Banffshire, on 24 November, aged seventy-one—he dropped down and expired in a few minutes. Dr. Simpson, who was a native of Garmouth, had been in practice in Buckie for over forty years. He was a member of the local school board for twenty years, and was one of the first Police Commissioners of the burgh, eventually becoming a Bailie. He was president of the Rathven Liberal Association, and for a long period was also president of the Banffshire Liberal Association.

Rev. ANDREW SOUTTER (M.A., 1863) died at the Manse of Echt, Aberdeenshire, on 27 November, aged seventy-two. He was a son of Rev. John Soutter, M.A., parish schoolmaster at Banff. After graduating he engaged in teaching while pursuing his divinity studies, and was parish schoolmaster of Auchterless for six years. In 1870, he was ordained assistant and successor to Rev. Thomas Burnett, minister of Daviot, Aberdeenshire; and in 1873, on the presentation of the Earl of Fife, the patron, was inducted to the church and parish of Echt, ministering there for the long period of forty-one years. A younger son of the deceased, Rev. James Tindal Soutter (M.A., 1910), is minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nairobi, British East Africa.

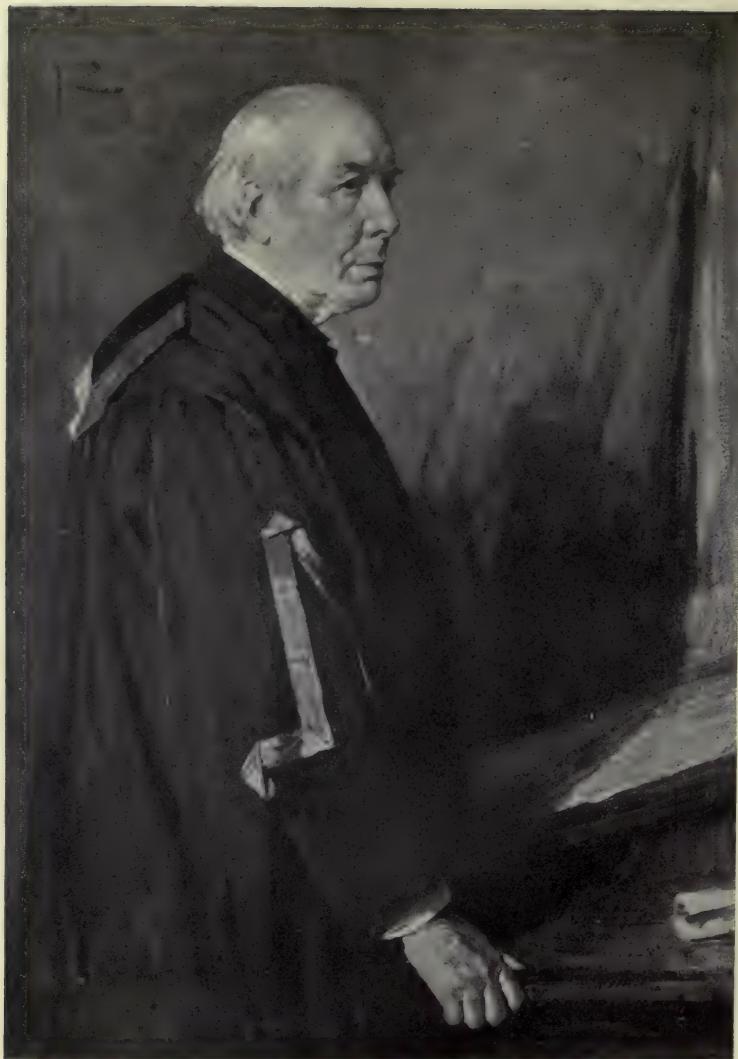
Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD TAYLOR (M.B., Ch.B., 1899; D.P.H., 1903) died at his residence, 7 Barclay Street, Stonehaven, on 19 December, aged forty. He was a son of the late Bailie A. H. Taylor, Aberdeen. After graduating, he was for some years in medical practice in the North of England, and later held an important assistantship in Inverness. He settled in Stonehaven about ten years ago.

Dr. ANTHONY TRAILL, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who died on 15 October, aged seventy-six, was an honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen University, the distinction having been conferred upon him at the Quatercentenary celebrations in 1906.

Dr. GEORGE NICOL WILSON (M.B., C.M., 1887; D.P.H., 1903; M.D. [com.], 1904), senior assistant medical officer for the port of Glasgow, died at 42 Eldon Street, Greenock, on 28 January, aged forty-eight. He was a native of Macduff, and, after graduating, was for a time in Mexico and Borneo, and afterwards at Hebburn-on-Tyne. He had been engaged in the port sanitary work on the Clyde for the past ten years.

Rev. JAMES WILSON (M.A., King's College, 1854), formerly schoolmaster at Cairnie, Banffshire, died at his residence, Wellfield, Banff, on 17 December. He secured the appointment of parochial schoolmaster of Cairnie—which was then settled by competition—in 1858, and held it till 1893, when he retired.

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PRINCIPAL SIR JAMES DONALDSON

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The Late Principal of St. Andrews : An Appreciation.

By The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.



T is difficult to give an idea of Principal Donaldson to one who did not know him, not from the complexity but from the simplicity of his character. For his nature, to those who knew him well, seemed to be all sympathy, and sympathy the tenderest, readiest, and most unobtrusive. He was the staunchest, most unselfish, and most sedulous of friends.

That was the capacity in which I knew him best, and when that relation is once established nothing else matters. But he always threw his whole heart into his work, whether as Rector of the High School, or Aberdeen Professor, or Principal of St. Andrews. St. Andrews, of course, gave him the largest opportunity, and his rule there was remarkable. As Principal, he was kindly and modest, persistent in what he considered the right policy, and by no means devoid of that invaluable pawkiness which is so valuable a factor in Scottish affairs. I remember being greatly struck by his modesty at the Fifth Centenary of the University. There he was with the Chancellor the central figure, but he contented himself with a few homely words so as not to interfere with the scores of orators, foreign and domestic, who were seething round him.

He was a man of vast erudition ; he could at a moment's notice live in ancient Greece or Rome and be at home there. But he lived

not less vividly in the present, was keenly conversant with all the phases of modern life, was an earnest politician and an ardent Liberal. Of his politics I only knew in a past now somewhat remote, but I presume that they continued to the end.

He spoke with the Scottish accent, pleasant and unconcealed. It was part of the mark of the man. His shrewd, kindly, Scots face was one not to be forgotten, it had the beauty of expression, and was eminently attractive ; a face that Raeburn should have painted.

All this went to make up a singularly original and delightful personality, of a type that is disappearing sadly fast. For him we need not grieve ; he had done his work ; he has been gathered in the fullness of years. But among his own circle and in his own sphere none leaves a greater gap than James Donaldson.



Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.: Some Reminiscences.

T is almost exactly forty years since, as a new pupil in the Royal High School, Edinburgh, I became distantly acquainted with the Rector, Dr. Donaldson. He must have been less than forty-five years of age; but to us youngsters he was an aged and venerable figure, and in our imagination he represented mysterious and awe-inspiring potentialities of discipline and punishment.

The solemn expulsion of a boy from the school remains in my memory, as well as the impression produced on us when, after an unusually noisy row with a futile French master, the whole class was "kept in" and to our amazement the Rector remained to see that we performed the punitive task. Little did we know him then. When in later years we were taught by him, we found that his principle was never to punish a boy for intellectual deficiencies, but only for moral faults and breaches of discipline, which were very rare. I cannot remember a single case in which he gave corporal punishment, and he never used the feeble, though irritating method of making us copy out "lines," etc., at home. If we were late for school prayers in the morning, we had to write an essay on "Procrastination is the thief of time," and for all minor offences the invariable formula was: "This must never occur again". Yet he easily maintained perfect discipline in his classes. As we came to know the real man our primitive awe passed into respect. We instinctively felt that he was too firm to be trifled with, and his good-humour, kindliness and absolute fairness gave him complete and unforced control over our restive spirits.

It was no small part of his power that he was an enlightened and progressive headmaster, while he held fast to sound traditions. He gave us, for instance, the benefit of the Aberdonian "version". Every week we had to do in class an unseen translation from English into Latin or Greek, the English being usually taken from the collection of

Melvin's disciple, Beverly. At an earlier stage in our career we had been prepared for this by a method which has always seemed to me a good one. After reading a considerable portion of an author (e.g., Sallust), we were told that we should have next day to translate into Latin an English version of a passage from the work we had read and afterwards to compare our work with the original Latin. It was a humbling but beneficial exercise, and it helped us to form some idea of the particular author's style. The versions from Beverly were corrected by being interchanged among the class, each boy having to correct the version of another, under the guidance of a slowly-read version by the Rector, and each boy having afterwards a right of appeal against the marking of his corrector, so that the corrector ran the risk of being himself corrected. This made an admirable double test; it gave all of us the benefit of the errors of each, and it made us thoroughly interested in the work. Another idea of the Rector, for which I have since had occasion to bless him, was to give to the highest classes lectures on such subjects as Greek architecture and sculpture and the history of Greece under the Turks, culminating in the rise of Modern Greece. These were supplemented on our evening visits to his house, where the Rector showed to one group of boys his photographs and engravings of Greek temples and sculpture, while his son entertained another group, less devoted to the "Greek idea," with a vivid account of a rat hunt! Other features of our work in Classics were probably less usual thirty-five years ago than they are now. We were taught Roman and Greek history, geography and antiquities, during a considerable part of our course; at an early age (probably too early) we were set to the making of Latin verses; we had some instruction in New Testament Greek, and at the close of our school-time, when most of us were not more than sixteen years of age, we were reading some of the easier dialogues of Plato, Thucydides (the Sicilian Expedition), Terence and Plautus. I mention these things, as it may be of interest to some readers to compare them with the work of boys of that age on the Classical side of a modern secondary school. It must not be supposed, however, that our time was wholly given to Classics. English, and British and Continental history were taught throughout our course, as well as Mathematics, French and, in the later years, German, though the work in French and German was considerably marred by the inability of the foreign masters to keep order in their classes. We learned enough, however, to enable us to con-

tinue our study of these languages after we had left school. Science (botany, chemistry and elementary physiology) was optional, and some of us took it as a kind of recreation, like singing and drawing. To the experts of the present day this may seem a dreadfully crowded curriculum, and it certainly meant a lot of hard work and many home lessons; but we always found time for games, and I am sure it did not do us any harm. Had there been fewer subjects we might have known more of some of them; but the value of the curriculum was that it opened to all of us so many roads into the world of human life and learning, and gave us the opportunity to follow afterwards those which might appeal to us by their interest or utility.

This general description of the school work is, I think, the best way in which the Rector's ideas and methods in education can be made plain. The curriculum was, of course, influenced in part by the University conditions of the time, including the absence of a Preliminary Examination on a high standard, and it may be that under present conditions such a curriculum is impossible. There was a modern as well as a classical side in the school; but it was comparatively unsuccessful, and most of the boys followed the classical course, which was the fullest expression of the Rector's mind. He believed in giving to his pupils a wide variety of interest and knowledge, a way of entrance both into ancient and modern life and thought. Some of his boys have become great scholars and men of science and learning others have been able administrators at home and in India and elsewhere; some have become distinguished professional men, others have been fertile inventors or successful in business. Nothing gave greater pleasure to the Rector than to encourage his present pupils by telling them about the successes of their predecessors. He was specially interested in recounting to us the achievements of those who had shown no special ability at school. For instance, he told the class of which I was a member, with characteristic frankness, that we were a good average set of boys, that there was nothing brilliant about us, and that he had had many classes much cleverer than we were. But we were not to be discouraged on that account. It was from a class very like ours that there came several men who afterwards won great distinction; among them, Alexander Graham Bell, who in the early 'seventies invented the telephone and other similar instruments, though he had shown no special ability as a schoolboy. A touching evidence of the Rector's interest and pride in his pupils came to light after his death.

There was found in a small box with some of his most treasured possessions a translation into English verse of one of the Odes of Horace, written as a school exercise by one of his pupils, who is now a Professor of Medicine in one of the Scottish Universities.

About ten years after I left the High School for the University, I was appointed to the staff of the University of St. Andrews and was thus able to see something of Dr. Donaldson's work as Principal. It was at the beginning of a troublous time, the most difficult and anxious period in his Principalship. The late Marquis of Bute had recently been elected Lord Rector of the University, and, to the surprise of every one, he brought academic war in his train, a war which went on with the utmost bitterness during the six years of his connexion with the University. Unlike the normal Lord Rector he did not regard his office as an honorary one, the main duties of which consist in attendance at one formal meeting of the University Court and the delivery of an address, but took his place as Chairman of the Court, attended its meetings regularly and sought to direct the whole policy of the University, conducting campaigns on the side of one section of the graduates, financing law-suits, defying the Universities' Commissioners and keeping the University in a condition of wild and bitter controversy. The Universities Act of 1889 had empowered the Universities' Commission to take steps towards the "affiliation and incorporation" of University College, Dundee, with the University of St. Andrews. A mutual agreement had been made between the College and the University, and on the basis of this agreement a new University Court had been constituted, which included a number of representatives of the College and town of Dundee. The Dundee Professors had also been admitted as members of the St. Andrews Senate, and the financial relations of the two institutions were being adjusted. A small minority of the Senate, a section of the General Council, the Provost of St. Andrews, and the Rector's and Chancellor's Assessors were opposed to this agreement, or became opponents of it after the arrival of Lord Bute. He put himself at the head of the dissenters, and having obtained a small majority in the University Court, he began a prolonged law-suit for the severance of the Dundee College from the University by the reduction of the agreement between them. It is unnecessary to say much about the incidents of the controversy, which were ludicrous, fantastic, mean and scandalous. Two instances will suffice. On the strength of a gossiping report, a small committee of Lord

Bute's supporters on the Court was appointed to inquire into Principal Donaldson's conduct in making a certain remark to a member of Senate. The Principal denied the gossip; but the Committee called the janitor of the United College to give evidence. The janitor declined, and, on being threatened with dismissal, informed the Committee that he was the servant of the Principal and Masters of the College, that the Court paid him a very small salary, and that they might take it from him if they pleased. On another occasion, when the Assistants arrived at the beginning of a session to find that, owing to the actions of the Bute party, there was no money to pay their salaries, the Marquis, on being appealed to, replied that the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports had no salary!

Principal Donaldson's position in the controversy was a very difficult one. With his usual shrewdness and insight, he saw from the first that, if the Court persisted in attempting to reduce the agreement, they were bound to succeed in the end, for the agreement had no legal value, and if one of the parties determined to break it, broken it must be. This led to much misunderstanding, as the Principal was wholly in favour of the union between St. Andrews and Dundee. The Senate were also almost entirely in favour of the union; but they did not agree with his view as to the validity of the agreement, and consequently there were great differences of opinion as to policy, with the result that the Principal was said to be weak and undecided. The Court lost its case in the Court of Session; but the House of Lords reversed this decision, one of the Lords declaring that the agreement had no more permanent value than the agreement of two people to dine together. The Principal's opinion was thus justified, and the Marquis of Bute afterwards said that he had known for some time that this would be the result, as he had calculated it by astrology. Surely an enlightening contrast between clear thinking and superstition! The victory of the Bute party was fruitless; for the incorporation of the Dundee College with the University was carried out by Ordinance of the Universities' Commission. The chief effect of the controversy was to damage temporarily the reputation of the University. Had all the fantastic schemes passed by the Court during the reign of terror been carried into effect, the University would have been badly crippled; but the situation was saved by the Principal's wisdom and skill in quietly making inoperative the most dangerous of the Court's decisions. The University was fortunate in having him as steersman in the storm, and

when at last it could be said that "peace is raging at St. Andrews," the University entered on the greatest period of development and prosperity in its history. The University had endured the severest strain, and the Principal might well have repeated his saying of former years: "This must never occur again". What he did say when one met him during the controversy was: "Well! Is there anything new?" And when it was all over, this progressive inquiry was replaced by the retrospective opening: "This is what took place".

I have attempted only some reminiscences indicative of the character of the man as I knew him, and I have left no space to speak of his other powers and interests, his eminence as a classical and patristic scholar, his work in promoting the higher education of women, his valuable service as a member of the Carnegie Trust, his belief in the educational value of music, and his efforts, unfortunately unsuccessful, to establish a lectureship in music at the University. To the end of his long life he kept a fresh and alert mind. One of the things he most disliked was, in his own phrase, "mental stagnation". His love for youth and sympathy with the efforts and troubles of the young (sure marks of the true teacher), enabled him to remain youthful in spirit, ever looking forward, and there remains in my mind the sight of him as I often met him on his way from his house to the Library, with his hands in the side-pockets of his coat and his umbrella tucked under his arm, genially asking the question: "Is there anything new?"

R. LATTA.

My Last Thoughts.



T the end of a long and busy life, in the midst of the most awful convulsion of civilization that has occurred since the break-up of the Roman Empire, I ask leave to write a few last thoughts to the younger students of a famous University which has done me the honour to enrol me among its members.

I shall say nothing about the abominations which seem to grow in turpitude each day. We need no Hymns of Hate to urge us to fight to the last drop of our blood. In the helplessness of old age I strive to shut out the hideous present from my mind by filling my spirit with the great poems of the old world—and for a portion of the day I find this can be done.

Nor can I attempt any speculations as to how Europe is to be restored, pacified, reorganized, when the war is ended—really ended—for some still think there may be shortly a mere intermediate truce. I have a clear idea of how Europe should start afresh in search of a nobler, more humane civilization; and I have a sure hope that our descendants one day may see something not wholly unlike this vision. Immense things, unexpected, terrific results of this vast human earthquake, have yet, I think, to come, before the ground will be clear for any return to a stable system of International Peace.

No! I shall say nothing about the horrors round us to-day. There is nothing to be said but—Fight it out!—and I am not the man who can best say this. And I make no vain forecasts about re-settlement of Europe—aye, and of Asia, Africa, Polynesia—when the time comes; for this must largely depend on what may happen between now and then. I wish to speak only of the new economic, social, moral, and religious conditions which must inevitably face civilized Man when peace returns.

I.

A NEW WORLD.

I begin with this. The world can never be the same thing in the twentieth century as it was in the nineteenth century, in the early youth of this generation. From Waterloo, exactly one hundred years ago, down to the end of the nineteenth century, there was, from time to time, international strife: menaces of war—fierce but short wars—provinces lost and won—dynastic revolutions—social revolutions. But the West of Europe at least did not feel that it was living on a volcano. Since the opening of the present century the whole of patriotic France, the wiser politicians of England, of Belgium, and of Holland have heard subterranean rumblings of a vast upheaval and felt war was in the air. Last year these sombre anticipations were verified with an incredible intensity that surpassed the fears of the deepest forecast. The volcano broke and seemed to open the innermost gates of the infernal regions; for not only did Death and Destruction pour over Europe on a scale never seen for at least a thousand years, but the very bases of civilized life, of humane sense, and of moral law, were swept away in blood and fire and torture.

Some day we know—

*Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
Saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.—Aen., I. 294.*

*War's gates will close: upon her savage arms
Inhuman Rage will sit, by thousand links
Of brass chained back, and snarl with bloody fangs.—C. J. BILLSON.*

I shall not see this day. But you will: and I warn you that the world will be to all a different thing from what it was in the boyhood and youth of living men.

To begin with that which underlies all human life—Religion. Can one doubt that there must be deep-seated mischief in the actual religious condition of the nations of Europe? Under what monstrous perversions and contradictions of all teaching have those who in name adore the Prince of Peace, in near two thousand years, come to this appalling holocaust of nations! The whole religious system of the peoples of Europe must have fallen into a morbid state, if it can have left open this cataclysm; still more, if it has deeply infected it with passion. For see! how much War has been coloured by Creed! For

two years before the Central European War broke out, hideous slaughter, massacre and ruin, had been raging in the Balkan countries : first, between Cross and Crescent, then between Catholics and Orthodox, or between Greek rite and Bulgarian rite, with a medley of sects, races, and inherited ambitions—largely, no doubt, for local and material mastery, but largely, also, for religious creed, symbol, rite.

When in July, 1914, the great European convulsion broke out, it sprang directly out of the Balkan imbroglio ; and so far as it was, first, a contest of Slav Orthodoxy against Catholic and Protestant Austro-Germans, it was again deeply coloured by conflicting versions of the Gospel of Christ—whom all the combatants professed to follow—whom all at least invoked—and went to battle chanting Hymns to His Name and glory. I waste no words in attempting to describe the blasphemous follies in which the Kaiser, his priests, his professors, and his soldiers have invoked the Name of the Almighty, as if their atrocities were a blood-offering to their protecting Moloch. The history of fanaticism contains no record of brutality and folly more disgusting, even if we search the bloody orgies of African fetichism.

Remember, too, how deeply the internal, and almost civil war which so weakened France that Germans believed France to be divided and decadent, was based on religious rancour. Nay, it seems that the immediate cause which induced Potsdam to wait no longer but to declare war at once, was the report of German emissaries in Ireland that the secular struggle between Catholic and Protestant there had paralysed British statesmanship, had affected both the efficiency and the discipline of the British Army.

And now, day by day, and hour by hour, ten millions of Christian men with slaughter in their hearts call upon their Maker to help them slay their enemies. And in 300,000,000 homes rise up to the Throne of Mercy prayers for help, and protection, and victory—which again means nothing but more slaughter. I cannot pursue the bewildering thought farther. I only say that the religion of the peoples of Europe—in its essential basis the same for all, and so utterly at variance with their practice—must be in a morbid state, as often as not stimulating them to Evil and not to Good.

I do not presume to discuss this elemental, underlying problem further. And I add no more than this—that the whole religious system of the peoples of Europe calls aloud for a moral Reformation,

for a humane Purification, for the clearing away of a dense overgrowth of obsolete Mysticism and vain-glorious Superstition.

The first task of the coming generation will be to find their way to a religious ideal which will form the basis of a purer civilization.

In spite of horrible facts before our eyes—some hundred millions of German race banded together to crush, pillage, and torture their weaker neighbours and to win their ends by enormities of treachery and crime at which humanity shudders—in spite of what we see—the nations engaged in a fight for life on one side and in Hymns of Hate on the other side—still I do believe that when the blood is dried upon the earth and the shattered cities and homes rise again, then the friendly union of the larger part of Europe will be far more keen, more assured than ever it has been for ages. The centenary of Waterloo will find England and France fighting as brothers in arms almost in the same land. The ancient jealousy of France, the vulgar British depreciation of French staunchness and patience, must have passed for ever. No one again will ever doubt Belgian courage. No one again will ever think of Russians as barbarians, or denounce the Tsardom as a menace to civilization. The smaller nations will all see two hundred millions of Britons, French, and Russians indissolubly banded together in a close and permanent alliance to protect them from absorption by a conqueror.

The madness which has infected the German race to become enemies of humanity (for the entire population, even priests, teachers, elders and women, seem to exult in the crimes of their chiefs and armies)—even this must pass off when the war fever is spent. When some millions of their best fighting men are under the sod or beneath the waves; when the Daimio caste which has deluded the nation is cut to pieces and discredited, even in the bloody trade in which they boasted to be matchless; when the two Allies have been torn in pieces by every extremity of suffering—then, the sound mass of the German people will awake from the delirium of wickedness and folly into which they have been goaded and drugged. It may need a generation, even two generations, to purge out the poison. But when they have cast out the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties and the entire Junkertum of Prussia and Austria is exterminated and crushed, the cool sense of the hardworking people will crave to be again admitted to the brotherhood of the peaceful and laborious peoples of

Europe. Europe will be united as it never has been since the *Pax Romana*.

Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo :
—redeunt Saturnia regna.

II.

A FREE SPIRITUAL POWER.

It will be a *new* Europe with many of its inveterate errors redressed. I am not now dealing with things political—but with things spiritual and social.

One of the appalling facts of the War is this. A hundred million or more of the people of Central Europe, claiming to be the most cultivated and most advanced, seem to have been bewitched into a delirious outburst of execration towards a friendly nation which has done them no wrong, unless it be a wrong to stand between them and those whom they sought to conquer and to crush. All this seems to us unintelligible by its utter futility as by its inhuman wickedness. The explanation of it is this. For generations the entire intellectual, spiritual, and moral education of the German race has been absolutely controlled by the Civil Power of the State: ultimately by the Imperial—that is, in effect, by the military—chiefs. The State has become a vast, inexorable, irresistible fetish. It has become a religion—really the sole religion—even exceeding the religion of Rome to the old Latins—and an indisputable and mystical religion, absorbing and dominating every consideration of morality, common-sense and humanity. *Deutschland über alles* is the religion of self-glory—it justifies every crime, it sanctifies every falsehood, and it explains every folly.

During the religious wars and revolutions of the sixteenth century we saw whole races and nations transformed into monsters by theological passions. The foulest assassinations were hailed as offerings to God for the sake of the Church. The cries of the Cross, of the Virgin, of the Bible, of the Pope, of Luther, of Calvin, were held to supersede morality and self-interest—and even the persecution of witches as ordained according to the Word of God lingered until quite modern times. What in the sixteenth century the Pope, or Luther, or Knox were to religious fanatics, that in the twentieth century “the State” has become to German fanatical patriots. The entire population has

become possessed of the modern fanaticism of "the State" as infallible, supreme, All-mighty and All-good ; and that because "the State," i.e., the dominant soldier caste and its hereditary War-Lord, have long possessed absolute authority over every Church, academy, school, so that preachers, professors, journalists, writers and artists, are intellectual and moral slaves in its hands as completely as every conscript is like a whipt-hound before his drill-sergeant. To every modern German, the State, personified by the War-Lord, is—God. To them he is always "Our God"—as completely their tribal God as ever was Jehovah to Joshua's fighting-men.

Such are the awful consequences of the State getting control of the whole teaching forces—of the preachers, the moralists, the teachers, and even the artists. It is a warning to us all that the absorption of the moral forces by the material forces ends in utter depravation of the nation, the distortion of the moral sense, the extinction of independent judgment, the turning of religion itself into an engine of evil, and at last the degradation of the artistic faculties to be servile flatterers and ministers of vice, folly and cruelty.

All my life I have preached it as the essential principle of a free and healthy society that the men and the institutions which promote education, thought, morality, religion—be they Churches, Universities, schools of any grade, teachers of any study, moralists, writers, priests, ministers, or lay visitors—should be absolutely *free*, able to defy the pressure of politicians, free from State control and State money or monopoly—able to think, to preach, to warn, to criticise the powerful, the wealthy, and the official world without fear or favour, or interference. See in Prussia the consequences of setting up Churches controlled, paid, or bribed by the State ; Academies, Schools, all forms of social and art institutions, the very theatres, journals, festivals, organized by the ruling caste—and at the head of it an adored "War-Lord" who gives himself the airs of a War-God !

. . . With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God ;
Affects to nod
And seems to shake the Spheres.

Demens ! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

It is a general observation that the Germany of Kant, of Goethe, of Beethoven — the profound breadth, humanity, and suavity of the

German philosophy, poetry and music, has been dried up for a generation—has been displaced by bombastic nebulosity, a somewhat scurvy realism, and thunderous battle-hymns of Conquest. For some thirty years almost nothing of the first order of intellectual achievement has been produced by German thought, imagination or art. Evolution, radium, electricity, wireless telegraphy, aviation, artillery, drama, romance, poetry, bear witness to French, Russian, Polish, Italian, British and American genius.

I have long believed much of German metaphysics to be moonshine—German specialism to be parading a dry heap of empty husks—the accumulation of worthless pebbles on the infinite sea of practicable knowledge—and their vaunted Biblical, classical, and cosmological discoveries to be too often made up of mysterious guess work without a solid basis of real evidence—and not seldom in conditions where proof was *ex hypothesi* impossible. Most of this mountain of ambitious solutions of what are usually insoluble enigmas is an airy palace of what the poet called *Nephelococcygia*, i.e., a clouddland where hard facts do not enter, do not underlie the edifice—are not knit together in long chains of dependent phenomena by hard logic—but are emitted from the inner consciousness of an erudite Professor—the very eruptions of his over-crammed learning. “I frame no hypotheses,” said our mighty Newton, “for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an *hypothesis*.” I trust that in Britain we follow Newton, and do not lie dormant within a pile of books spinning endless cocoons of guess work. My own “soul was never in Germany,” and I trust we shall all hasten to keep within the domain of incessant verification of all ideas by the test of demonstrable realities.

For a whole generation the intellect of studious Germany has been concentrated on world-politics, world-wide Empire, material supremacy, and the machinery of war by sea and by land. Artistic, spiritual and poetic life has been stunted, sterilized, and brutalized, to build up a power in arms before which the nations were to cower, at the inhumanities of which humanity would stagger. We see the result. Every forecast has proved false. Every plan has broken down. Every manœuvre has been exposed. The mechanical, like the diplomatic, artifices, built up in secret at boundless cost and toil for long years, have crumpled in pieces. The tremendous fleet which was to recover the Trident has been locked in its fastness, or blown to wrecks, if any

sections of it ventured to sea ; the destruction of British trade has been a sorry farce. The Zeppelin invention—the greatest of modern times, said the Kaiser—has proved to be a costly and a scandalous toy, covering its promoters with ridicule and shame ; the Bismarckian diplomacy which was to divide the Triple *Entente*, to seduce the neutrals, and to justify the war in the eye of history, has been nothing but a tissue of mendacious and abortive trickery.

The irresistible army was resisted by a handful of Belgians, and then by the “contemptible little” corps of Field-Marshal French, until the French blocked it by a vast impassable barrier. The hopes, the intrigues, the treacheries, wasted in trying to invade Egypt, to rouse Irish rebellion, South African disaffection, Indian nationalism, overseas indifference, and American good-will—all, to the last point, have proved to be the baseless fabric of their dreams. Every German belief—and on it they were risking their honour, their good name, their very existence as a great Power—has turned out folly. At this moment the great German people are the Fools of Europe. Why are they so? Because in their arrogance, selfish vanity, and ingrained habit of calculating in the air, without common sense, without regard for truth, facts, human nature, they would believe what their own passion for self-glory prompted them to assume, rather than what cool observation enabled them to prove.

Of course, like every student of modern thought, I quite recognize much of solid achievement by German scholars, critics, and men of science. Mommsen, Ranke, Helmholtz, belong to the immortal order of Kant, Humboldt, Hegel. But their work is part of the nineteenth century glories. So it is with Lepsius, Brugsch, Duncker, Dahlmann, Droysen, and many whom it is needless to name. But how much is there of really first-rate European, world-wide achievement—of the twentieth century—since the advent of William II? To me, most of the speculations of the recent Hegelians, Schopenhauerists, Haeckelists, is phrase-mongering wind-bag. And even in the brilliant Philip-pics of Sybel, Treitschke, Nietzsche, there are ludicrous sophisms piled up by arrogance and passion. That is not serious history, nor politics, nor philosophy ; but too many of us have accepted it as gospel on the strength of its bluster and its paradox. I quite agree that Wilamowitz-Moellendorff is a great master of Greek. I have heard him lecture the Historical Congress, cased in a breastplate of dazzling “orders,” so that he looked like a Bernhardi in a Greek

helmet. But, great scholar as he is, I do not see that our own scholars who sit at his feet should feel doubts, if after all Germany be not right in asserting herself, and if such mighty Hellenists can really be capable of international offences.

If we look at German achievements since the dismissal of Bismarck, with cool judgment and from the cosmopolitan and human point of view, what we shall find is: first, unrivalled industry and intense powers of persistence in a special field, a servile docility to submit to authority, and blind belief in surrendering the whole nature to an abstract course of reasoning based on *Deutschland über alles*. The result is a universal specialism carried to the point of mental asthenia—and an exaltation of intellect above either morality or character. A morbid habit of specialism and a vicious trust in intellectual culture and national supremacy, are the German productions which have been too freely dumped on our learning and our schools.

III.

A SOCIAL REFORMATION.

I turn now to our own economic and social conditions within. The vast and tempting field of international relations I leave aside. It will be impossible again for us to believe in "splendid isolation," to be indifferent to all that is doing in Europe. When peace returns, it will be revealed to the minds of the least instructed and the most optimistic amongst us, how nearly our own discords and our blind absorption in home affairs and material interests, had brought us to indescribable ruin. The wondrous fortune of our country, which ever seems to "worry through" all its pitfalls, did just save us from collapse as a Great Power and World-Empire. I do not believe this war is to be "the end of war". But it ought to bind the nations of Europe into a new Union of Peace and amity with limited war services to lessen the "burden of Armaments"; a confederation of the greater Powers to protect the small nationalities; and above all the Consolidation of a new and authoritative Law of Nations.

But my thoughts turn to our internal domestic conditions.

It is only too certain that, for one or two generations, we shall have to bear a vast increase of taxation. A doubled income tax with perhaps trebled death duties will only go some way to meet the enormous liabilities the war has cast on the coming generation. The

expectation that anything in the way of indemnity can be obtained from our enemies is a vain hope. Even if the German and Austrian Empire can be forced to replace even part of the material ruin they have caused to four countries they have trampled on, there will be no means of wringing from them, in their ruined and desolate state, even the direct losses which they have caused ourselves. In 1917, I believe, we shall have a debt of about £2,500,000,000 to meet; or an annual charge of some £75,000,000. In the meantime, food, clothing, and almost everything except house rents will be greatly increased in price. It is a universal experience, that the end of a long and destructive war involves years of distress—such as England knew from 1815 to 1822. After such a war and such a convulsion of industry, the distress will be on a scale far more wide and infinitely more severe.

An immense reconstruction to make up for industries suspended during several years will begin with fevered energy. And this will find abundant employment for all men and women engaged in the indispensable manufactures. But the return to civil life of one or two millions of men will produce a terrible strain and much confusion. Such a vast resettlement of industry has never happened in modern history; and no man can predict with confidence on what lines it will be effected. Infinite dislocation of work and wages is more than probable. The masses of the higher skilled workmen will be in demand at high wages; and the greater financiers, contractors, and capitalists are likely to make vast fortunes—though it is more than probable that some great markets and industries may cross the Atlantic for ever. One thing is certain. The whole American Continent will soon profit incalculably by the long war and stagnation throughout nearly the whole of Europe. The presidency of finance, manufactures, and appliances of all the arts of life, will be permanently assured to the United States—whilst the nations of Europe are staggering under the obligations they have to meet.

The acutest sufferings will fall on two classes: first, the poorer, unskilled, unprovided male and female workers and casual labourers—next, on what is called the lower middle class, and generally on the small professional class with no capital, or on the class living entirely on modest investments, without any income from trade or other earnings. For the widows, orphans, elders, and dependents of the minor professional class, ruin will stare them in the face. As a class they will be decimated or disappear. They have nothing to sell, and no

abilities for which the public will pay, whilst the petty capital invested on which this very large and very helpless order of men and women have long struggled and lived, will be reduced by taxation and high prices to utter impoverishment. This class, so numerous, so inoffensive, so patient, and indeed so entirely worthy of sympathy, never had in our age any real claim on the public as an essential and useful element. And its eventual absorption will be, I fear, a sad and inevitable necessity of the new world to which resettlement will give birth.

Of all classes, perhaps, that which will suffer first, and most generally, will be all whose livelihood is dependent on Art. All forms of art industry have suffered—will suffer—must suffer. The higher rank of the portrait painters may still find commissions from the wealthy—and the war and the resettlement will make many capitalists richer than ever. But decades will have to pass before the English middle class will buy any pictures but those of very moderate price. There will be no great demand for new houses, churches, institutes in England—and little spare capital to pay for them if they were wanted. Architecture, music, the higher drama, even the higher literature, will one and all have to wait—say for a decade or even a generation—before the artist world, which hitherto has lived by what may be called the luxuries rather than the necessities of life, will ever be able to return to their wonted existence.

In the meantime there will be an immense and general advance in the incomes, the claims, and the powers of the vast class of the skilled workmen. Returning from the field of honour, if not of glory, or from the factories in which they have quite as stoutly fought the battle of their country, the skilled workers will insist on obtaining a great increase of social respect, of financial gains, and of political power. In a word, Socialism will be in the ascendant—not in the dogmatic, formal, and organized way, but in the vague manner in which Socialism means—the Betterment of the Workers. I have never believed in any of the doctrines for the extinction of Capital, and the annihilation of the entire order of Employers. The war has proved the incalculable resources of the Capitalist, and the indispensable need for the capable Capitalist. And the universal reconstruction of industry made necessary after such an upheaval will call forth anew all the genius of great Captains of Industry. Both Workmen and Capitalists will find vast fields for their energies. Socialism and Capitalism have both much to gain—much to learn—much to teach.

On the other hand, the war will have forced home to the dullest and most indifferent how much of our life, of our industry, and our politics, is casual, careless, unscientific, and mean. The marvellous resources of Germany under stupendous tasks, the intensity of patriotic devotion of men, women, and children, the religion of State-organization, must impress us all. We may not like it in that form—but we cannot shut our eyes to its power. Our shameful craze for sport, our indifference to scientific training, our ineradicable vice of intoxication—all this has been a scandal and a weakness in the face of the world. Our low scientific, and indeed general, education, our impatience of discipline, our domestic and party imbroglios, and the universal rage to get the cheapest of everything, regardless of quality, and of the national risks of destroying home industries, will stare us in the face for a generation. Verily—when peace comes at last—this nation will have much to repent of, much to amend and reorganize, much to learn, and many a cruel lesson to be driven into our souls.

Those who will have lived through this *colluvies gentium* into a New World, will see how much amongst ourselves of ignorance, indiscipline, and vice, needs a moral and religious Reformation—how deeply we have to shrink from the perverted Nationalism that caused this war—how many a lesson we may take from the tremendous organization we have had to break down, at such a cost of blood, and treasure, and fair hopes of an age of Peace.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

The Universities—Intelligentia and the War.



HE Universities in particular and the “Intelligentia” in general, of which they are the most formulated part, are sending their best life blood to drench the fields of France and Flanders.

How much has this awful blood tax been wrung from them? How much have they themselves imposed it?

To some readers, especially to those who live mainly in “academic circles,” it may seem very strange to raise such a question. And yet there are many signs that the Universities and “Intelligentia” are being silently arraigned from the outside.

No one who wades through the mass of matter which is being written about the war, no one who listens to the conversation of ordinary men and women, can fail to detect a deep note of distrust of Professors, of Publicists, of doctrinaires, of light and leading: all of them are being held responsible for the great carnage. “Kultur,” whether it is equivalent to Culture or not, is widely flouted by commonsense people, all the more as its most articulate spokesmen are still in their studies. London street hawkers have done a roaring trade in ironic crosses bearing the hated words “For Kultur”. Belgium cries out loudly against it. Writers like Carlyle—who, by the way, has never been appraised by the rising generation—are being pilloried. Diplomacy, with all its abracadabra of secrecy, is in deep disrepute. Militarists and Pacifists alike are distrusted. The “under-dog” is becoming disrespectful to his intellectual “bettters”. Can any quiet-thinking one of those betters deny it?

Nay more: the cry comes from some of the minds in the “Intelligentia” area itself. Thus:—

John Palmer in the “Fortnightly Review” of March: “At midnight on August 4th, 1914, all that literature hitherto described as ‘modern’ passed quietly away in its sleep”.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, lecturer in Modern History, Oxford, in the

"Fortnightly Review" of March: "The shock administered to the Intellectuals is severe. They turn and read the prophets of the last generation."

"An Englishman" (Mr. Charles Whibley, M.A., Cambridge), though a fierce anti-democrat, writes in the "Daily Mail," February 27: "The truth is that on either side the professors have played an evil part in the Great War. The professors of Germany, comfortably endowed by the State, have shown themselves more thirsty of blood than the War Staff itself. Our English professors, as at the beginning they eagerly espoused the cause of the enemy, demand now after seven months of savage warfare merciful and honourable terms for the law-breakers. Happily the professors will not be asked to assist when the terms of peace are signed."

"A neutral observer," writing in a recent issue of "The Times," says: "The men [in Germany] who were the wildest in their denunciations [of Great Britain] were those who led closeted lives: that is the thinking, reasoning, men of the land, and the official class".

A Dutchman writing in the "Nineteenth Century" of March says: "As a Dutchman, the writer of this article fears the Germanizing trend. There a once original nationalism lies crushed below the deadweight of 'Kultur'. In the first instance it began at the universities. Here, as is the case in Britain, German learning was at first admired and German methods copied, little by little and increasingly, to the gradual exclusion of the learning and methods of other nations and the evaporation of national distinctiveness."

Even some Germans are becoming critical of Professors. Thus, in discussing the German hatred for England, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," in its issue of February 27, says: "What sense is there in German professors declaring that they will no longer collaborate with this or that scientific institution in England?" The editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" writes:—

"The German intellectuals have a preference for kicking neutrals in the stomach, and it is evident that this practice does not lessen the enormous difficulties which Germany has at present to overcome. . . . Anybody who knows something of contemporary history will refrain from singing the praises of the diplomatists. But the so-called intellectual leaders sometimes have less political insight than the youngest attaché."

The trouble, of course, has sprung primarily from Germany, where the organized Intelligentsia, the much-flouted Professors—from the holders of chairs of psychology to the orthodoxy-smashers in divinity faculties—have elevated into a Doctrine all the crude brutalism which has always been an idiosyncrasy of Prussia. One of the most remarkable features of this promulgation lies in this—that the men who have laid down the law are mostly civilians and few of them have actually been of Prussian birth or origin. What they have done is to make Prussianism feel justified. Take a few of the prophets. Carlyle, with his worship of Force (and his preposterous fecklessness at his own fireside), was a Scot; and the possession of the names of "Houston" and "Stewart" by the notorious Herr Chamberlain seems to indicate that North Britain may have contributed to his ancestry. Treitschke was

a Saxon of Bohemian descent. Nietsche was also a Saxon of Polish origin, Bernhardi is clearly an Italian name, Max Harden is a Polish Jew, ushered into the world as Wittkowski; Gobineau, another instigator, was French.

These, then, are the real inspirers of the theory of Prussianism *triumphans*: and their immense success has been shown by the way in which the German Universities, once the home of a large liberalism, have gone over body and soul to the barracks. Just as the instigators borrowed the lingo of the laboratory to label their doctrines—hence the creed of war as a “biological necessity,” to quote but one of the crowd of *clichés*—so the laboratory itself has become lethal; and the young German turns out “Hymns of Hate” with more facility than a Bajan writes Limericks for *Alma Mater*. It is highly significant that the best interpretation of the German “religion of valour” with all its ridiculous tags—“Live dangerously” (as if we Britons didn’t), “Corsica has conquered Galilee,” and so on—is the work of “Professor” Cramb (a Scot from Bonnybrig) who was quite “begeistert” with Treitschke and his school, and had more than a sneaking regard for the system which he is believed to have exposed.

The Soldiers, always at attention, have found in the Professors' doctrinaire formulation of their pugnacious filibustering instincts a creed which has made them quite articulate; and between the Soldiers and the Students, the man in the street, even the Socialist, throughout the various units which go to make up the German Empire, has been far too docile—think of the fiasco of 1848—to need much dragooning. And when the Soldiers have put the Professors' theories into practice, the Professors, with not a single dissentient voice, except perhaps in the proletariat pages of “Vorwaerts,” have come forward to defend Germany *contra mundum*—greatly to the astonishment and dismay of the Professors among ourselves, who have worshipped them all so blindly for years, fêted them at University Centennials, granted them LL.D.'s and D.C.L.'s and exhibited every symptom of unquestioning devotion. Can you wonder that the “Philistine” has lost his faith in the Pundit?

That distrust has been accentuated by the aloof doctrinairism of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, by the extraordinary pronouncement of Dr. Lyttelton, by the attitude of the Pope, and most of all by the presence of a Professor at the head of the United States. Long before the war broke out, Dr. Woodrow Wilson had exasperated the plain man over

whom he rules by his academic handling of the Mexican problem, and he has lost ground by his "perjink"—that is the word—treatment of the thorny question of contraband and all the difficult points arising out of neutrality; so that the "red-blood" personality of Mr. Roosevelt, who is like a bull in a china shop in comparison, is once again in the ascendant.

You may ask—What has all this to do with us in this favoured country? There are, however, some very awkward answers to any air of injured innocence. To begin with, while nobody can say that our Universities have been graduating the Devil's Advocate, there are many signs that they are becoming the homes of reaction. Not one of them, for instance, at this moment is represented by a man in the forward movement in Parliament. Some of the University members are actively fierce opponents of it, and not merely content with a quiet "I object" policy. It is really from the Universities that the blessed Mesopotamian word "Intelligentia" has come, with its specious suggestion that the great snarling under-dog—and this is essentially the day of the under-dog, male and female alike—whom it opposes, lacks the experience, the knowledge, the lessons of history, to tread the path into the Unknown. Among ourselves, it is the Man with the Money-bags, and not so much the Militarist, who has commandeered "Intelligentia" to defend his economic status against the democrats of the masses. Not that the Man of Money is doing much for the individual Professor and Student; but he is increasingly kind to the body academic in the shape of better equipment and higher scholarships; and if the fear, frequently expressed in America, that millionaires directly manipulate these academic protégés is largely baseless in our midst, the fact remains that Intelligentia has largely marshalled itself, in the matter of the older generation at least, against many aspects of Democracy.

Then we have had special products of the Universities fighting for their own hand. The Disestablishment movement and the Home Rule movement have made many ministers of Christ unpleasantly militant. We have seen the doctors up in arms after the manner of a trades union, though with such an inability to follow its forceful methods that many of them are now full of bitter regret (in private at least) that the fight was entered upon. Again, among all classes of the community, you may hear little complaints against our being ruled by "lawyers," from the Prime Minister downwards: and the very word "solicitor" has come to connote Mr. Lloyd George.

But no aspect of Intelligentia is being more severely taken to task than is Diplomacy—which let Germany defeat Denmark and surrendered Heligoland; and its position has not been rendered any easier by the recent Commission which dealt with the limited class from which it is recruited and the small emoluments allotted to it. It must not be imagined that the attack on Diplomacy is confined to the under-dog. Here, for example, is the dictum of a distinguished don, Mr. W. L. Courtney (“Armageddon—and After,” p. 31):—

Democracy, though it is supposed to be incompetent to manage foreign relations, could hardly have made a worse mess of it than the highly trained Chancelleries.

From a totally different quarter comes a bludgeoning blow at the “arrogance of Culture,” for Viscount Harberton is furious against Intelligentia, root and branch, Radical and Tory, in the January issue of the “English Review” :—

The futility of culture might be shown thus: the last few Parliaments have contained such eminent authors and scholars as the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir [sic] James Bryce (now Viscount Bryce), the Right Hon. John Morley (now Viscount Morley), Sir John Batty Tuke (Edinburgh University), the Right Hon. A. Birrell, Lord Avebury (late); Sir Philip Magnus (London University), Sir H. Craik (Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities), Professor Butcher (Cambridge University), Professor Jebb, Sir W. Anson (Oxford University), Mr. H. Sidgwick (late), and Mr. Haldane (now Viscount Haldane). These men are all authors of something weighty, and they average after their names eight to ten letters apiece, signifying degrees of learning as culture of some kind. Every one of these letters testifies to their aptitude for “mopping up” the accepted opinion of the day, of which they are the gifted exponents. Wherever they congregate, the liberty to think differently will knock in vain. “There is the door to which I found no key” . . .

Is Viscount Morley a better man than a Rugby International? . . .

No one was ever the worse for being ignorant . . .

The kind of people who derive the greatest pleasure from art and literature are neurotics, decadents, and sexual psychopaths.

The significance of these outbursts is due not merely to the fact that they come from an over-dog, but that they should be delivered in the pages of a sober monthly review at the very moment when the under-dog is having a visible demonstration of what “Kultur” may lead a nation to.

To many thoughtful men the time is full of similar portents to “Intelligentia,” because they know full well that the British public is not the docile thing that the German people are and always have been. That public is really never taken in by the claims of “Intelligentia”. Tommy Atkins, for instance, goes to battle singing “Tip-

perary" or "Who's your lady friend?" or something equally banal, and all attempts to make him sing "Hearts of Oak" or "Rule Britannia," or any of the other declamations of academic patriotism, are ridiculous failures. Similarly, while "Intelligentia" has been swallowing—or, rather, trying to swallow—Wagner's "Ring," the "great British public" has clung to "The Messiah" or "The Bohemian Girl"—that is to say, it absolutely refuses to be lectured; and there are signs that it may get angry if it is deliberately thwarted "for its good" by "Intelligentia".

There can be no doubt at all that Professors, whether they are employed in teaching youths in Universities, or writing pessimistic articles in reviews and newspapers, are at a distinct discount. In the realm of Diplomacy, for example, a fine flower of "Intelligentia" in statesmanship, Mr. Courtney plainly says that:—

When the new Europe arises out of the ashes of the old, it is not very hazardous to prophesy that diplomacy, with its secret methods, its belief in phrases and abstract principles, and its assumption of a special professional knowledge, will find the range of its powers and the sphere of its authority sensibly curtailed.

Mr. Courtney dedicates his pamphlet "with all humility and admiration to the Young Idealists of All Countries, who will not allow the dreams of their youth to be tamed by the experiences of an outworn age". Perhaps, it is a perception of the change to which "Intelligentia" has been tending to drift that made Mr. Kipling declare at the Mansion House the other day that "the most useful thing a civilian can do in these busy days is to speak as little as possible, and, if he feels moved to write, to confine his efforts to his cheque book"; and which leads Mr. Henry James, the most precious of all our "Intelligentia," to write in his characteristic appeal for the "American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in France":—

These [the drivers] have been found beneficially and inexhaustibly active, it is interesting to be able to note, in proportion as they possess the general educated intelligence, the cultivated tradition of tact, and I may perhaps be allowed to confess that, for myself, I find a positive added beauty in the fact that the unpaid chauffeur, the wise amateur driver and ready lifter, helper, healer, and, so far as may be, consoler, is apt to be a University man and acquainted with other pursuits.

It would be a great pity if the average man came to look to the Universities in vain for the "Young Idealist" who is to have his say after the war is over.

Wouldn't it?

A MASTER OF ARTS.

The Thraws o' Fate.

Had I been born in auchty instead o' saxty three,

Ye wouldna fin' me puin' neeps at hame

But plashin' thro' the boggy haughs in Flanders ower the sea,

Whaur cairn an' cross still tell oor forebears' fame,

An' layin' on wi' dunt for daud until the foemen flee,

Had I been born in auchty an' nae in saxty three.

Had Jean ta'en me in ninety instead o' ninety nine,

Oor loon would noo be auld eneuch to 'list,

Gin he was yonner yarkin' on hale heartit for the Rhine

I wouldna aye be thinkin' I was miss't.

An' prood an' anxious we would be wi' Donal in the line,

Had I got Jean in ninety instead o' ninety nine.

Had I been born in saev'nty an' wed in ninety twa,

The loon an' me had sodgered wi' the rest,

To houk oor trench an' haud it there the mauger o' them a',

An' mairch an' chairge as bauldly as the best,

An' Jean would dict a dowie e'e wi' baith her men awa',

Had I been born in saev'nty an' wed in ninety twa.

But I was born ower early an' Donal far ower late,

Sae we maun soss awa' amo' the kye ;

I gang nae mair to markets, o' kirk I've tint the gait,

At smiddy an' at mill I hear the cry

For men, an' here I hing my head an' ban the thraws o' fate,

That I was born sae early an' Donal cam' sae late.

CHARLES MURRAY.

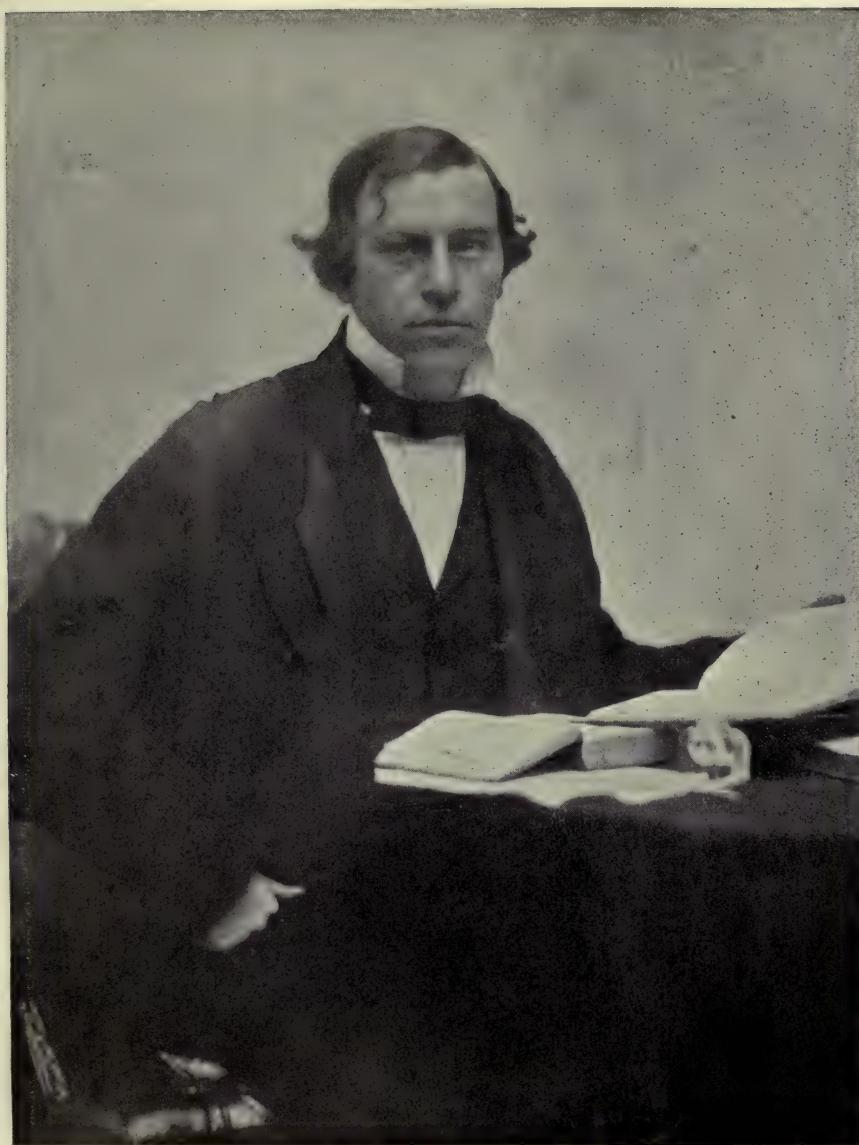
Aberdeen's First Senior Wrangler.

It has been a surprise to me to find the collection of the few facts here recorded prove so difficult. Though George Slesser's life and mine hardly more than overlapped, I have known many of George Slesser's relations, and in earlier years heard much of him from his brother Alexander. But George died comparatively young, and after the lapse of more than half a century few of his own generation survive; no member of the staff of Aberdeen University or of Queens' College, Cambridge, goes back to his time; and very little of his correspondence with his kinsfolk has been preserved. It is curious that in Aberdeenshire, which is generally credited with a vivid memory of its distinguished sons, it should have been difficult to discover even at what school or schools Slesser had been educated before he proceeded to the Aberdeen Grammar School. I owe grateful thanks to a very large number of correspondents, but above all to Mrs. Alexander Slesser, Fisherie, and Miss Slesser, Maud, who have most kindly collected for me what family information was still obtainable; to Rev. Robert Slessor, Aberdeen, who, though not of the same family, belongs to the same district, and was at much pains to make inquiries for me; to Mr. Andrew Anderson, Strichen, who, while at Trinity College, Cambridge, was for some time a pupil of Slesser; to Mr. Robert Anderson, who generously copied for me the information to be found in Aberdeen newspapers; to the late Dr. Rennet, who, though he did not know Slesser personally, gave me several suggestions as to possible sources of information; to the late Rev. Prebendary Skelton, Lincoln, who was elected a Fellow of Queens' on the same day as Slesser, and who, besides some recollections, supplied the very characteristic photograph; and, lastly, to the Right Honourable Sir James Stirling, Aberdeen's second Senior Wrangler, who was Slesser's intimate friend and, for two short periods, pupil. It is only by Sir James Stirling's assistance, most ungrudgingly given, that this memoir has been rendered possible, and I feel very strongly that it is he rather than I who should have written it.



T is a Cambridge legend that two of George Slesser's contemporaries, struck by the unwonted fact that a Scottish crofter's son had been Senior Wrangler, seized the opportunity of a tour in Scotland to pay a visit to his birthplace. It is still three miles distant from a railway station, but in those days the inquiring visitors would have had to walk or drive a longer distance, for the branches of the railway which run from Maud Junction to Peterhead and Fraserburgh were not then in existence.

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GEORGE MIDDLETON SLESSER

To an English eye, the bare braes and howes of Buchan, with their rare patches of wood amidst cornfields and peat moss, could not have seemed very attractive. The little farm, of a type well known from the pictures of Burns's Cottage at Alloway, and once almost universal in Scotland, stood on a high crest above the North Ugie, a slow, brown stream, which for a mile or more at this part of its course has cut its channel deep on the braeface—a braeface so steep that on the neighbouring farm of Cabra the ploughman can make his furrow only downhill, the difficulty of scrambling up again being quite enough toil for his labouring team. Northwards, towards the heather-clad hill of Mormond, lies an open rolling valley, with here and there a farmhouse and an occasional tree, but in those days dotted with more than a hundred similar cots, which with two or three exceptions have long disappeared. Eastward the valley is shut in by another long slope, now crowned by a church and a school. A school existed near by the present one, even in those days before School Boards. It was a long, low building like the crofters' cottages; after the School Board built the present more pretentious building, it became a cowshed, and now for many years has been a roofless ruin. Southward and westward the land is richer and better wooded, Dr. Johnson admitting on his visit to those parts that here he found "some forest trees of full growth,"—a compliment perhaps discounted by the local tradition which avers that the great doctor dined less wisely than well with the laird of Strichen, who, as Boswell records, was entertaining his neighbours on a market-day when he and Johnson arrived. Consequently Johnson forgot on leaving to pull down the blinds of his carriage, as he is believed to have done elsewhere in Scotland, whenever a fine tree was descried in the distance.

Stern as the landscape is, the Gaelic names of farms thickly set in this neighbourhood show that here cultivation is of long standing, while the Saxon names along the opposite foot of Mormond are evidence that there the crofter in recent times wrung from muir and moss the tiny plots of grass and corn which lay around his little homestead, till the arrival of the "economic man" swept crofter and homestead away and converted all his acreage into a section of a larger field. The "Langhill" ends in Kininmonth, which is but the Gaelic for Hillhead, and the farm of Hillhead is separated from it only by a burn. If further proof were needed of the old settlement of this countryside, the antiquary would add that behind the crest of the hill

lie the ancient churchyard and the ruins of the chapel of Fetterangus, which in the days of William the Lion was already a possession of the great Abbey of Aberbrothock.

At the little farm or croft of Milton of Gaval, long since added to the farm of Mains¹ of Gaval, was born on 27 April, 1834, as the last but one of a long family, George Middleton Slesser. His father's forebears, it seems, had been long settled at the Milltown. His father, Alexander Slesser, was himself, as is obvious from some of his letters which survive, a man above the average education of farmers in Buchan, whether in those days or now. His mother, Elizabeth Middleton, was the sister of Dr. Middleton of New Deer, well known over the countryside as a skilful surgeon. Before George was born, his eldest brothers were already out in the world doing for themselves. By the time that he was fit to go to school his parents moved to Stonehouse of Rathen, a larger and better farm on a warmer soil. The farmhouse was within a few score yards of the parish school, and it was at Rathen School, under the Rev. John Watt, later minister first of Towie and afterwards of Strathdon, that George received his education till a few months before he proceeded to the University.

Mr. Watt was of the best type of the "old parochial," and to the last keenly interested in education. No minister of his generation probably had a greater influence upon the people of his parish, or with better reason. It was of him that a Donside farmer, who knew him well, said : "Auld John may lay aff his sermon gey like a loon sayin' the Catechis, but lat me tell ye, if there's onything the maitter wi' ye in purse or person, there is no man will gie ye better advice or readier help". The latter part, at any rate, of this opinion would have been cordially supported by every one who knew him or his parish, and the confidence of his parishioners was fully evidenced by the multitude of dispatch-boxes, containing the parishioners' important documents, which lined his study in the manse of Strathdon.

It was probably on Mr. Watt's advice that the father determined to give his two youngest sons, George and Charles, the advantages of a College education. There was a distinct strain of mathematical ability in the family, and it appears that this mathematical talent was fostered by attendance in the holidays at private classes kept not far from Rathen by Mr. George Hay, who two generations ago had a great reputation in Buchan as a teacher of mathematics and mensuration. The knowledge of land measuring was more in request

among the intelligent farming class in days when there was no authenticated Ordnance Survey to fall back upon. The minister of Rathen, Rev. J. F. M. Cock, who in his day had been first bursar on entering Marischal College and Gray mathematical bursar on leaving it, is reported also to have helped in equipping George and Charles for the Grammar School. Their names, recorded as Slessor, are entered on the roll of the fifth or highest class of the Grammar School of Aberdeen for the year 1848-9. They were not far removed from the era of George MacDonald's Robert Falconer, and though the records of their life in Aberdeen are very scanty, we may suppose they were not unlike those of Robert Falconer and of hundreds of other country "loons" before and since. At one time, like him, they lived in the Spital, the old and rather unsavoury street which in those days was the chief avenue of communication between the Old Town with its University of King's College and the New Town with its rival University of Marischal College. But whether they migrated thither for convenience when George went to College, or whether they lived there while they attended the Grammar School of New Aberdeen, we do not know. From Stonehouse came periodically their brother Alexander, with supplies of oatmeal and potatoes and other necessaries or luxuries which he could bring that long journey of over forty miles in his cart. In 1849, George, after a few months' polish at the Grammar School under the famous Dr. Melvin, obtained the 20th bursary and entered King's College, while Charles stayed on at the Grammar School for another year and entered as twelfth bursar in 1850.

At this time King's College, which in the previous generation appears to have lagged behind its rival in the New Town, had been fortunate in obtaining a very competent teacher of applied mathematics in the person of David Thomson, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, who was appointed in 1845. In his early days he was far from popular because he demanded of his students a greater preliminary knowledge of pure mathematics than, under the system of mathematical teaching then in vogue, they were able to reach, and failures were rife in consequence. But just when it was important for George Slessor, the appointment to the mathematical chair of Professor Frederick Fuller, who had been the fourth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1842 and afterwards Tutor of Peterhouse, a strongly mathematical College, provided both necessary teaching and sympathetic encouragement. Unfortunately, Professor Fuller has left no record of the impression which this

thoughtful country boy, who was to become the first of the four Senior Wranglers whom he sent from Aberdeen, made upon him. But from the beginning neither Fuller nor Thomson was in any doubt as to his merits, for he carried off the first prizes in their classes throughout the course. In the classical subjects he cut no figure, and in fact, apart from the lists in mathematics and physics he appears only as the fourth prizeman in Moral Philosophy, but for some reason now unknown declined the prize.

Of Slesser's thoughts and feelings and doings during the four years of the Aberdeen course very little record survives. In a letter to his brother, undated, but fixed to the winter of 1850-1 by a reference to his father's illness, he says:—

I have put a letter to Mr. Hay into the envelope of this, and any of your folk may go over with it [from Stonehouse] to him, and he will give them the book.

This was Slesser's first session of Mathematics, and clearly Mr. Hay and he had been discussing some subject of the course. On 1 January, 1851, he writes to his brother William:—

This is the first day of the New Year. We do not go to College to-day, and I suppose the town of Aberdeen will be sufficiently thronged with people. I hope this Year will begin a new era in our father's recovery since he has been ill the most of last. . . . I have been very busy at my lesson this while, for we have a most splendid class of mathematics as was ever at King's College, I suppose.

The long seven months' vacation which Aberdeen students enjoyed in those days Slesser seems to have spent mostly at Stonehouse or at Whiterashes, Techmuiry, to which the parents had migrated, leaving Alexander as farmer in Stonehouse. He gave himself no airs as a "Colleginer," and is reported to have got up in the early mornings and taken a hand at hoe or harvest with his brothers and their men. He even found it possible to apply his mathematical knowledge to agriculture. His eldest brother John was a blacksmith, and had become foreman to Mr. Sellar of Huntly, who was then making the experiments which resulted in his producing a plough far superior to any that had yet been in use in the North. Aberdeenshire has so prospered in agriculture during the last sixty years that it does not always remember that not every farmer then had an iron plough, and that the days were not far past when a competent person could make a wooden plough in the course of a long forenoon. For the turning of a proper

furrow the shape of the mould board is of very great importance. On a visit to his brother at Huntly, Slesser discussed this with Mr. Sellar, who ultimately solved the problem successfully. I owe this information to his son, Mr. R. H. N. Sellar of Huntly.

When the four years of the Aberdeen course were completed, in 1853, George Slesser was barely nineteen years old. Professor Fuller suggested that he should next proceed to Cambridge and made inquiries at his own College of Peterhouse with regard to the possibility of his admission. As it happened a redoubtable Glasgow mathematician had been already entered there, and it was ultimately decided that Slesser should try for a Sizarship at Queens', which at that time, thanks to the lectures of William Magan Campion, its later President, had a high reputation as a mathematical College, a reputation justified by its having the Senior Wrangler in 1857 and 1858 as well as many other high Wranglers in these and other years. But before Slesser could contemplate a career in Cambridge the question of ways and means had to be considered. The family were in more prosperous circumstances than they had been when the numerous children were still young, but the expenses of Cambridge were something very different from those of Old Aberdeen. The railway had reached Aberdeen only a few years before and the journey by it to Cambridge would be very expensive. England was a *terra incognita*. At the end of his fourth session Slesser had won the Simpson Prize of £60 for mathematics, and during the following months had so much private teaching that besides keeping himself he was adding to his little store. But in Cambridge there would be no friendly cart from Rathen laden with oatmeal and potatoes, and besides the Professors there were Aberdeen students already at Cambridge who could warn him that where expenses were reckoned by shillings in Aberdeen they ran at Cambridge into sovereigns. He confided his difficulties to his brothers ; they held a family council, and although some of them were already married and might have felt they had burdens enough of their own, they determined to stand by their brother and see him through. But as it turned out their aid was never needed. In 1854 he obtained a Sizarship at Queens' which was soon converted into a scholarship. In 1855 he won at the University of London an exhibition offered for mathematics. It was tenable for two years and, though only £30 in value, it was sufficient with Slesser's other emoluments to supply all his needs.

The eighteen months between graduation at Aberdeen in March, 1853, and admission to Queens' College, Cambridge, in October, 1854, were mostly spent in Aberdeen. How they were occupied will be seen by the following extract from a letter to his brother William :—

96 SPITAL,
19 November, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER,

We received by the carrier a bag of potatoes, and have had some diets of them, and they were really first-rate. I hope you will excuse my not writing sooner, I am now very busy indeed. I have eight hours of private teaching ; and I require to be up every morning by six to go to an hour's teaching from seven to eight : and it is generally nearly twelve at night before I get through. The lateness of the work arises from the circumstance that they are all students whom I teach, and consequently I cannot put any of it by hand during the hours that they are in at their classes. . . .

Charles has three hours of private teaching, I think, more than he should have undertaken seeing that he has his own studies to attend—however one always likes to be making money when they can. . . .

How carefully the Aberdonians weighed the advantages and disadvantages of membership of the various Cambridge Colleges may be seen from the following letter written by Slesser to Professor David Thomson in response to an inquiry as to the best Colleges for other Aberdonians to enter. Two University Commissions have since those days entirely changed the College system of Oxford and Cambridge, and the curious way in which scholarships are calculated seems as strange to Cambridge men of the present time as it must have done to the Aberdeen students of the fifties. The Aberdonians of that day and long after were not only naturally interested as to the Colleges where the best teaching in their subject was to be found—as, for the next thirty years at least, all mathematicians went to a "coach" for the whole or the greater part of the course, the College teaching was of less importance—but also, being mostly poor men's sons, they wished to know where the best scholarships were to be had and where there was ultimately the best chance of obtaining a Fellowship. In the days when most Fellows were bachelors in Holy Orders, and the permanent staff maintained by Colleges was small, changes were more frequent than at the present time when Fellows may marry and every College feels bound to provide permanent teachers in a great variety of subjects. For this reason Prize Fellowships awarded on the results of Tripos Examinations are now, in all but the largest Colleges, few and far between. Sizarships, it may be well to explain, are endowments

tenable only by undergraduates of very limited means, and are held by persons so qualified who have not been able to obtain scholarships. In the few colleges where they survive nowadays they are generally not tenable with a scholarship, and in some cases their emoluments are greater than those fixed by statute for entrance scholarships. It is amusing to observe that of the three Colleges which in 1855 are signalized as having their Fellowships restricted (by their Elizabethan statutes) to Englishmen, and therefore as being unsuitable for Aberdeenians, the Masters of two and the Senior Tutor of the third are now Scotchmen. The Trinity men are not required to be very High Church, as the previous clause might lead a casual reader to suppose, but to be very high in the University Examination lists. The use of this letter and of the other Cambridge letters which follow I owe to the kindness of Sir James Stirling.

QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
23 April, 1855.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your favour of the 11th, and I have since then made some inquiries about the different Colleges, the results of which I shall now let you know.

Clare Hall is principally a classical college, so far as I can learn, and most of the good things are given to the classical men. The Sizarship there is worth about £30, and is in the gift of the Master, and may be held along with a Scholarship. The principal open scholarships are four of £40 and four of £20 together with 3s. 3d. a week during residence, and these are so arranged that one of each class is vacant every year. There are other scholarships, one of £20: one of £14: one of £40 with preference to natives of Rutland, and a great many small scholarships worth from 2s. to 6s. a week. At Pembroke most of the scholarships are appropriated to particular schools; the Sizarship is worth £12: and there are six scholarships of £28 and four of £14 and four of £12 for Greek all open: and a deserving person may hold more than one scholarship, and as the number of men there is always very small, a good deal of encouragement could be given to a deserving person. At Caius there are no Sizars, but they have besides scholarships of inferior value, twenty-three scholarships of about £20, one of £28, three of £36 and one of £60, besides a number of exhibitions which may be held by scholars, three of £18: four of £14 to all of which the Master presents, and three of £10. These are held till the Lady-Day after B.A. At Queens' there is first the Sizarship, whose value I do not yet know; the first Sizar is made chapel clerk at his second Christmas, which is worth about from £25 to £30 according to residence. The scholarships are for the first May, five of £15; second May the first two may have £40; third May the first two may have £50. There is, however, a very good man entered here already and if he compete for the Sizarship I am afraid he would gain it, as he is expected, with pretty good reason, to do very well indeed; of course that cuts off both Sizarship and Chapel Clerkship.

At Clare, two of the ten senior and two of the nine junior fellows are not obliged to take orders. At Pembroke, eight of the fellows are not obliged to take orders; at Caius, three or more of the twelve senior and twelve of the junior need not take orders.

At Queens' only two of the fellows may be laymen, but the others are not obliged to take orders till nearly seven years after B.A. These are the most important particulars, that I could think of. In many of the Colleges the fellowships are restricted to Englishmen, as Christ's, Emmanuel and John's: In some the men are exceedingly high-church as in Jesus and Magdalene; Trinity requires the men to be very high indeed, or they have no chance of a fellowship, and Corpus has turned out four men last Christmas who will take the fellowships which fall vacant for some time to come. So that I think the four Colleges I have mentioned seem to be on the whole the most eligible for them.

I was very sorry to see from your letter, that you had been in so severe illness, I hope the Summer's rest and fine weather will soon show their salutary influence by effecting a complete cure.

Our lectures commence again to-morrow, the 24th: and our examinations come on, about the 28th of May.

My studies since I came here have chiefly been employed in extending my knowledge of those subjects of which I had acquired some knowledge before, and I find it no very hard task to go on successfully after the grand elementary ideas have been firmly beaten into me by previous lectures and optional questions.

If there be any other thing that I can do here to assist you in fixing upon a College I shall be most happy to do it, as I remember who was put to trouble on my account.

I am,

Yours most truly,

GEO. M. SLESSER.

D. THOMSON, Esquire.

For Slesser's life in Cambridge the first-hand information of Sir James Stirling is invaluable. I have also had the advantage here of a few reminiscences from the late Prebendary Skelton, who along with Slesser was elected a Fellow of Queens' on 5 February, 1858, and from Rev. W. O'Farrell Hughes of Emmanuel College, now resident in Cambridge, whose father knew Slesser and who remembers him as a visitor in his father's house in Cambridge. All dwell on his shy, retiring temperament and his sense of humour.

"We were intimate friends," says Prebendary Skelton, "though, owing to our both being engrossed in our reading for the mathematical tripos, we did not see very much of one another: . . . but we had walks and teas together in term, and more frequently in Long Vacation. He was in every way a man of sterling qualities though not one to let these be prominently displayed. . . . As an undergraduate

he diligently observed College rules and routine, including attendance at Chapel, though he was, I suppose, by upbringing a Presbyterian. I have also a sub-conscious recollection of an instance of his real goodness—his feeling and expressing concern for a man of his own year of fine parts who was ruining health and prospects by a habit which we deplored. . . . A silent man he did not shine in conversation at High Table or in Combination Room. But he had his views on general topics and could discourse intelligently and profitably on them."

Mr. O'Farrell Hughes's father and mother came to live in Cambridge when he entered the University in 1857. Through a friendship which sprung up between Mr. Hughes, senior, and Slesser, the latter became a visitor in the family, taking part in quiet parlour games and easily out-stripping the others in solving puzzles of a mathematical kind. In the Slesser family it is a tradition that when he was unable to solve a problem he used to go to bed and found he could solve it in the morning, while his brother Charles could not rest or sleep till he had arrived at a solution. Mr. Hughes remembers that Slesser related how in the night before the Mathematical list was published he dreamt that he was Senior Wrangler and woke up well satisfied. Falling asleep again, however, he dreamt that he was Second Wrangler and woke feeling that this also was a good position though less satisfactory than being Senior. But when he woke up a third time, having dreamt that he was Third Wrangler, he thought it would be well to dream no more. On Mrs. Hughes remarking to him that the disappointment which others must feel at their position in the list might detract from the pleasure of success in being Senior Wrangler, Slesser jestingly replied that "he bore the disappointment of others with true Christian resignation". He is also reported to have made up his mind to learn to skate one winter when there was a very hard frost, and going to a quiet part of the river towards Grantchester by himself was able to do so at once without accident.

But it is from the following letters which Sir James Stirling has most kindly allowed me to use, and from his own characterisation of Slesser which follows, that one can best learn to know the man. The first letter shows something of the surprise, by no means confined to Slesser's time, that of classics at least an English schoolboy knew as much as the "Master of Arts of an ancient and honourable University". In truth till very recent times the education of the two countries has

run on very different lines. In England almost till Slesser's time the English Public Schools had taught very little but Latin and Greek, and the very best boys from the best Public Schools had a width of reading in the classics and a power of handling the classical languages which in Aberdeen at least it was not possible to attain. As Sir James Stirling shows, the modicum of Greek required at entrance to the University was small indeed,—at an earlier day Professors had resisted the teaching of Greek in schools as an encroachment on their privileges. In dealing accurately with a piece of historical prose for Latin composition wherein appeared a certain amount of *Oratio Obliqua* the Aberdonian, at any rate the Aberdonian who had passed through the classes of Dr. Melvin or of Dr. Melvin's pupils, had little to learn from anybody. Though the product might be without form, it was certainly not void. But beyond historical prose, composition was not carried, and it was a good many years after mathematicians had begun to go to Cambridge before Aberdeen classics were able to make any mark in either Cambridge or Oxford. But the Aberdeen education was very much wider than the Cambridge or the Oxford education, and the Aberdonian, though he had learnt but little of any one thing, had learnt that little very soundly. By the variety of subjects of which he was required to profess some knowledge he learnt how to learn and also to recognize where his own strength lay.

The most remarkable performance of an Aberdonian is that of Sir James Stirling himself, who having obtained the Simpson Greek Prize at Aberdeen proceeded to Cambridge and became Senior Wrangler. His contemporary who carried off the Simpson Mathematical Prize was the later Professor John Black, who also changed the subject of his studies and held the Chair of Humanity from 1869 to 1881.

For most of the information regarding the persons mentioned in the letters I am indebted to Sir James Stirling.

Hewitt, the competitor for the Sizarship who was awarded a gratuity, migrated from Queens' to Emmanuel and graduated as Thirteenth Wrangler in 1858. He was afterwards Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel, and later Rector of Preston in Suffolk and for some years English chaplain at Alassio.

E. J. Stone, who stayed back a year, was Fifth Wrangler in 1859, afterwards Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and ultimately Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, where he died in 1897.

Dougall (Dugald) Christie, a younger brother of Rev. Dr. John

Christie, Professor of Church History in Aberdeen University, was for many years schoolmaster of Kildrummy.

Machray was Robert Machray of Sidney Sussex. He had been Simpson Mathematical Prizeman at Aberdeen in 1851. From his biography, published in 1909, it appears that he was a bad examination candidate, and he was only Thirty-fourth Wrangler in 1855. He was, however, elected a Fellow of Sidney, was for some time Vicar of Madingley, interested himself in mission work and went to Canada, where he was for many years Bishop, afterwards Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and Primate of all Canada. He died in 1904.

R. E. Fiddes, son of the parish minister of Kinellar, entered Clare College in 1856 where he was a scholar. He "unfortunately broke down in his third year and died of lung disease after a lingering illness. He was a man of acute intellect and a keen mathematician: if his physical powers had been equal to his mental, he would have had a high, perhaps the highest, place in the Mathematical Tripos."

P. M. Clarke, who had been at Marischal College, Aberdeen, entered Sidney Sussex and was fourteenth in the second class (Senior Optime) in the Mathematical Tripos of 1858. M. T. Cormack had divided with another the Hutton Prize at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1851, had entered Queens' College, Cambridge, and was bracketed fourth Senior Optime in 1856. He was ultimately Headmaster of the City Freeman's School (Corporation of London), Brixton.

The "Glasgueian" was the present Hon. Sir Charles Abercrombie Smith, Honorary Fellow of Peterhouse. He was Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1858, and was later Vice-Chancellor of the Cape University, and Controller and Auditor-General of Cape Colony. Porter who set the papers was W. A. Porter, Third Wrangler, 1849, not his younger brother James Porter, Ninth Wrangler in 1851, long Tutor, and from 1876 to 1900 Master of Peterhouse.

Gerard B. Finch was Senior Wrangler in 1857, a Fellow of Queens' and a barrister. He returned to Cambridge and for some time taught law at Queens', of which he was later an Honorary Fellow.

T. Skelton, bracketed Sixth Wrangler, 1857, was elected a Fellow of Queens' on the same day as Slesser. He was afterwards for some years Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, and later on a Prebendary of Lincoln, where he died early in the present year. Trinity was not very successful in the Tripos of 1857, and Hensley, as fore-

cast, was not equal to Finch and Skelton, being bracketed Thirteenth Wrangler.

All the Cambridge letters which follow were written by Slesser to his friend and pupil Stirling. Slesser had come up from Aberdeen to London by sea when first coming to Cambridge. He went home only during the Long Vacation, and from incidental references it appears that while some of the other Aberdonians also did not return home in the shorter Christmas or Easter vacations but paid visits to London or elsewhere, Slesser remained at Cambridge. In earlier times this had been the general custom, and from Christmas to Twelfth Night the Colleges, which are now deserted at such times, kept open house. Slesser's means would probably not have admitted of the frequent visits to the North which are rendered possible for students now by the greater speed of trains and the greater possibilities of travelling provided by the larger emoluments of modern scholarships.

In the fifties of last century athletic sports were much less carefully organized than they are now, and survivors of that period are sometimes inclined to look with contempt on the feeble folk of the present day, who, unlike them, do not vanquish their opponents at cricket on Parker's Piece in the afternoon and find places in the College boats the same evening. If an undergraduate rows in his College boat nowadays he has not much time or opportunity for other forms of athletics. But besides rowing Slesser was also fond of shooting. The year 1859, when he was a resident Junior Fellow of Queens', saw the rise of the Volunteer movement. Whether in connexion with it or otherwise, Slesser provided himself with a very fine rifle which remained in Queens' for a long period after his death and was returned to his relatives less than twenty years ago.

QUEENS' COLLEGE,
7th Nov., 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,

I suppose you have been thinking that I had forgot my promise to write to you, but really up to this moment I had nothing decisive to tell you. We were examined for the Sizarship on the 18th and 19th of October, and the result was not known till to-day, so that they kept us about twenty days in suspense. When I came away from Aberdeen I had no idea of the proficiency of the men who came up here to read, so that I was a little taken aback, when I heard how much each one had read, and there are some first-rate classics here too, can read Greek off-hand and turn Shakespeare into Iambic verse. Having such competitors (and there were ten tried for the sizarship) you will not wonder though I was rather diffident about my success; especially as I was not well pleased with the manner in which I performed

the classical piece ; however as it always turns out that fortune favours the brave, she has taken it into her head to favour me this time, and I am the only Sizar ; there used to be two or three, so that I should expect it to be more valuable when condensed into one. A gratuity of £10 has been conferred on Hewitt, who is a very good Mathematician, just such like as yourself ; and the other eight of the ten have been disappointed. We have some very good men in our year, there was one of the name of Stone, very highly spoken of by some, but he has left to-day, and is to stop back till another year, so that I will not have the advantage of him at least as a spur to my laziness.

I have been using the book you so kindly lent me a good deal and find it to be a most useful one. I have been working, as yet busily enough, and I intend to work well, all the time. I suppose your Session has just commenced and you will now be grinding the Greek very hard. But you will spare time to write me very soon ; with that hope

I am yours Faithfully,
GEO. M. SLESSER.

QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
17th January, 1855.

MY DEAR STIRLING,

I have now received two very kind letters from you since last I wrote you, and I now take up my pen more for the sake of easing my conscience, than with the hope of being able to write you a letter : the fact is I have been writing so many letters to Scotland that I quite forget what I wrote to each individual, so that I am afraid to begin to write about the affairs of this place lest I should be merely sending you the same story as I sent you before. There is one question that I at present remember to ask you, and that is whether Dougall Christie be at College. I sent a long letter to him, but as I have not heard from him, it has entered my head that he may have been obliged to leave College through a sickness or any other accident.

The Examinations for the degree have been going on for the last fortnight and will continue for another week. It is very hard work here, they get two papers every day here while it continues and as the number of questions is always more than can easily be done in the time, the men are of course working with all their might for the time.

I am afraid the high expectations of your friends about Machray will be disappointed : the fact is an Aberdonian has not so high an idea of a senior wrangler as he ought. Machray is expected to be among the first twelve Wranglers and that is here considered as by no means contemptible ; for if there be a good Mathematician in all England, he is invariably sent here : so that there are always a good many very clever men to contend with. I have not had any examinations since I was examined for the Sizarship, and will not have till May. We were lectured on Euclid for the last term. We will be lectured on Algebra next term. We have at present a vacation of about seven weeks : the lectures begin again on 31st Jany : and you will hear of Machray's fate by about the 27th Jany : the men are graduated on Saturday, the 27th January. I hope you will excuse the shortness and dryness of this letter : and with many thanks to yourself and your Father for the kindness I have always received from you, I am, My Dear Stirling,

yours Faithfully,
GEO. M. SLESSER.

JAMES STIRLING, Esqre.

QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
3rd April, 1855.

To the Hon. JAMES STIRLING, M.A.

I was very glad to see, what I knew very well long ago, would be seen and heard tell of that you had come off so triumphantly in the classical warfare in which you engaged. I most sincerely congratulate you on the many high honours with which you have been loaded.

Simpson prize of £60.

Moral Philosophy No. x and $x < 3$.

Humanity prize No. y and $y \geq 3$.

I am afraid you will be so elated with victory, that you will not condescend to look upon a poor groveller like me.

I have no doubt you have worked hard for your rewards but I hope you have not in the least hurt your health thereby.

I suppose you will allow yourself a little recreation now, and mayhap visit other mountains than Helicon and other streams than those of Castalia.

I suppose you have not forgotten, notwithstanding all your honours, that there is a place called Cambridge, where a certain M.A. meditated to reside for some time and study Mathematics, and finally come out Senior Wrangler, or the next thing to it. Perhaps you could tell how this honourable M.A. now thinks with respect to this. All that I would say to you about this, is that you need not let your hopes be damped by the fate of Machray, for he did so badly, that I am almost inclined to think, he had rather got worse than better here. I suppose that is an overstatement but he did so badly as quite to surprise me.

I suppose you know that Fiddes is coming to Cambridge but I think that it would be to his advantage to stay a year and read. We are now enjoying the Easter Holidays, I have taken this opportunity to refresh my weary limbs, by a day or two of easy amusements, and I hope to be able to work more heartily when I begin again.

The Examinations here come on about the end of May, but I do not expect to return to Aberdeen before the end of July, as I have some intentions of trying for a Scholarship in London, for which the examinations take place in July. And it is even possible that I may not return to Aberdeen even then, as the tutors press me rather hardly to stay here during the long vacation, and read with a tutor, as most of the men who expect a good place in the tripos, generally do. Of course I should like very well to obey them in this, if it were not so expensive, but on that account I am very doubtful about the matter. If you come to the resolution of trying your fortune here, I think you ought to come to Cambridge, and read in the long vacation with a tutor, in the same way as Clarke did last year. A tutor would draw you forward wonderfully, and the expense would, in my opinion, be money very well laid out.

I suppose you will now stand in need of your Todhunter's Statics. How shall I be able to send it to you? It is a very excellent book and has been of much service to me, but I could now spare it, for I think I know it. Cormack is going on here in his own style, he is not very clever, and not too industrious, and his hopes are not very high; he thinks however he will beat Machray and spite Professor D. Thomson.

Clarke, I believe, is in something like the same condition, and expects to beat Machray, though I am told Machray thinks differently. The Glaswegian who was entered at Peterhouse, before Fuller proposed my entering there, has shown himself a sturdy fellow ; he has beaten lots of good men of higher years, in problem papers given by Porter of Peterhouse. But I am afraid I have diverged into matters which will not interest you much : so wishing all good things to shower abundantly on your learned and honoured pate,

I am,
yours Sincerely,
GEO. M. SLESSER.

QUEENS' COLLEGE,
8th January, 1857.

MY DEAR STIRLING,

I received your letter this forenoon, I was very glad to find that you had not entirely forgot your new Alma Mater or the creatures who are condemned to stay there. I hope you have enjoyed yourself very much, and that you will come up again strong like a giant refreshed, and that your cold and other grievances will beat a precipitate retreat. I have been here all the time ; Fiddes was down at London about a fortnight and has come up again. The examination is just going on, the first three days' work is over to-day. Our men Finch and Skelton have been doing very well as yet. In the three days' problem paper Skelton did thirteen problems and Finch fifteen, I am afraid your Hensley can't come up to that. I should be very well pleased with the paper like that specimen you sent me for I think the paper is very good, and I think you may get me a package of that.

If you see Cormack again, scold him for me with all your power, and you may tell him that I have got the information he wanted for him, if he would only write to keep me from forgetting to send it, and congratulate him on the high place his friend Finch is going to take.

Hoping to hear from you or see you soon and with my best wishes for your health and happiness this new year, and many happy returns of the season,

I am,
My Dear Stirling,
Yours most sincerely,
G. M. SLESSER.

To J. STIRLING, Esq.

Cambridge tradition relates that Slesser's marks were double those of the Second Wrangler, but as the same statement is made of so many Senior Wranglers it may not be trustworthy. The local papers of the day, however, state that it was believed that the Senior was far ahead of the other Wranglers. This is the foundation for the brief account of Slesser's success contained in a letter to his brother William from his sister Isabella who was then the Headmistress of the Girls' School, Strichen. The prize to which she refers is the Smith's Prize,

in those days awarded to the most successful in a separate examination which was occupied entirely with the solution of problems.

STRICHEN. *Sunday.*

We have to-day received a bit of good news, which will, I am sure, rejoice all your hearts. . . . George has come off Senior Wrangler and a good way before the other two great lights, who in their turn are far before the rest. I got a newspaper from George to-day and a letter from Charles. George has another examination for some prize so he has not time to write but you'll likely hear from Charles soon.

Slesser's position as Senior Wrangler was assuredly well deserved. But like most men of his physical type he looked older than he really was, and amongst undergraduates of the time there was an impression that the great success of a small college like Queens' in having the Senior Wrangler two years running had been achieved only because the candidates were much older than the ordinary age, and therefore necessarily better equipped mathematically than those who were younger. As a matter of fact Slesser was not more than a year older than the average, and his early training had been much less systematic than that supplied by an English Public School, while Mr. Finch, the Senior of 1857, I am assured on very good authority, had had no mathematical training and stood only third in the college examination at the end of his first year. But in Sir George Trevelyan's *The Cambridge Dionysia*, which appeared in November, 1858, the undergraduate view is recorded where Gyp A and Gyp B talk of their undergraduate masters :—

Gyp A Honest Philoleon, for his first three years
Led a most quiet and gentlemanly life.
He was not gated more than twice a term ;
He read three hours a-day, rode every week ;
Last year pulled seven in our second boat.
In all things moderation was his motto.
But now he's gone stark mad ; and you must guess
What sort his madness is.

Gyp B That Queens' man there
Says that he's bent on being Senior Wrangler.
Gyp A No, no ; he won't be old enough these ten years.

[*To the spectators.*]

In the narrative of the gathering of the crowd of revellers which precedes this dialogue occurs another and more kindly reference. "Here came a mob of Queens' men, sweeping the street, and roaring at the pitch of their voices, 'For he's a jolly good fellow,' referring probably to the late Senior Wrangler."

Sir James Stirling's account of Slesser as a man and a mathematician needs no commentary.

SIR JAMES STIRLING'S ACCOUNT.

I first became acquainted with G. M. Slesser at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1853. He had been for about three months in the autumn of 1849 at the Grammar School of (New) Aberdeen under Dr. Melvin, then head master, with the object of perfecting himself for the Bursary Competition at King's College in October of that year. I was then at the same school, but had not reached Melvin's classes, and knew nothing of Slesser at that time. I do not think Slesser appreciated Melvin very much; I remember that he once said to me that he thought him very "rude" to his pupils. Melvin, though a kind-hearted man, was somewhat stiff in his manner, and could on occasion express himself very incisively or even (though rarely) apply a heavy hand to a pupil who displeased him; but I do not suppose for a moment that Slesser ever suffered in this way; his remark, I believe, only indicated his repugnance to anything that appeared to be harsh.

However this may be, Slesser was a successful competitor at the King's College Bursary Competition in October, 1849, though not (I think) very high. At that time the bursary examination papers were limited to Latin ("Version" or translation from English into Latin and also a piece of Latin prose to be translated into English) and Greek (a portion of a prescribed author)—I think (at that time) some chapters of the Gospel of St. John.

During the session 1849-50 the only classes Slesser had to attend were the Latin and Greek. Before his second session began, Fuller had become Professor of Mathematics in succession to Dr. Tulloch, so that Slesser had the advantage of being taught mathematics on the Cambridge lines from the first. In the Mathematical and Natural Philosophy Classes, which he attended in his second and third sessions, he was *facile princeps*, being first in every examination. He took his degree in 1853, carrying off the Simpson Mathematical Prize. He was then advised by Professor Fuller to go to Cambridge, and after some hesitation he resolved to do so. Fuller would have liked him to enter at his own college, Peterhouse, but it was discovered that C. A. Smith, a pupil of Professor W. Thomson (afterwards Lord Kelvin) of Glasgow, was already entered there. It was essential that Slesser should enter at a College where he would be sure to get whatever was

to be had in the way of scholarships, and Queens' was chosen. He went up to Queens' in 1854. During the interval between his taking his degree at Aberdeen and going to Cambridge he remained in Aberdeen, principally occupied in preparing himself for Cambridge, but also doing some private teaching. In the summer of 1853 I became a pupil of his: he taught me the elements of the subjects taken in the third session at King's College, viz., Advanced Mathematics (analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus) and Natural Philosophy (mechanics): and I owe a great deal to his tuition. He used to come to my father's house for an hour three times a week to give me lessons, but besides that we had frequent walks together, and he became on most friendly terms not only with myself but with all the family, who were very fond of him.

During his first year at Cambridge he had no private tutor, but had the benefit of the lectures of W. M. Campion (Fourth Wrangler, 1849), then College lecturer in Mathematics (afterwards tutor and ultimately master). He always told me that Campion's lectures were excellent.

After his first year he coached with Routh, who had taken his degree in 1854.

In July, 1855, he competed for and gained a scholarship in the University of London awarded to the candidate for B.A. degree who was most distinguished in Mathematics.

Among his contemporaries at Queens' there were several good mathematicians, including C. B. Clarke (Third Wrangler, 1856); G. B. Finch (Senior Wrangler, 1857); and E. J. Stone (Fifth Wrangler, 1859), all subsequently Fellows of the College. I know that with each of these three he had discussions on mathematical questions, which were no doubt stimulating, though my impression is that to each of them he imparted more than he received.

Slesser attended a course of lectures on Astronomy by Professor Challis at the Cambridge Observatory; and two courses of lectures on Hydrodynamics and Optics by Professor Stokes, whom he greatly admired. He read most of Stokes's published papers and made abstracts of many of them for his own use.

At the degree examination his most formidable competitors were C. A. Smith of Peterhouse (Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman) and Wace of St. John's (Third Wrangler). I never heard any particulars of the marks, but have always understood that Slesser

was distinctly first both in the Tripos and the Smith's Prize Examination. One incident of the Tripos examination he told me of. He was very successful on one problem paper, sending up answers to most of the questions. He soon found out after getting back to the College from the examination that he had gone wrong in working out one problem and failed to arrive at the proper results. After the Tripos List had been published he spoke to the proposer of the particular question and was chagrined to find that he had not been awarded any marks for what he had done, the reasons assigned being that he had not got the right result and that his mode of solution was unsuitable. Slesser admitted, of course, that he had not got the right result, but satisfied the examiner that his method was suitable and indeed better than that by which the examiner had himself arrived at the result. I well remember his saying to me (more in sorrow than in anger): "I ought to have had *some* marks for what I did".

Slesser was an all-round mathematician, good in every subject. In Rigid Dynamics he made an independent discovery of formulæ and methods of proof which have now become classical: see Routh's "Rigid Dynamics" (ed. 1905), Vol. I, p. 206; Vol. II, pp. 4, 286. He contributed to the "Quarterly Journal of Mathematics" the following papers:—

On the Motion of a Body Referred to Moving Axes, Vol. II, p. 341; Note on Areas and Volumes in Trilinear and Quadriplanar Co-ordinates, Vol. II, p. 357; Notes on Rigid Dynamics, Vol. IV, p. 65; Notes on Trilinear Co-ordinates, Vol. IV, p. 134.

Much greater contributions to science might have been expected from him had his life been spared.

Slesser became a Fellow of Queens' College a few weeks after he took his degree, and immediately began to take pupils. I went up to Trinity in October, 1856, and finally left Cambridge at the end of May, 1860. While in residence, I generally saw Slesser once a week, and frequently oftener: and we were on most intimate terms. At his instance I began to read with Routh from the beginning and continued to do so until the end of the May term in 1859. At that time Routh had been appointed Junior Moderator in the Mathematical Tripos of 1860, and as I was to graduate in that year he could no longer retain me as a pupil. He suggested to me that I should read with Hopkins, but it was my firm belief that Slesser was only *just* inferior, both as a mathematician and a teacher, to Routh himself, and on my expressing

to Routh my strong desire to go over to Slesser he assented. So I became his pupil again during the Long Vacation and Michaelmas term of 1859, and my confidence in him was amply justified. I have never altered my opinion of his merits. I still think that he had a large share of that "easy mastery" over the whole range of his studies which has been most justly attributed by Lord Rayleigh to Routh.

During the Long Vacation of 1860 Slesser remained at Cambridge, but we corresponded, though I have not been able to lay my hands on the letters I received from him. In the autumn he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Belfast in succession to P. G. Tait, who had been chosen to succeed Professor Forbes at Edinburgh. For a couple of days in October, 1861, Slesser and I were both in Aberdeen. He called at my father's house while I was out, and waited for a good while to see me, but I did not return until he had left. I called at his address next day, but he had gone: and to my great regret I never saw him again.

As regards his appearance, he was about five feet six inches in height, square built, rather ruddy in complexion, his hair dark with a distinct tinge of red. He often walked with a slight stoop. He had considerable muscular strength and was very fond of active exercise, particularly of rowing, being always ready to take an oar in the Queens' College boat when there was room for him. In a letter which I received from him after he had gone to Belfast (but which I have been unable to find) I remember a remark that "a boat would be an addition to his comfort". While in residence at Cambridge he discontinued rowing (at all events for a time), owing to a slight attack of haemorrhage, which did not trouble him long, but may have been the beginning of the lung trouble which afterwards proved fatal.

Most of his reading (other than mathematical) was more or less of a scientific character, as for example Whewell's "History of the Inductive Sciences". I do not think he read much poetry except perhaps Burns, nor was he a great reader of novels, though he did a certain amount in that way.

Shy and reserved with strangers, he was most genial with those who knew him. His intellect was of the clearest: and he was gifted with strong common sense as well as a keen sense of humour. No

man was ever more devoid of bumptiousness. He was a devoted friend and most lovable man.

If Slesser did not intend to take Holy Orders in the Church of England the tenure of his Fellowship at Queens' would have been limited to about six years, even if he did not marry. The bar, the other main avenue to a livelihood for a distinguished young graduate sixty years ago, he probably considered impossible for him, owing to the long period of waiting for a practice which it often entails. He therefore naturally looked out for work as a Professor of Mathematics, and for this an opening was found by his appointment to the Chair of Mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1860.

It has been impossible to get much information regarding this period of Slesser's life. His brother Alexander attributed his early death to the fact that at Belfast he lived in a chilly, damp house, and that in his absorption in his mathematical work he would sit far through the night when the fire had long gone out. He is remembered as very shy and retiring at a Professorial evening party. Possibly such entertainments may have been more cheerful in Ireland than elsewhere. In other Universities a professorial "perpendicular" has been known to damp even mercurial temperaments.

That Slesser was well satisfied with his work in Belfast is shown by a reference in a letter from R. E. Fiddes to James Stirling. It is misdated 1860 for 1861.

MONTEBELLO HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET,
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT,
January 1st, 1860.

I have had a note from Slesser. He seems to be liking it well. He has seventy or eighty sons of Erin at present in tow ; he said he was rather afraid to face them at first, but he found no more difficulty with them than if they had been the Pope's Brigade. (These are not his expressions ; they are only my version, so that you had better [not] say Pope to an inhabitant of Belfast.)

Like many good scholars when they first begin to teach he seems to have been too much in advance of his class, but as I have not been fortunate enough to get first-hand information from any mathematician who was under him, the evidence is not worth much.

In the summer of 1861, Slesser spent about two months in Dresden with Mr. Andrew Anderson, son of Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost of Aberdeen. He coached Mr. Anderson, then an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Mathematical Tripos.

At the end of two years' teaching in Belfast it was clear that there was something very seriously wrong with Slesser's lungs. He made up his mind to winter in Egypt, and began to make arrangements for a voyage to Alexandria. His friends at Queens' College, Cambridge, were shocked at his appearance and doubted whether he could stand, in his weak state, so long a voyage, which included the discomforts of the Bay of Biscay. A friendly medical man sounded his chest and advised him not to attempt it, but to winter at Torquay. The report to the Fellows of Queens' was that there was "a hole as large as your fist in Slesser's lungs". To Torquay accordingly he went and established himself in lodgings. As is not uncommon in lung troubles, the end came unexpectedly. His relatives did not know how dangerously ill he was, and he seems not to have communicated his condition to any of his friends. His landlady had no idea who he was, and when the end came found difficulty in discovering or communicating with his relations. As soon as the news reached the family, Slesser's brother Alexander set off for Torquay, but the funeral had taken place some time before he was able to reach a place so distant. Slesser died on the 3rd of December, 1862, at the age of twenty-eight.

It has often been said sarcastically that in the multifarious curriculum of Aberdeen the Professors forgot to include any knowledge of the laws of health, and to the methods of work which prevailed in Aberdeen University in Slesser's time and long after has often been attributed the high proportion of the best students of Aberdeen who have passed away early in life. How far Slesser's premature death is attributable to this, it is now impossible to say. But at least one of his brothers died of a similar complaint in middle life, although he had never studied in the University. How great was the promise cut short by Slesser's death it is easy from Sir James Stirling's sketch of the man to judge. As was well said by an English newspaper of the time, he belonged to the class "of poor young lads who came from the northern Scotch schools, and taught the best and highest of our southern youth what application and earnestness might achieve".

The Principal's Address at the Graduation.

(30 MARCH, 1915.)



FTER the statements by the Convener of the Finance Committee and myself at the recent meeting of the University Court, there is no need to review to-day the progress of the University during the present academic year. Nor is it necessary to say anything further upon the duty of the University with regard to the War. This has been sufficiently enforced by a number of the Professors and Lecturers in their addresses at the opening of the session, and by my colleagues of the Divinity Faculty and myself from the pulpit of the University Chapel.

To-day everything else yields before these facts : that there are over 1100 of our graduates, alumni, and students on service with the Forces of the King ; that some hundred and fifty of them are at this hour under the fire of the enemy ; that a number of others in almost equal danger are ministering near the front to the sick and wounded ; that the tale of our own wounded increases every week, and that already six of our graduates and one alumnus have given their lives for our liberties, and for the high cause of justice and freedom for which the Empire has been called to do battle. In the long course of her history the University has never met for graduation in an atmosphere more sacred or in circumstances more critical and solemn to ourselves and to the nation as a whole. Since, 402 years ago, Flodden broke our Founder's heart, ere the studies he had established were fourteen years old, down to the South African campaign of fifteen years past, there have been many wars, both civil and with foreign foes, in which the University has been called to bear her share of service and of suffering. To take only those which form in any degree a parallel to the present War—the great European campaigns of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the Indian Mutiny attached to the last of them—there is not much evidence as to how deeply they affected the life of the Uni-

versity, nor, so far as I know, any full and exact record of the number of her members who were commissioned or enlisted for them. It is certain, however, that not one of those great crises of national duty and national danger appealed to the University so powerfully as do the motives and reasons for our War to-day. With our single-hearted Nation and Empire we stand to a man, confident without doubt both that our War is a righteous one, for liberty, for justice, and for the foundations of a more stable peace than has ever been achieved in Europe; and that, our foes being what they are, it demands from us under God every contribution and sacrifice which we can possibly render. We are under no delusion as to the heavy cost of it; nor are we unprepared for the possibility that this cost may be prolonged for many months to come. Whether that is to carry us to the verge of exhaustion or not, clear and supreme is our duty to God, to the liberal institutions with the development of which He has entrusted us throughout the Empire, to our heroic neighbours of Belgium, and to the sacred cause of good faith among the peoples of Europe. Others must judge whether we who are in authority in the University have risen to all that has been required of us. But it is our grateful duty to recognise the fullness of the answer given by our graduates, alumni, and students, not to any urgency from ourselves but in free response to the call of their country and their God.

As I have said, their roll already amounts to over eleven hundred: 656 are graduates, of whom 2 hold civil posts under the Admiralty, over which our own Rector presides, and 537 have commissions in the Navy and the Army. Of these 537, 382 are in the medical departments of the two services, 26 are chaplains, and 129 are in the engineers, artillery, and infantry. But among the 656 graduates I for one chiefly honour the 112 who, resigning for a time their civil offices and leaving their homes, have enlisted or re-enlisted in the ranks. They represent all the Faculties, but among them, I think, the most numerous are the teachers. It is impossible to state the exact proportion which those 656 graduates on service bear to the number of our graduates, who are both eligible and free for service with the colours. But if from the total of about 5000 names on the Register of the General Council you deduct the women graduates and all the men who graduated before 1880, and who may therefore be considered as too old for active service, and if you remember the large additional number who are physically disqualified or who are obliged to remain at their

posts in Church and State, you will see that the proportion in question is no inconsiderable one.

Of alumni, not graduates, 64 are reported as on military service, but this figure is far from the full number, which for obvious reasons it is impossible to ascertain.

Of students, we have 52 holding commissions, 16 in the medical services and 34 in the combatant; besides 211 in the ranks, and at least other 17 who would have matriculated this year but for their enlistment in the Territorial Force. On service, or under training in the Officers Training Corps, we have 368 students, or rather more than 50 per cent of the whole. Of the other 50 per cent a certain number are under age; some, who have applied for commissions or who have sought to enlist, have not the full physical qualifications; and there are in particular many medical students whom both the Executive of the General Medical Council and the present heads of the Medical Department of the War Office have strongly advised to complete their curriculum. We deeply sympathise with you medical students who have shown an equal conscience and an equal ambition with your fellows to serve your country at once in the present War, and who are impatient at the delay imposed upon you. But in view of the needs in the immediate future both of the civil and the military population of Great Britain, we feel that there is good reason in the advice given to you by the supreme military and medical authorities. And therefore I would urge upon you the patience which is surely possible to those who are inspired by the ideals of one of the noblest of the professions. Your profession is devoted to a war of far greater range both in space and time, and of even deeper significance than that which our soldiers are now waging. To have a true medical conscience ought to enable you to bear with patience any delay which will the more fully fit you to bear your part in it, and to treat the criticisms of short-sighted persons in the spirit of the motto of your College: "They have said. What say they? Let them say."

The rest of our total of 1103 names is made up by the graduates and students who are serving as orderlies in Military and Red Cross Hospitals and Ambulances, by members of our Teaching and Research Staffs not graduates of Aberdeen, and by some University servants who are with the Forces. We may well add besides the 28 names of our staff and graduates who have been reported as enrolled in the Aberdeen Military Training Association. Nor do I forget the nearly

30 graduates who are entered on the Navy List as Surgeons and Agents at Sick Quarters.

The immense correspondence in which all this voluntary enlistment has involved us has brought us into communication with many of the parents of our students and younger graduates. It has been a great privilege—I would call it a great inspiration—to read their sacred letters, the proof equally of how bravely and with what sober minds our young men give themselves to this War, and how heroically their fathers and mothers devote them to its lofty cause. I have not read anything more beautiful than some of these letters. And we have to multiply this a thousand and a thousand times before we can realise what the homes of our country are giving up and are suffering in the present crisis.

I have now only to speak of those of our University who have been wounded or who have fallen in the War, not as yet a long list but certain to be increased as the fighting becomes more close through spring and summer. Of the wounded only 8 are as yet reported to us. Of the dead there are 7—1 alumnus and 6 graduates—whom it is fitting we should now recall by name and pay homage to their unselfishness and their valour:—

Medical Officer Thomas Peppé Fraser, H.M. Colonial Medical Service, West African Medical Staff, attached to troops on reconnaissance on the Eastern Frontier of Nigeria, where he was killed, 5 September, 1914. M.B., Ch.B., 1901.

Major Alex. K. Robb, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, 20 September, 1914. Matriculated 1889.

Surgeon William Mearns, Royal Navy, sank with H.M.S. "Formidable," 1 January, 1915. M.B., 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Gray, Indian Medical Service, died as he was recalled to service, 14 January, 1915. M.B., 1886.

Lieutenant Angus Forsyth Legge, Medical Company, Singapore Volunteer Corps, killed in the Singapore Mutiny, 16 February, 1915. M.B., 1912.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay, attached to the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed at Neuve Chapelle, 21 March, 1915. M.A., 1911; B.Sc.

Lance-Corporal Edward Watt, Seaforth Highlanders, died 22 March, 1915, of wounds received in action at Neuve Chapelle. B.Sc. (Agr.), 1914.

Some of them were with us at our last ordinary graduation, and their fresh, young faces rise clearly before me still. They were your comrades, gentlemen, in the class and in the camp. Their deaths are mourned by their Alma Mater, who looked forward to the high and useful careers of which they had already given such promise. They have rendered the supreme sacrifice which is being demanded of so many thousands of our youth, not for their country only, but for the cause of justice and good faith throughout the world ; and the example of their heroism will have a powerful influence not only on you their contemporaries, but on the men and the women of the older generations. We who have given our sons or our pupils to battle for the weak and oppressed, with the full approval of their own consciences, would not have had them hold back. The call came to them from the Highest Source, and it is into God's hands that such as have fallen have faithfully given back their lives.

NOTE.—The numbers given in the above address were correct up to 30 March, but must be supplemented for 1 July by those given on pp. 254 ff.

PSALM XC.

O God ! our Help in ages past,
Our Hope for years to come,
Our Shelter from the stormy blast,
And our Eternal Home !

Beneath the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure :
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight,
Are like an evening gone ;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising Sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away ;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God ! our Help in ages past,
Our Hope in years to come,
Be Thou our Guard while troubles last,
And our Eternal Home !

ISAAC WATTS.

Θεῷ Σωτηρίῳ.

Αθανάτων βασιλεῦ, προγόνοις ἡμῶν ἐπαρωγέ,
ἔλπωρὴ δὲ μόνη τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις,
νῦν χῆμūν ἀλέην τε σαλευομένοισι θυέλλαις
τῶνδε πόνων σὺ φέρεις ἡσυχίην τ' ἐσ ἀεί.
καὶ γὰρ σοῦ κρατέοντος ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
ναιόμεν ἀτρέστως ἀσφαλῆ αἰὲν ἔδη,
ὡς ἀρκεῖ πρόμαχος σέο χεὶρ ἀπὸ κῆρας ἀμύνειν
κρητσφύγετόν θ' ἡμῖν παρμόνιμον τελέθεις.
πρὶν γὰρ ὅτ' ἐστήρικτ' εὐκόσμως οὔρεα μακρά,
κάκ τοῦ ἀπειρεσίου γαῖα τέτυκτο Χάους,
νύψιμέδων θεὸς ἥσθα δι' αἰώνων ἀπεράντων
οὐδέ ποτ' ἀν φθινύθοι μυριετῆς σὲ χρόνος.
ἢ μὴν σοί γ' αἰώνες ἀποίχονται μάλα κραιπνῶς
μυρίοι, ἡῦτε φῶς ἐσπερον εἰς σκοτίην,
ἢ καὶ νὺξ ἐρεβεννὴ ὅτ' ἡοῖ φαινομένηφιν
φροῦνδος ἄφαρ πέτεται καρπαλίμοισι δρόμοις.
αὐτὰρ ὅσους παῖδας τίκτει χρόνος, ὥστε ρέεθρον
ἀέναον, λαβροῖς κύμασιν αἷψα φέρει.
οἴχονται δὴ ἄφαντοι αἴστοι τ' ἡῦτ' ὄνειρος
ώκυπέτης ἔρρει νύκτα πρὸς ἀμφιλύκην.
ῶναξ, ἡμετέροις ἐπιτάρροθος ὃν προγόνοισι,
ἔλπωρὴ δὲ μόνη τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις,
ἡμᾶς ἐκ χαλεποῦ πόνου ρύσαιο παρόντος,
σώτειραν δ' ἔτι χεὶρ' ἡμῖν ὑπείρεχ' ἀεί.

J. HARROWER.

ABERDEEN AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LIST OF GRADUATES AND ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO ENTERED
THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BY COMPETITION FROM 1856 TO 1918.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED FOR PREVIOUS TWO YEARS.

G.S.A. = Grammar School, Aberdeen.

G.S.O.A. = Grammar School, Old Aberdeen.

Gym. O.A. = Gymnasium (Chanony School), Old Aberdeen.

R.G.C. = Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen.

1856. ROBERTSON, CHARLES, M.A., Secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, 1877-82; retired, December, 1883; died, 1898.
SMITH, ALEXANDER, M.A., Commissioner of Orissa, 1879; Commissioner, Presidency Division, July, 1884; retired, December, 1891; died, 19 .
1859. MACPHERSON, GEORGE MORISON, M.A., B.L., LL.D., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, January, 1885; also Judge of the Sadar Court, October, 1887; acted as Commissioner in 1886; retired, May, 1895.
WILSON, WILLIAM, M.A., Acting Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, October, 1885; First Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue Settlement, January, 1889; retired, October, 1889; died, 19 .
1860. GEDDES, JAMES CRUICKSHANK, M.A. (G.S.A.), District and Sessions Judge, Sarun and Chumparun; died, 1880.
ROBERTSON, JOHN GRANT, M.A., Settlement Officer, Moradabad; died, 28 December, 1873.
MURRAY, WILLIAM, Assistant to Magistrate and Collector, Azimghur; died, 14 June, 1865.
CLARK, HENRY, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24 Per-guannahs; died, 20 June, 1878.
1861. WESTLAND, JAMES, K.C.S.I. (G.S.A.), Chief Commissioner of Assam, July, 1889; retired, October, 1889; Financial Member of Governor-General's Council, November, 1893—March, 1899; Member of the Council of India, August, 1899; died, 9th May, 1903.
BENTON, ALEXANDER HAY, M.A., Judge of Chief Court, Punjab, November, 1889; retired, July, 1894.
CRUICKSHANK, ALEXANDER, M.A., District and Sessions Judge, Madras, January, 1886; retired, November, 1887.
1862. MACDONALD, WILLIAM, M.A.
SOUTTAR, WILLIAM MEARNES, M.A. (Gym. O.A.), Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality; died, 1882.
CAMERON, JOHN, M.A., Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Malabar; died, 21 April, 1876.

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1862. SMITH, GEORGE, M.A., Madras ; resigned, 2 March, 1867.
1863. SMEATON, GEORGE, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan ; died, 19 December, 1870.
1865. MOIR, ANDREW, M.A. (G.S.A.) (2nd Wrangler, Camb., 1869.)
1867. UDNY, RICHARD, M.A. (also Trinity College, Cambridge), (St. John's Wood School, London), K.C.S.I. (1897) ; Commissioner, Punjab, December, 1894 ; served with Tirah expedition force, and on Indian-Afghan Frontier Commission, 1894-97 ; retired, January, 1899.
- PRATT, JAMES, M.A., B.L. (Mission School, Blackheath), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, May, 1900 ; retired, July, 1906.
1868. JENKYN, WILLIAM, M.A., C.I.E. (G.S.A.), Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar ; slain at Kabul, with Sir L. Cavagnari and other British officials, September, 1879.
1869. CAMPBELL, DONALD D. M'IVER (Edin. Acad. and G.S.O.A.), Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Almora ; died, 1878.
- THOMSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (Blairich Pub. Sch. and G.S.A.), Ordinary Member of Council, Madras, 1901-6 ; acted as Governor of Madras, April—December, 1904 ; President of Excise Committee, October, 1905 ; retired, August, 1906 ; Member of Council of Secretary of State, September, 1908.
- WALKER, THOS. GORDON, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D. (Gym. O.A.), Commissioner, April, 1907 ; Lieut.-Governor of Punjab, May—August, 1907, and from January, 1908 ; retired, May, 1908.
1870. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, C.I.E. (G.S.A.), Commissioner, Punjab, April, 1900 ; died, 19 April, 1905.
- FORBES, GEORGE STUART, M.A., K.C.S.I. (1909), F.R.A.S. (G.S.A. and Univ.), Ordinary Member of Council, Madras, 1906-9 ; retired, July, 1909.
- MACPHERSON, JAMES, Magistrate and Collector, N.W.P. and Oudh, April, 1891 ; retired, 19 April, 1898 ; died, 30 September, 1898.
1871. SHEWAN, ALEXANDER, M.A. (Gym. O.A.), Judge and Sessions Judge, Bombay, July, 1894 ; retired, December, 1897.
1872. ANDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, B.L. (G.S.A.), Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, March, 1902 ; died, 20 June, 1904.
1873. MERK, WILLIAM RUDOLPH HENRY, C.S.I., LL.D. (G.S.O.A.), Officiating Resident and Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of N.W. Frontier Province, November, 1909 ; retired, December, 1910.
1874. CAMERON, DUNCAN (Killin P.S.), District and Sessions Judge, Punjab, August, 1894 ; retired, March, 1902.
1875. ADAMSON, HARVEY, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (Gym. O.A.), Member of Governor-General's Council, October, 1906 ; Lieut.-Governor of Burma, May, 1910.
1877. MILLER, JOHN ONTARIO, K.C.S.I. (Gym. O.A.), Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, May, 1905 ; Member of Governor-General's Council, March, 1907—July, 1910 ; retired, September, 1911.
1879. DIACK, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, C.V.O. (Silver St. Institution, Abdn.), First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, October, 1910.
- SHIRRES, LESLIE PITTEENDRIGH, B.A. (G.S.A.), Commissioner, August, 1906 ; retired, October, 1910.

1880. MURDOCH, DAVID DOIG (Solent Coll. Sch. Hants, Keith P.S. and G.S.O.A.), Collector and Magistrate, Madras, December, 1897 ; District and Sessions Judge, January—October, 1905 ; retired, November, 1908.
1881. TEUNON, WILLIAM (Turriff P.S.), District and Sessions Judge, E. Bengal and Assam, April, 1906 ; Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, February, 1912.
1882. URQUHART, GEORGE MOORE, M.A. (R. Gordon's Hospital), Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi translater to Government, March, 1891 ; died, 23 August, 1892.
1883. STILL, COLIN (R. Gordon's Hospital), Assistant Commissioner, Oudh ; died, 6 October, 1886.
- WRIGHT, JAMES McCALLUM, M.A. (Fordyce P.S.) Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, April, 1898 ; died, 20 May, 1910.
- MESTON, JAMES SCORGIE, K.C.S.I. (G.S.A.), Member of Governor-General's Council, July—November, 1908 ; Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces, September, 1912.
- ROBERTSON, BENJAMIN, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Elgin Educ. Inst. and G.S.O.A.), Member of Governor-General's Council, March—November, 1910 ; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, August, 1912.
- THOMSON, ANDREW (Gym. O.A.), Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, February—April, 1888 ; died, 3 July, 1890.
- WALKER, JAMES, C.I.E. (Walker's Academy, Aberdeen), Commissioner, Central Provinces, July, 1908.
1884. CLARK, JOHN, M.A. (G.S.O.A.), Deputy Commissioner, Bengal, August, 1900 ; died, 17 October, 1912.
- CARMICHAEL, GEORGE, C.S.I. (G.S.A.), Senior Collector, Bombay, October, 1905 ; Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, August, 1910.
1885. CUMMING, JOHN ARTHUR (G.S.A.), Collector and Magistrate, Madras, December, 1903 ; retired, March, 1913.
1886. BRUCE, ALEXANDER BANNERMAN (Gym. O.A.), District and Sessions Judge, January, 1906 ; retired, September, 1907.
- BRAND, ADAM, M.A. (Peterhead Academy). (3rd Wrangler, Camb., 1890.)
1888. BELL, HENRY JAMES (R.G.C. and Ardrossan Acad.), District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces, August, 1904.
- BOYD, HUGH ARTHUR (Boydie House, Banff, and Banff Academy), Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal ; died, 11 April, 1895.
- DUNCAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (Milne's Inst., Fochabers), Assistant Commissioner in Assam ; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, 1893-5 ; died, 10 December, 1898.
- WINGATE, JOHN BRUCE (Gym. O.A.), Deputy Commissioner, Burma, September, 1905.
1890. BARRON, CLAUDE ALEXANDER (G.S.A.), C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, March, 1902 ; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, January, 1912.
- CUMMING, ALEXANDER ROBERTSON (G.S.A.), Collector and Magistrate, Madras, May, 1910.

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1893. SIMPSON, FRANK DOUGLAS, M.A. (Gym. O.A.), District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces, November, 1908.
1895. DONALD, JAMES, M.A. (R.G.C.), Magistrate and Collector, E. Bengal and Assam, March, 1908; Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, April, 1912.
- MARR, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, M.A. (R.G.C.), Magistrate and Collector, Bengal, November, 1909; Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, April, 1911.
1899. MARR, ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc. (G.S.O.A. and R.G.C.), Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, E. Bengal and Assam, January, 1908; Bengal, April, 1912.
- WILSON, GEORGE GORDON, M.A. (Banff Acad.), Superintendent, Money Order Branch and Savings Bank, Singapore.
1900. MILNE, GEORGE FARQUHAR, M.A. (Rathen P.S. and G.S.A.), Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, E. Bengal and Assam, March, 1909; Behar, April, 1912.
- SIM, GEORGE GALL, M.A. (Strichen P.S., G.S.A. and R.G.C.), Joint Magistrate, United Provinces, December, 1910; Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, March, 1912.
- ROSS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, M.A. (Keith P.S.), First Class Clerk in Local Government Board, London.
1902. ADDISON, JAMES, M.A., B.Sc. (Boydie P.S. and Banff Burgh Sch.), Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, October, 1912.
1903. DAWSON, JAMES ALEXANDER, M.A. (R.G.C.), Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; Assistant Commissioner, Assam, April, 1912.
1904. GORDON, GEOFFREY, M.A. (Grafton Ho. Sch., Manchester), Assistant Commissioner, Assam, April, 1912.
- MILNE, ROBERT BLAIR, M.A. (R.G.C.), Assistant Collector, Sind.
- STEWART, JOHN ALEXANDER, M.A. (Strichen P.S. and G.S.A.), Assistant Commissioner, Burma.
1905. GRAY, JOHN, M.A., B.Sc. (Largue P.S. and R.G.C.), Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras.
1906. SMITH, JAMES IRONSIDE, M.A. (Aberlour P.S.), Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras.
1907. WILLIAMSON, ANDREW RITCHIE, M.A. (G.S.A.), died, 1908.
1909. CANTLIE, KEITH, M.A. (R.G.C.), Assistant Commissioner, Assam, April, 1912.
- GRUER, HAROLD GEORGE, M.A. (R.G.C.), Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
1910. LOTHIAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, M.A., B.Sc. (G.S.A.), Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.
- ROSS, JAMES ALEXANDER, M.A. (Blair Lodge School), Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.
1911. LAWRENCE, JAMES TAYLOR, M.A.
1912. GILLIES, JOHN ERNEST, M.A. (Old Deer P.S. and R.G.C.).
1913. BROWN, WILLIAM SCOTT, M.A. (R.G.C.).

The University's Contribution to a Year of War.



S a Supplement to this volume of the REVIEW we issue a Second Provisional List, brought down to 1 July, of members of the University and Alumni on Naval and Military Service during the present War; with separate Rolls of the Fallen and Wounded. Under the four academic divisions of the University Staff, Graduates, Alumni who are not Graduates, and Undergraduate Students, the Commissioned Officers are grouped according to the precedence of the Forces in which they serve or have served, and are arranged within these groups by military ranks and alphabetically. In each division the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates are arranged alphabetically. A proportion of the names occur twice, first among the Commissioned Officers and then among those who have enlisted in the ranks, for it is right that the thorough preparation for a commission and the self-denial, which service in the ranks implies, should be recorded. But cross references are given to these repetitions, and due allowance has been made for them in adding up the numbers. An index is provided; for this we are indebted to Mr. S. C. Still.

We have to acknowledge many replies to our requests for additions and corrections to the first Provisional List issued with the first number of this volume in December and to the two supplementary lists published in the Aberdeen papers in March and May. The Navy and Army Lists up to April and June and the Gazettes up to 1 July have been examined. Where the initials given in these are not sufficient for identification, the graduates or students suggested by the names have been written to and their names entered on our List only when confirmed by themselves. Rolls of members of the University and intending students serving in the 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders and some other units have been procured from officers or colour-sergeants, and a number both of graduates and students have personally reported their ranks and units. The University Office has given valuable assistance in checking the academic standing of those on the List. Yet the List must be regarded only as *provisional*—even for the date at which it is issued; a full List is impossible before the end of the War. Names come in nearly every day and there will probably be a considerable accession at the close of the current term.

Some of the medical groups, and one or two others, are correct up to this date, but some are not. A few of the names in the R.A.M.C. under *Temporary Commissions* may have to be transferred to *R.A.M.C. Special Reserve of Officers* and vice versa. There are, doubtless, omissions among the graduates holding temporary commissions in the Regular Army and those who are commissioned or have enlisted in the Territorial Forces. We are sure that the lists of our 9 graduates in India who have volunteered

for service (pp. 38, 49) and of the 29 in the Overseas Contingents (41-43, 49) are far from complete; this is still more true of the list of 6 or 7 alumni who have been reported from Over the Seas. In fact the lists of all our Alumni on service must be regarded as very imperfect. We shall be grateful for additions in all these directions. If any Student who is, or has been, on service does not find his name on the List, he should report it at once to the Secretary of the University.

It is probable that some names have been entered in error, where no answer has been received to our circular inquiries or where the information given as to the unit or rank of an officer has been defective. In these cases queries have been prefixed to the names. But the names of those thus doubtfully entered will probably prove to be fewer than the names omitted.

The Gazette has been watched for promotions, but in War these come rapidly, and some may find themselves entered on a lower rank than they have attained by the time they read the List. Particular forms of service, honours gained and other details are given in all cases in which they have been reported.

Before the War the number of our graduates and students, who held commissions chiefly in the Territorial Force, was, so far as known, 239 with 50 more doctors whose services became available on mobilisation in General Hospitals or as Sanitary Officers; while about 180 (mostly students) were in the ranks of the Territorial Force, and 65 students were under training in the University Contingent of the O.T.C. (Medical Unit). Thus altogether there were 534 members of the University on service or under training compared with the 1316 of to-day. After deducting from the latter the names of the 20 students who would have matriculated this year but for their service, the difference is 762, and this represents approximately the members that have been commissioned or have enlisted since the War began. Of these the largest sections are composed of medical graduates who have obtained temporary commissions, 154, and of graduates who have enlisted or re-enlisted in the ranks, 150, of whom 28 have since got commissions. We may regret that, as with the population as a whole, more members of our University had not felt it to be their duty to prepare for the defence of the country by service in the Territorial Army in times of peace. But it is gratifying that since our nation was forced to War, under so high and imperative a call, the number from our University on service with the Forces should have been multiplied one and a half times. May their good example have influence upon those of their fellows who are both fit and free to serve, but are still laggard.

The work of the University in recruiting her members began immediately on the Proclamation of War, in the first week of August, 1914, by requests from the Admiralty and War Office for the names of such of her medical graduates as could join the Royal Naval and Royal Army Medical Departments. A circular letter was sent to each of those who had graduated within the previous two or three years and the response was immediate. Since then it has increased steadily and sometimes rapidly from week to week till we now have about 480 medical graduates on War service of one kind or another. It is noteworthy that of the 101 medical graduates of 1913, 1914, and 1915, who are resident in Great Britain all but about 10 have commissions; and for at least several of the 10 there are good reasons why they should

remain at their posts among the civil population. We have not added to our List the 25 to 30 Graduates entered in the Navy List as Surgeons and Agents at Sick Quarters ; but it must not be forgotten that in addition to their ordinary practice these also are rendering valuable services to the naval forces of our King.

At first the War Office laid upon the Military Education Committee of the University the responsibility of deciding as to the suitableness of *all* candidates for temporary commissions in the combatant branches of the New Armies. Since January this duty has, in the case of men already serving in the ranks, been rightly transferred to their commanding officers, and we have granted only the requisite certificates of character and educational qualifications. We have continued to decide upon the general suitableness only of those candidates for commissions who were not in the ranks of any unit. For their candidates for commissions in the Territorial Force the University authorities throughout the Kingdom sign only the certificates of character. We thank the Military Training Department of the War Office as well as the local Territorial Force Associations for their courtesy in all these matters. We have had interviews with some hundreds of applicants for commissions and men desirous of enlisting who have been advised and assisted as their cases demanded.

One of the most interesting sections of the whole List is that of the 150 graduates who have enlisted or re-enlisted in the ranks, and 28 of whom have since been commissioned. Among them are at least 44 teachers, 18 ministers, probationers, and students of the different Presbyterian Churches, 9 engaged in Agriculture or some branch of Agricultural Teaching, 7 Lawyers, 6 Medicals, and 5 holding University posts. The number of teachers, which we are sure is not complete, is striking ; I hear that the places of 3 of them who are headmasters are filled in their absence by their wives. Of the 96 Alumni as yet reported on Service about 35 have been students of Agriculture or Forestry, 7 or 8 have been Medical Students, 4 are Lawyers, 3 are Ministers, 3 are engaged in commerce, and at least 1 was a teacher.

Coming now to the Students it will be seen that 54 of these are entered as having obtained commissions (9 of them in the R.A.M.C.) while 2 have won Prize Cadetships at Woolwich and Sandhurst respectively. But it should be remarked that 15 others entered in the List as Graduates received their commissions while still students. Even so the number of students commissioned is much smaller than it would have been if the War Office had not refused in 1912 the offer of the University to furnish an Infantry, as well as a Medical, Unit of the O.T.C.

Students entered as enlisted number 191, making with the 54 commissioned and 10 serving or who have served as orderlies, etc., 255 undergraduates on service. There are, however, some 25 graduates who have not completed their curricula in Science, Law, Medicine, or Divinity, and these bring the number up to about 280. In 1913-14 the men who matriculated (winter and summer) were 732, while for 1914-15 they are only 495, a difference of 237. In comparing this number with over 280 students reported as on service, the following facts must be remembered. More than 20 medical students on service during part of the War have returned to study ; about 25 of those who have matriculated for this academic year have enlisted or been commissioned in the course of it, and in the ranks of the 4th Gordon

University's Contribution to a Year of War 257

HIGHLANDERS 20 men are reported to us as having intended to matriculate for 1914-15. There must be many others.

Of the 492 matriculated male students of 1914-15 at least 25 (as already said) have enlisted, a certain number are under military age, others have been refused on grounds of health, and 206 are medical students whom the War Office and the Executive of the General Medical Council have with wise foresight advised to continue their curricula and examinations for their qualification as Medical Practitioners. That it is not easy for them to submit to this counsel is natural and to their credit; but their patience will reap its reward in greater power hereafter for a service to the nation on an even wider range than the War affords. About 80 of them are under training in the O.T.C. and go into camp in July.

This record of eleven months' work would be defective without honourable mention of the services rendered to the University by the officers under whom her sons have enlisted and especially of the influence of Lieut.-Colonels Ogilvie and Macqueen, Major Watt, Captain Mackinnon and other officers of the 4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders, in which unit the bulk of our students are enlisted. In several visits which I paid to this Battalion, while under training at Bedford, inspecting with Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie and Capt. Mackinnon the provisions for billeting the privates, I was impressed not only with the good quality of this but with all the wise care, both material and moral, which was being taken for their interests and efficiency. We are proud of what the Battalion has achieved in Flanders. We are also proud of the very gallant part taken in the campaign on the Dardanelles by the 1st Highland Field Ambulance under Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fraser and by our own men in the Ross-shire and Cromarty (Mtn.) Battery of the R.G.A. Our students from Stornoway and the Lewis have done nobly.

There is space only to mention that the Senatus has appointed a Committee to provide employment of our students, men and women, for war purposes during the long vacation, and that this Committee are organizing parties for work upon munitions, surgical dressings, and winter garments for the troops. Professor Cash has laid the rooms of his department at their disposal. Other organizations for the making of dressings are under the direction of Mrs. Marnoch, and for the refreshment of convalescent soldiers in a rest room at the Joint Station under Mrs. MacWilliam and Miss Reid. To this last institution the members of the women's Volunteer Ambulance Corps of the University are rendering assistance.

The compilation of this List has been a labour of honour as well as of love. We gratefully record, and with admiration, the names of all who have given their services, and if need be their lives, in defence of our Country and Empire, of the free institutions and forces of civilisation entrusted to us in God's providence, and of the sacred cause of justice and good faith among the nations of the world to which we and our allies have been so manifestly called. The casualties among Aberdeen University men are considerable and must increase. Our hearts go out to their families. They know that those of us on the staff who have sons and brothers of military age are entrusting them to the same enterprise and danger. I have already expressed the tribute of the University to the memory of her sons who have fallen, and it appears elsewhere in this number.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
Principal.

Correspondence.

THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

CHAMBERS, 28 RUTLAND SQUARE,
EDINBURGH, 13th April, 1915.

DEAR SIR,

It was interesting to find among your "University Topics" in the REVIEW for February last (No. 5) a note on the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association. You say that it has had a continuous existence for thirty-one years, and this is probably correct with regard to the present Association, but 1883 was not the first year in which an Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association Meeting was held.

When I came to Edinburgh in the end of '67 there was an Association which held its Annual Meetings in the Old Rainbow Tavern, down a stair at the north-west corner of the North Bridge. Professors Masson and Macpherson was pretty regular attenders, and I think Professor Macpherson was an office-bearer. I recollect one of these annual gatherings, where Lord Advocate Edward Strathearn Gordon occupied the Chair, and the late Professor Macpherson was croupier, very distinctly, because the croupier on that occasion always stood up to face the Chairman when toasts were proposed at which the Chairman stood, and I, through reverence for my friend Professor Macpherson, thought that this was extra correct procedure, and landed myself in a somewhat unpleasant imitation of it at the Moderator's Dinner which was given in 1874 by my father. This makes me quite certain as to the date, which as you will see was a good many years prior to 1883.

I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN A. TRAIL.

Reviews.

WAR AND PEACE. Two Sermons in King's College Chapel, University of Aberdeen. By George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor. London : Hodder & Stoughton.

CITIZENS of Aberdeen will be glad to have proof in these sermons by the Principal of her University that the passage of years and the burden of many labours and honours seem to have left unimpaired the power of speaking to the hearts of men which was his in the days when he was still "Isaiah" Smith.

The qualities are unmistakable. The admirable clearness, the moral passion, the glint of imagination, the ring and force of the style make these two sermons for war time true preaching. They have both the same motive and a similar plan. First comes the question of principle. The preacher has no sympathy whatever with the Tolstoyan and Quaker views of war. A just war is a righteous and noble deed. This is a just war. Therefore let us throw our whole force into it, endure to the uttermost, and trust in Almighty God. The thesis is simple as befits sermons addressed to students many of whom had already enlisted and were under training, while many more would gladly have gone had duty allowed. But, simple as is the thesis, the sermons are full of striking and unexpected passages. Notable among these is the review of the German contribution to thought in which after a measured estimate of its strength and limitation there comes the sentence : "Of the greatest prophets who have risen in Europe during the nineteenth century one was a Latin, Joseph Mazzini, and one was a Slav, Count Tolstoy, both from races which the German of to-day affects to despise." Notable, too, is that passage where the preacher says :—

"This winter I have had to visit a London Hospital where a number of young officers of English, Scottish, and Irish regiments lie wounded. As I contemplated the sufferings they so cheerfully endured, and listened to their stories of how these were inflicted, I felt the long work of my life shrink to little in comparison with what any one of these men had done and borne in a few days or hours of their young lives."

That the preacher has grasped the central issue the reviewer has no doubt. The root of the matter surely is that it is impossible to conceive of a Europe such as would follow a German victory, as anything but a moral chaos in which a pestilence of suspicion and fear would be ever at work, and which would therefore contain in itself the seeds of interminable further wars. The defeat of Germany on the other hand would discredit for ever her fatal repudiation of morality as the law of nations, and therefore make a nobler international order possible. The sermons grasp this central issue, and apply it often with uncommon force and beauty of language.

The preacher does not press the matter further, but stops with the vindication of Britain's honour and duty in going to war.

The wider questions as to the ethics of war, as to the remoter causes of this war, and as to how far Germany's guilt in the matter is the worst symptoms of a disease of Christendom in which we share, are hardly more than touched upon in these sermons. They are a stirring call to action and sacrifice. They deal powerfully with the immediate situation and bear upon a practical and noble end.

D. S. CAIRNS.

THE WONDER OF LIFE. By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. London : Andrew Melrose, Ltd. Pp. xxi + 658. 12s. 6d. net.

"THE deeper insight any Man hath into the Affairs of NATURE, the more he discovers of the *Accurateness*, and *Art*, that is in the Contexture of Things : For the *Works of God*, are not like the *Compositions of Fancy*, or the *Tricks of Jugglers*, that will not bear a clear Light, or strict Scrutiny ; but their Exactness receives advantage from the severest Inspection ; and he *admires* most, that *knows* most." To the greater number of us, unfortunately, the opportunity for the first-hand "deeper insight" is lacking ; the casual observations of the country walk or of the summer holiday form the acme of our nature study. None the less the fact casually observed has its place in the scheme of life, in the interpretation of a life story, or in the march of the season's activities. But to place the fact in its true setting we must appeal to the observations of naturalists better endowed than we with opportunity, leisure, or perseverance. There are many pleasant paths along which the naturalist inquirer may travel (for few, with Grant Allen, "prefer their science and champagne as dry as they can get them") ; and no path could be more pleasant to traverse, or could offer a grander sweep of nature's country, than that by which Professor Thomson leads us in "The Wonder of Life".

We cannot too much admire the masterly knowledge of zoological science which is here placed at our service. The minute researches and experiments of the most modern schools jostle with the nature study of Aristotle in the race to the climax of the marvellous. "The *Gods*, saith *Aristotle*, are as well in the least INSECTS, as in the most bulky ANIMALS" ; and from Amoeba to Man no group of creatures but furnishes a text in the author's discourse. There are marvels of minuteness—a picture of marine organisms which can pass intact through the interspaces of the finest tow-net material ; there are marvels of numbers—a ling which contained 28,000,000 eggs, a flock of 2230 millions of Passenger Pigeons, alas ! all but exterminated ; marvels of instinct, as in the case of shore-born turtles which, experiment showed, betrayed no knowledge of the sea, but infallibly moved towards a blue colour and away from red, orange, or green—a safe guide in natural conditions to their adult home in a tropical ocean ; or of instinct plus organization, as unfolded in the wonderful "Tale of the Black 'White Ant,'" armies of which numbering 200,000 to 300,000 marched to their day's work between lines of soldier sisters (200 to every 1000 workers) in long processions which took five hours to pass the saluting base at which Professor Bugnion was stationed ; marvels of the tenacity of life, of nesting eggs that were "left dry in a pill-box for nine years, and then moistened, with the result that in a fortnight a single specimen of *Estheria gihoni* made

its appearance," of paste-eels, "inert threads" which after remaining dry and brittle for fourteen years became lively when restored to water, of seeds that germinated after resting for eighty-seven years in a herbarium; and so on through countless miracles of life.

It is hardly necessary to say that in recounting his manifold examples Professor Thomson has risen far above the level of dry description. Witness the beauty and vividness of his picture of the splendour of oceanic phosphorescence: "There is a cascade of sparks at the prow, a stream of sparks all along the water level, a welter of sparks in the wake, and even where the waves break there is fire," or the dramatic effect of his account of a bat cave on the river Salween (p. 22), too long for quotation here.

It is as unnecessary to say that the author is not content with the mere enumeration of miracles. His infinite store of illustrations only points the way to wider and deeper reflections on the Drama, the Haunts, the Insurgence, the Ways, the Web, the Cycle, the Innate Character of Life, and oftentimes these are expressed in phrases that lay hold: "Life is essentially activity." "Instinct is always fatalistic." "There seems to be a touch of protoplasm that makes divers creatures kin." "Death was instituted as a tax on progress." "The riddle of life is that of the burning bush—*nec tamen consumebatur*." "There are not many Jack-in-the-Box phenomena in organic nature." "The organism's premiums paid to experience are its own best treasures."

On a minor point or two we are inclined to differ from Professor Thomson. It seems to us that the distribution of the Salmonidae in Scotland and elsewhere, as well as the analogy of other migratory fishes, indicate that the Salmon and its relatives were originally dwellers in the ocean and not in fresh water as is generally supposed. Again, is not a little injustice done to the Sea Urchin in denying it the power of regeneration? Some hundreds of cases of abnormalities in Sea Urchins have now been described, notably by Professor R. T. Jackson (1912), and many of these appear to be due to injury or accident. The Sea Urchin cannot regrow a limb, for it has none to lose; but its regrowth, in unforeseen ways, of new plates, and new series of plates, to compensate for loss and damage, seems to bring it almost into line with other Echinoderms as regards regenerative capacity. The life-cycle of the Hairworm is even more wonderful than described (p. 448), for it passes through *two* distinct larval stages in two successive different insects, its continued existence hanging on the chance that the first should be devoured by the second. We would suggest that the ridges and spines which adorn many a shell may serve to wedge it in a cranny safe from the disturbance of waves, as well as to protect it from intruders; and that the greater abundance of life in cold as compared with tropical seas may be due primarily to the greater amount of oxygen in cold water, as well as to the brake which low temperatures place upon growth and development. The remarkably few slips are scarcely worth noting except for correction; some letters have been dropped from "Pycnogonid" (p. 69), "Byotrepes" should be Bythotrephes (p. 105), for "and" read *the other* (p. 303, l. 3 from bottom), and Lymnaeus (pp. 307 and 628) is more correctly written Limnaea as on p. 563.

But these are small affairs. The impression, which deepened as we read, was that in his marshalling of innumerable and telling illustrations, in his clear statement of problems and well-balanced answers, in the beautiful pictures which will bring to many a reader a first realization of the wonder of colour amongst marine creatures, Professor Thomson has provided a royal road to the knowledge of animal life. We cannot but be impressed by the wonder of

it all, and feel, as the author would have us feel, that there is more in nature than physics and chemistry teach, that life is indeed greater than matter.

Well might Professor Thomson have declared in the words of a seventeenth century volume on life's wonders, from which we have already taken toll : " I know many will think it very absurd and preposterous, that I should undertake to write a NATURAL HISTORY in so small a Volume, and Contract a Subject of the Largest Field into so narrow a Compass. But in Answer hereunto I have this to say ; that . . . I consider'd that by reason of the present Taxes men now are forced into good Husbandry, and that the laying out much Money in Books is by most men thought an unnecessary Charge fit to be retrench'd ; wherefore I resolv'd to make my self as easie to the Reader as I could, by not being too *chargeable* to him ; and this I thought was best to be done, by singling out such Subjects only, as I knew contained in them matters of the greatest curiosity. So that (in a word) my chief Design is, that by the help of such a *Vade Mecum*, Gentlemen may entertain themselves upon these Subjects, without too great an Expence either of Time, or Money."

JAMES RITCHIE.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY. By the Rev. James Stalker, D.D. London : Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.

IT is pleasant to find a Graduate in Arts of one of our Universities going back in later years to a branch of the studies to which he was initiated in his College days, and making the subject live in a new setting. This Professor Stalker does in the book now before us. His independent meditation, and his experiences as a pastor, a preacher, and a professor of Divinity have brought home to him the importance of psychology for the right understanding and elucidation of Religion ; and he has set forth in these lectures clearly and vigorously the various points at which the psychologist can be of use to the preacher and to the thoughtful layman. The lectures themselves were delivered, under the James Sprunt foundation, at two Theological Seminaries (Richmond and Auburn) in the United States of America, to a mixed audience, composed of students and of the general public. They are, therefore, essentially popular in style, and are not addressed, in the first instance, to either the professional psychologist or the professional theologian. They are a successful effort to clothe in non-technical language psychological facts and principles that both pulpit and pew can appreciate.

The book is not on Biblical psychology, as the author himself insists, though he necessarily makes considerable use of such psychology ; nor is it simply a psychology of Religion, which might not unnaturally very much resolve itself into one of Conversion ; but it is precisely what the title indicates—the application of psychology to the elucidation of Christian experience. This necessarily means selection of points, so far as psychology is concerned ; for there is much of the highest importance in psychology that necessarily does not find a ready application to religious experience. On the other hand, there are things in religious experience, more especially on the side of mysticism and transcendentalism, that are not amenable to the scientific handling that psychology demands.

Professor Stalker selects with discrimination. He leans in chief upon Sir William Hamilton (who can certainly be relied on in this connexion) and upon Professor William James (who needs to be used more cautiously). There are, however, other masters in psychology not less worthy of consideration—some of them as early as Hamilton, some of them later than James—who might

have been laid under contribution. To take but one instance. Our author has much to say, and very properly, of Imagination in relation to Christian experience. So far as his psychological authorities are concerned, he has made the most of them. But, surely, in treating of Dreaming in connexion with imagination, such a modern theory as that of Professor Freud might have been utilized with advantage; and Professor Bergson's little treatise on Dreams would have suited the author's purpose admirably.

Among the subjects treated are Personality, Memory, Imagination, Habit, Reason, the Heart, Will, and Conscience. These topics are supremely interesting, and they have special significance for the preacher. They are handled forcefully and tellingly. Sometimes indeed (as is inevitable) relevant points have been omitted—as when, under "Habit," it is forgotten to emphasize the relation of habit to progress in the formation of character, and the tendency of habit to produce woodenness in religious service; but, as a rule, the treatment is wonderfully full, and it is always suggestive. Above all, it comes fresh from the author's own thoughts and bears the stamp of his conviction; and it constantly takes a practical turn, founded on his own experience, suitable to those addressed. His wise advice to the preacher, ministering, week in week out, to plain but thinking people, may be given as an example. It occurs in his lecture on "The Reason". "No occupation can be more honourable than to preach to minds of such calibre, however limited may be their education and however lowly their lot in life; and, if a preacher takes such hearers where he finds them and handles them with respect and sympathy, there is no intellectual height accessible to himself to which he will not find them able and willing to rise with him."

The book suits its purpose well, and is sure to be appreciated by many readers.

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.

A MANUAL OF FRENCH COMPOSITION. By R. L. Graeme Ritchie, M.A., and James M. Moore, M.A. Cambridge: At the University Press. Pp. x + 275. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS Manual of French Composition is undoubtedly the best of its kind. While translation from English into French is not a substitute for original composition in French, it is a most valuable exercise for advanced students—for these only, however, on account of its extreme difficulty. This book, with its Practical Hints, Model Lessons, specimen renderings, and collection of carefully chosen passages for translation, will be of the utmost utility to University teachers and Honour students.

I shall confine myself to the Practical Hints, in which Chapters V and VI of the Introduction may also be included, those dealing with Synonyms and Homonyms and Typical Difficulties and Common Mistakes. The student is advised "to enter in a notebook classified references to passages likely to serve as models of certain types of prose" (p. 16).

I would suggest that the student should also collect and classify examples of syntactical usage, i.e., write his own "grammar"—one which will be fuller and more accurate than any which he can buy ready-made.

The student should be warned, however, that his translation ought not to degenerate into a mere pastiche or cento—a fault to which versions, based on wide reading and collation, are peculiarly liable much more than free compositions. Well do I recollect that my German versions at Edinburgh University degenerated, with the aid provided by the gigantic

"notebook" which the German Library afforded, into a cento of selections from the German poets, strung together by weak and colourless tags of my own. It is, of course, really impossible to write French or to translate into French until we can think and feel in French like a Frenchman, and can dispense with parallel passages. Our work must come from within, not from without. The only "notebook" for other than occasional reference must be that full and intuitive command of the language which can only come from long practice and long residence in France. But meanwhile, during the stages of learning, of overcoming the technical difficulties, these notebooks—both of parallel passages and of syntactical usage—will be of very great value, teaching at least what is *possible*, and what to avoid, as well as a range of synonyms and French ways of approach to facts and ideas.

While I can hardly go so far as to say with Messrs. Ritchie and Moore that there are no useful French grammars available in English (the "Wellington College French Grammar," Janau's "Public School French Grammar," and especially Armstrong's "Syntax of the French Verb," and Bévier's "French Grammar" are good as far as they go; and for elementary purposes Deshumbert and Ceppi's "Grammaire Française Moderne" is very useful), I quite agree that none are adequate to the advanced student's requirements, and such a full and accurate manual as Plattner's "Ausführliche Grammatik" would need a comprehensive and detailed index to make the immense quantity of material it contains available for reference. Among Dictionaries, I have found Rouaix's "Dictionnaire Manual-Illustré des Idées Suggérées par les mots" (Armand Colin) exceedingly valuable.

The sections on Synonyms, Homonyms, and Typical Difficulties and Common Mistakes are excellent as far as they go, but they are perhaps a little meagre. Messrs. Ritchie and Moore might have been a little more prodigal of their stores of information—information not readily obtained in the ordinary books of reference. Often the note stops short just where the real difficulty for the advanced student begins, e.g. :—

Under Synonyms—BOAT (*chaloupe, chaland, péniche, bâtiment, embarcation*, and others not given). FAMOUS (*notoire* not given). TO REMEMBER (should include *se remémorer*). SCENE (might include *échappée, percée, point de vue, vue, théâtre*). THIN (*élancé* omitted). SHINE [the following examples suggest hints that might be useful:—*Un éclair pourpré jaillissait de toutes les fenêtres du pavillon de Tuileries, et la ligne harmonieuse et grise du vieux Louvre était baignée d'un reflet rose* (Coppée): *Les pignons, à terre, déchiquetaient une coulée d'or pâle, moirée par les fumées* (Lemonnier): *Les arbres poudraient d'une criblure d'or les pavés du quai (do).* Moirer and cribler, even persiller, often afford useful renderings.] LIGHT (should include *reflet, éclat, moiré, clarté, patine*). MIST (should include *brouée, bruine, buée, cerne*). WAVE (*paquet de mer* omitted). WILD (*timide* omitted). WINDOW (*devanture* and *vitrine* should be distinguished). MARRY (*se marier* omitted). SAILOR (*marinier* omitted). PLACE (place also means a "seat" elsewhere than in a theatre, e.g., in a train. Square, rond-point, carrefour omitted). BANK (*berge* omitted; might include other senses besides SHORE, e.g., *banc, terrasse, talus, remblai, digue, levée, etc.* "A bank of clouds" or "a bank of violets" would trouble the student). Sections LEVEL (*niveau, plan, étage, etc.*), HOPE (*espérer, se flatter, oser croire, etc.*), BORDER, EDGE (*bord, lisière, liseré, orée, etc.*), might be added. WAY (*voie* omitted). REST (very meagre; should include at least all senses of REMNANT, REMAINDER). RISE (*se détacher, se découper, se dessiner, s'estomper, s'accuser, etc.*, omitted). BRING (very meagre; *emporter, charrier, etc.*, might be included). CHINK (*gergue, gerçement, pertuis*, omitted). CLIMB (*gravir, faire l'ascension de* omitted). HILL might be added (a selection from the innumerable words—*montagne, colline, mamelon, tertre, contrefort, montée, côte, hauteur, coteau, butte, mont, éminence, flanc, penchant, versant, sommet, pic, élévation, accident, pli (de terrain), croupe, ballon, etc.*). FIELD might also be added (*champ, pré, prée, prairie, friche, guéret, essart, emblavure, emblave, banc (of ice), glèbe, clos, enclos, etc.*).

Under Homonyms—sections COUPLET (*couplet, distique*), ALTERNATIVE, DERIVATIVE, RELIEF (*relief, détente, subvention, réparation, secours, etc.*), MANAGE (*ménager*, frequently = to contrive) might be added. NATIVE (*autochtone* omitted).

The section on Typical Difficulties and Common Mistakes would also bear a little enlargement:—

AGAIN (the use of *re-* should not be overdone). COULD (is often best rendered by the Past Continuous *not* of *pouvoir* but of the verb in question). FAR (*loin que* omitted). HOWEVER (*Tout* and *Pour* omitted). IT [(i) The use of *cela* (or *ce*) instead of *il* in such sentences as "Or ce la désolait de craindre que . . ." etc., or "Ce la lui plaisait de . . ." etc.; (ii) the use of *C'est*, *C'était*, *Ce fut*, etc., for *there is*, *there was*, or *you can see*, or *you could see*, as, e.g., "Ce n'était partout que les chapeaux hauts de forme des innombrables sociétés germaniques" (Barrès), or "Puis, ce furent des ruelles qui se brisaient dans leur étendue et des passages sous des voûtes closes" (Moréas); and (iii) "C'est dommage que . . ." etc. might be noted]. NECESSARY (use of *devoir* omitted). NEITHER, NOR [not very explicit—e.g., Il est . . . un romancier qu'on se rappelle avoir lu avec amusement, mais qui ne fait ni penser ni se souvenir. Ni on ne vit, au cours de son existence, avec aucun de ses personnages, ni on ne réfléchit, le livre fermé, sur une pensée générale de quelque grandeur ou portée (Faguet). Pas un de ses contemporains n'essuya de tels dégoûts, ni ne connaît cette dernière des angoisses (Brunetière). Elle ne sait pas ce qu'elle fait, et Pyrrhus ne le sait pas davantage, ni non plus, on à peine, Andromaque (Brunetière)]. OVER (*pardessus* omitted). WELCOME (*accueillir* omitted). WITH (insufficient).

Under Grammar and Style I should like to see a section on Negation. The correct use of the apparently double negative in such sentences as "Je ne veux pas que personne me voie"; "Il n'est pas question que personne de chez nous répète les beaux miracles du Parthénon" (Barrès); ". . . regards et souvenirs ne peuvent pas ne point lui causer des tremblements" (Barthez); "une espèce de femme rare comme un dauphin, et à laquelle un vide-rivière de cormoran comme toi n'est pas troussé pour rien comprendre" (Barbey d'Auréville), offers considerable difficulty to the student. The section on the Present Participle is very meagre. The English present participle may often be rendered by *à* with the infinite and occasionally by the conditional—a special instance of a usage noticed by Messrs. Ritchie and Moore under the Relative Clause. But the example given is not sufficiently representative. Examples abound in French, e.g. :—

"Un livre sans préface, c'est un 'monsieur' qui sortirait sans chapeau" (About); "Leur concorde n'était ni molle, comme celle de gens qui la reçoivent toute faite d'un gouvernement anonyme, ni morne comme celles d'hommes qui n'auraient plus d'espoirs" (Dumesnil) (where the English present participle is perhaps the best translation); "La manière discursive en est d'un homme pour qui le XVIII^e siècle ne serait pas intervenu; qui continuerait sous Louis XIV de s'habiller comme on faisait au temps de Henri IV." (Brunetière); or (with the subjunctive) "Comme si on lui avait débouché sous le nez un flaçon de l'odeur qu'elle eût préférée" (Barbey d'Auréville); "On eût dit une grosse touffe de scabieuses où fussent tombés les pleurs du soir" (Barbey d'Auréville).

I trust that these few suggestions will not be taken as implying any adverse criticism of this most useful book. Nothing could be farther from my intention. If space were available, I might fill many pages with pointing out the innumerable good qualities which put Messrs. Ritchie and Moore's book in a class apart—better than the very best of its predecessors—for the Helps for Composition in Mr. Jamson Smith's Modern French Readings are elementary and all too short, and I confess that I know of nothing else that appeals to me at all. The passages for translation are excellently chosen. Messrs. Ritchie and Moore have been well advised to select mainly modern passages. The Composition book in vogue in my schooldays—and still used, I believe, even in some Universities—is more fitted to be translated into the language of Bossuet than into the short, expressive sentences of Modern French.

The Model Lessons are excellent. I have found very little to criticize in them. The Model Translations by eminent French Professors of English in France are exceedingly interesting—my only regret is that there are not more of them. I heartily recommend teachers of advanced students to adopt this book at once.

T. B. RUDMOSE-BROWN.

DUBLIN.

THE PISCATORY ECLOGUES OF JACOPO SANNAZARO. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Wilfred P. Mustard, Ph.D. Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press.

THE claim of Sannazaro to originality rests on the fact that he adapted pastoral poetry to the life of fishermen. As a felicitous imitator of the Eclogues of Virgil he has enjoyed a very high reputation among scholars. Professor Mustard, an American Latin scholar of distinction, has followed up his corresponding work on Baptista Mantuanus by the present admirable edition. Half the volume is occupied by a full and interesting introduction, dealing fully with all the topics raised by the Eclogues. The notes strike the happy mean between meagreness and excessive fulness. The get up of the volume is charming and in every way worthy of the contents.

A. SOUTER.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE RADIO-ELEMENTS. By Frederick Soddy, F.R.S.
Part I. London : Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is an inspiring monograph. It is characterized by exactitude of scientific expression, as well as by an appreciation of the poetry of this entrancing subject.

The monograph begins with a very clear, succinct account of radio-active change and the different radiations. The fascinating subject of Radio-active Constants is then treated with similar skill.

When the writer comes to deal with the separation of the different radio-elements, the reader feels continually under the spell of one who has seen and handled, and would fain be an observer of the operations described.

The latter part of the monograph is taken up with a detailed description of the various radio-elements, the description in the case of each element being accompanied by a Statement of the constants of each element, and the nature and range of its radiations.

Two interesting charts are given, one showing the place of each radio-element in the Periodic table, and the other tracing the disintegration series from Uranium, Thorium, Actinium—each series ending to all appearance in the same place in the Periodic Table, namely, that occupied by lead.

In the Text frequent references are made to the voluminous literature that has already appeared in this relatively new subject, and the tabulation of this literature should prove useful to anyone desirous of extending study in the science of Radio-activity.

If one of the purposes of these monographs is to inspire interest, and to awaken enthusiasm in Physical Chemistry, this volume fulfils the end in view in supreme manner.

No chemist desirous of healthy stimulus should be satisfied without a perusal of this volume.

CHARLES M'LEOD.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY. CATALOGUE OF LOCAL COLLECTION to be found in the Reference Department. Pp. vi + 324.

ABERDEEN possesses a remarkably large "local" literature—works, that is, relating to the history and life of the city, and also works written by Aberdonians on all manner of subjects. The extent and nature of this

literature may be gauged by the admirable Catalogue of the collection of it in the Reference Department of the Public Library, which has been compiled by Mr. G. M. Fraser, the Librarian. Those who are in the way of consulting local books will appreciate this serviceable index, and to others it should prove useful and interesting in making them acquainted with a vast store of books bearing eloquent testimony to the many activities of Aberdeen and the mental alertness of its citizens. As becomes the good librarian he is, Mr. Fraser is desirous that the collection should be as comprehensive as possible, and he has been working assiduously to that end for several years, and with excellent results. Among the treasures of the Library are works printed by Edward Raban, the first printer of Aberdeen, 1622-49, and his successor, John Forbes; but the collection is otherwise notable for copies of many books published in the eighteenth century and later, now seldom to be had "for love or money". It embraces also numerous publications of an occasional and ephemeral nature, which have now interest chiefly as "curiosities"—such, for instance, as the scurrilous "Shaver" and the more modern and much less pungent "Chameleon" and "Comet". There is a multiplicity of documents relating to Aberdeen civic affairs and all departments of local administration—reports, minutes, maps, Parliamentary bills and proceedings, etc.; while theological controversy and denominational strife are represented by many more or less elaborate volumes, forby a host of sermons. Despite a current impression to the contrary, the district (Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Kincardineshire are included as well as Aberdeen) would seem to be prolific in poetry; no fewer than 180 votaries of the Muse are enumerated. There is an abundant quantity of contributions to other branches of literature—philosophy, history, criticism, etc.

As to the Catalogue itself, it has evidently been compiled with a due regard to scrupulous accuracy in designations and dates and other details; and it has been furnished with so many cross entries and references that it would be wellnigh impossible for anyone to miss a book of which he was in search. In addition, Mr. Fraser has plentifully sprinkled the pages with informative notes about either the author, the character, or the importance of the more prominent items. Mr. Fraser is hopeful that the issue of the Catalogue may stimulate interest in the "local" collection and lead to additions being contributed by the possessors of Aberdeen publications that are now rare. It is only proper, of course, that in this respect the civic library should be thoroughly representative, but the Catalogue shows that already a very considerable advance in this direction has been made.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

EVERY OFFICER'S NOTE-BOOK. By Fusilier. WHAT EVERY SOLDIER OUGHT TO KNOW. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

THE utility of these two little handy manuals at the present moment is obvious, and their publication is highly commendable. The one for officers gives the movements and words of command in infantry drill. That for soldiers is compiled from the official manuals and furnishes information about discipline and health, the use of the rifle, bayonet, and spade, scouting and night work, etc. Both works have been executed in the smallest possible compass, and in a miniature size which renders them exceedingly convenient for the pocket.

University Topics.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.



THE annual accounts of the University, for the year 1913-14, were submitted and approved at a meeting of the Court on 25 March. Professor Matthew Hay, the convener of the Finance Committee, in the course of his customary "Budget" statement, said that, although the financial year, ending as it did on 30 September, covered the first two months of the war, the revenue was in no way affected by the war—the financial effects of the war, which was necessarily depleting the University of many of its students, would be observable in the next and future years. The revenue from matriculation, class, degree, and registration fees was the highest they had ever had, amounting to £17,964, as against £17,607 in the preceding year—an increase of £357. Their expenditure usually advanced almost *pari passu* with their income, and the surplus revenue of the General University Fund, into which any overflow from the Fee Fund passed, amounted to £1806, or about £100 more than in the year before, after deducting for that year a special contribution from the Treasury grant to revenue. These surpluses, when they had them, were carried into the reserve fund or accumulations of the General Reserve Fund; and these accumulations, subject to depreciation in the value of the investments, stood at the end of 1913-14 at upwards of £12,000. Against this sum, however, they had obligations of an almost exactly equal amount for the erection of new classrooms and the carrying out of certain alterations at King's College; but they had the permission of the Carnegie Trustees to use part of their present quinquennial grant to meet a share of the cost of these classrooms, so that the accumulations would not entirely disappear from the next annual statement of accounts. Passing on to speak of the assistance given by the Carnegie Trust to complete the endowment of certain important lectureships, Professor Hay said several lectureships still remained without any specific or permanent endowment, such as the lectureships in the English language, political science, physical chemistry, bio-chemistry, embryology, and public health, for each of which a capital endowment of at least £10,000 to £12,000 is desirable. Among law subjects the lectureship in conveyancing is very inadequately endowed, while international law has no specific endowment. Several of the lectureships in the University deal with subjects of such importance that they must eventually be elevated to the rank of professorships, and for each of these an endowment of £15,000 to £20,000 is necessary. He feared, however, that this was not a time to indulge in expectations of fresh gifts to the University.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The Chancellor (the Earl of Elgin) presided at the annual meeting of the Carnegie Trustees held in London on 24 February. The report of the Executive Committee for the year 1913-14 (which was adopted) stated that, under the third quinquennial scheme of distribution, which came into operation on 1 October, 1913, a total sum of £203,250, or £40,650 per annum, had been allocated among the Scottish Universities and extra-mural Colleges. Of this sum £21,250 is to be applied towards providing books, etc., for libraries; £160,750 towards the cost of new buildings and of permanent equipment; while £21,250 has been assigned towards endowments for lectureships and other general purposes. The proposed distribution to Aberdeen University (£40,000) was given in Vol. I of the REVIEW, p. 276. The sum of £1000 is also allocated to the North of Scotland College of Agriculture for a purpose still to be arranged.

For the academic year 1913-14 the sum of £41,789 3s. 6d. was paid on behalf of 3901 individual beneficiaries. This total does not include £36 16s. 6d. which was paid to beneficiaries for classes taken outwith the academic year, nor £1298, the value of fee coupons issued but not yet cashed, which has been carried forward as a liability against the year now current. During the year a sum of £605 18s. was voluntarily refunded by or on behalf of nineteen beneficiaries for whom class fees had been paid by the Trust. This is the largest sum yet received in any one year.

The following table gives the number of students in Aberdeen, whose fees were paid, and the total paid, and the average fees paid per student in 1913-14:—

	No.	Totals.	Average.
Arts	472	£4539 9 0	£9 12 4
Science	76	975 11 0	12 16 9
Medicine	161	2668 16 0	16 11 6
Law	4	42 15 0	10 13 9
Divinity	44	285 13 0	6 9 10
Totals	757	£8512 4 0	£11 4 10

RAISING THE INCLUSIVE FEES.

Professor Hay, in the course of his "Budget" statement already referred to, said that, as the representative of the University in the Carnegie Trust, he might refer publicly to certain steps that have quite recently been taken by the Executive Committee of the Trust, and that have considerable financial interest for the students. The Committee have found from their experience of the last three years that the limited inclusive fee paid by them towards the class fees of students might be increased without an undue strain on their available income. Accordingly, at a meeting held early in this year, they resolved to raise the proportion paid by them of the University inclusive fees to about two-thirds in each faculty, except Arts, where the proportion was already nearly nine-tenths. This means an increase of £6 in the total payments to science students, £5 to medical students, and £3 to law and divinity students, and will absorb a sum of about £4000 a year for the four Universities. At a subsequent meeting, the Executive Committee also resolved to exercise somewhat more fully the power conferred on them by the trust deed to extend to

students who have shown exceptional merit at the University further pecuniary assistance, if thought desirable and necessary. This power will be exercised, however, only with discrimination, and in special cases, which will be brought under the notice of the Committee through the University representative in each centre who will, no doubt, be mainly influenced in each case by the opinions of the University teachers most conversant with the academic distinction of the student and with his personal needs.

RESTRICTION OF BENEFICIARIES.

Professor Hay also made an important announcement with regard to a proposed limitation by the Carnegie Trust of the class of students henceforth to be benefited (see in this connexion pp. 68-70 of the present volume of the REVIEW). He said—It will also be of interest to students to be made aware that the Executive Committee have arranged to increase the restraint on applications for the ordinary assistance from the Carnegie Trust from those students whose circumstances do not properly justify their application, in view of the terms of the preamble of the trust deed and of the well-known letter of Mr. Carnegie to the Chairman of the Trust. Applicants are henceforth to be required to sign a statement to the effect that they have read attentively certain relevant extracts from Mr. Carnegie's letter, and that they consider their circumstances to be such as to render them suitable applicants for assistance in the payment of their class fees. Applicants will also be required, as hitherto, to give the name, occupation, and address of the parent or guardian, to whom intimation will be sent if any grant is made. The Committee do not believe that there has been any large proportion of unsuitable applications in the sense of Mr. Carnegie's letter, but the exclusion, on just grounds, of even a comparatively small proportion of the present applications may make it possible for the Trust to return to the full payment of class fees to all really suitable applicants, and thus to carry out the intention of the founder.

FORESTRY INSTRUCTION.

The Principal, at the meeting of the Court on 25 March, referred in some detail to the negotiations that had been proceeding for instruction in sylviculture in connexion with the University and the College of Agriculture. Three years ago, he said, the Court applied to the Treasury for grants from the Development Fund in aid of the extension of the forestry school—viz., £2500 to cover for five years the salaries of an additional lecturer and assistant, £2000 for the equipment of a forestry museum and laboratories, and a sum for the building of a classroom, museum and laboratories. The Development Commissioners refused to assist in the creation of a second centre for higher forestry teaching in Scotland, but promised to aid a scheme on a much smaller scale. The Court then submitted plans and estimates for the utilization for forestry purposes of the old buildings contiguous to the Botany Department in Marischal College, which were purchased from Messrs. Blaikie several years ago; and the Commissioners agreed to recommend a grant of £550 for the purpose, with a grant at once of £200 for equipment, and the promise to consider a further application for £300 when the £200 is expended. The Principal deprecated "the tardy and timid policy" of the Development Commissioners, and insisted that there was room for a second centre of higher teaching in forestry, the ultimate establishment of which would be steadily pursued. He intimated

that they had already received £2500 "from one who has long proved to be a generous friend of the University"—Mr. James E. Crombie, LL.D.; and that they looked forward to being able, before next academic year, to appoint the additional lecturer in Forest Botany required for the curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

MORE AGRICULTURAL BURSARIES.

The Principal further intimated that three representative Ceylon planters had formed a local Committee in London, to promote a memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Fraser, of Aberdeen, who had been a practical planter in Ceylon for more than forty years and had devoted himself to the study of tropical agriculture. It had been decided that the form of memorial most appropriate to Mr. Fraser's career would be the endowment of agricultural (tropical) scholarships at Aberdeen University, to be termed the Joseph Fraser Bursaries. To provide one bursary would require a sum of £1000 and it was hoped that the total subscription might suffice to endow three, so that one could be awarded annually. The scholarships would be in the gift of the Ceylon Association in London, and would be primarily for students proposing to go to the tropics, and be awarded preferentially to the sons of former Ceylon planters.

HONOURS IN EDUCATION AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the University General Council on 17 April, the Business Committee reported that a representation had been made to the University Court of the Council's resolution that it was desirable to establish a post-graduate degree in Education. The representation was not acknowledged, but the Court communicated to the Council a scheme, approved by the Senatus, for the institution of Honours in Education in connexion with the M.A. degree (see p. 175). In the circumstances, the Business Committee was of opinion that the scheme should not be received by the General Council without protest. After some discussion at the meeting of the Council, the following motion was unanimously agreed to :—

That the Council accept the report, and reiterate approval of the post-graduate degree in Education, and remit to the Business Committee with powers to report to the University Court, and to draw up a statement of the grounds of their objections to the proposed M.A. Honours course, including as one of these grounds the consideration that the proposed Honours course is apparently not open to students in Science.

The Scottish Inter-Universities Conference on Modern Languages submitted the following resolutions for the opinion of the General Council :—

1. That the final Honours Modern Languages Examination in the four Universities be placed on a uniform basis.
2. That the Honours Modern Languages Examinations be held uniformly at the end of the summer session in the four Universities.
3. That a year's study abroad take the place of training.
4. That English, on the ordinary standard, be made a compulsory subject for an Honours Modern Language degree.

A Sub-Committee of the Council to whom the matter was remitted reported that it feared that the placing of the standards in the different Universities on a uniform basis was impracticable; that any change with regard to the year's study abroad or the year's training was a matter for the consideration of the Education Department; and that to insist on English being made a compulsory subject was undesirable.

The report was approved by the General Council.

Personalia.

Dr. William Loudon Mollison (M.A., 1872; LL.D., 1897), Fellow and Senior Tutor of Clare College, Cambridge, has been elected Master of the College, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Edward Atkinson. The new Master, who had a distinguished career in Mathematical studies at Aberdeen, was Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1876. He became Lecturer at Clare College in 1882. He has been a member of the Council of Cambridge University continuously since 1892; and in 1904 he was elected Secretary of the General Board of Studies of the University. He is chairman of the Indian Civil Service Studies Syndicate, and a member of other boards in the University. Since the late aged Master's period of incapacity commenced two years ago, Dr. Mollison had acted as Deputy Master of Clare College. He was Examiner in Mathematics at St. Andrews University in 1876-79.

Mr. James Oliver Thomson (M.A., 1911), Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been awarded the second Chancellor's Classical Medal. Mr. Thomson is one of the most brilliant classical graduates of Aberdeen University, where he carried off the Simpson Greek Prize, the Seafield Latin Medal, and the Liddell Prize for Latin verse in 1910 and for Greek verse in 1911; also the Jenkyns Prize in Classical Philology in 1910 and in 1911. He gained the Fullerton Scholarship besides, but his greatest success was winning the Ferguson Scholarship (open to all the four Scottish Universities) while still a tertian. He was appointed Croom Robertson Fellow in 1912. At Cambridge he gained a First Class (Division I.) in the Classical Tripos, Part I.—a distinction confined to a very few Scotsmen—graduating B.A. (see p. 76). He gained also honourable mention for the Porson Prize for Greek verse, and the Oldham Cambridge University Scholarship for knowledge of Shakespeare. The Chancellor's Medal has only been won four times in all in the last forty years by an Aberdeen student. The first to win it was the late Dr. James Adams, followed by Professor John Strachan of Manchester University, then by Professor Mair of Edinburgh University, and now by Mr. Thomson.

Mr. William Gordon Fraser (M.A., 1914) has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Educational Service as temporary Professor of English at Government College, Rangoon. Mr. Fraser had a distinguished career at the University, gaining the first position in nearly all his classes. He was first (equal) for the Seafield Gold Medal for the best English scholar, and first (equal) for the Senatus Prize in English Literature, and he graduated with first-class honours in English.

At the University Choral and Orchestral Society's Concert on 18 February a violoncello solo—"A Melody"—composed by Professor Terry, was per-

formed for the first time, the executant being Mr. J. Angless, of the Scottish Orchestra, Glasgow. Mr. A. C. Irvine also sang for the first time a new setting for baritone, orchestra, and organ, of R. L. Stevenson's "Requiem," composed by Mr. George Tod Wright (M.A., 1913).

Professor W. R. Sorley, Cambridge, the Gifford Lecturer, delivered his second course of lectures on "Ethics and Theism" during May, the course being devoted to "Ethical Theism".

Professor J. Arthur Thomson delivered the second Galton Lecture, in memory of Sir Francis Galton, to the Eugenics Education Society, in the Hotel Cecil, London, on 16 February, the anniversary of Galton's birth. The subject of the lecture was "Eugenics and War".

Professor Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum, London (M.B., 1888), has been delivering a series of five lectures on "The Antiquity of Man" before the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University on 17 April, Colonel the Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D., St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, Aberdeen, was elected one of the Council's Assessors to the Court, in place of the late Colonel William Johnston, C.B., to hold office for the remainder of Colonel Johnston's term (till October). Mr. John Rennie, D.Sc., lecturer on parasitology at the University, was also nominated, but on a vote being taken, Colonel the Rev. James Smith was elected by 169 votes to 146 for Dr. Rennie—a majority of 23 votes.

Right Rev. David Paul (M.A., 1864; LL.D., 1894), Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University.

Rev. James Black (M.A., 1883), minister of the parish of Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, has attained his semi-jubilee as a minister, having been inducted to the charge at Inverurie on 3 April, 1890. The event occurred while he was acting as a chaplain to the Territorials at Bedford, but many congratulatory telegrams and letters were forwarded him by members of his congregation and friends.

Rev. Thomas Burnett (M.A., King's College, 1859), minister of the parish of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, has attained his ministerial jubilee. He was ordained assistant and successor to his father, Rev. Thomas Burnett (M.A., King's College, 1806), minister of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, on 9 February, 1865, and was inducted to the charge of Kennethmont on 13 January, 1870, in succession to the late Rev. William M. Macpherson, D.D., Monymusk. In celebration of the event, Mr. Burnett was presented with an illuminated address by his ministerial brethren in the Presbytery of Alford.

Mr. James Campbell (M.A., 1910) has been appointed assistant at Irvine parish church.

Mr. John Barclay Davie (M.A., 1912) has been appointed assistant in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen. He is succeeded as assistant at St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, Aberdeen, by Mr. William Philip Wishart (M.A., 1909).

Mr. Forbes Maitland Moir Dickie (M.A., 1904) has been appointed interim headmaster of Rhynie Public School, Aberdeenshire, for the period of the war.

Rev. John William Downie (M.A., 1911) has been appointed assistant minister to the North United Free Church, Perth.

Rev. James Gilmour Drummond (M.A., 1907), minister of the Congregational Church, Peterhead, has received a unanimous call to the Ebenezer Congregational Church, Airdrie.

Professor Alexander Findlay (M.A., 1895; D.Sc., Ph.D.), Professor of Chemistry, University College, Aberystwith, has been appointed Thomson Lecturer at the Aberdeen United Free Church College for the session 1915-16. The subject of his lectures is to be "Chemistry in the Service of Man".

Rev. Æneas Cameron Gordon (M.A., 1870) has just completed forty years' continuous service as minister of Catrine Free Church (now St. Cuthbert's United Free Church), Ayrshire, to which he was inducted and ordained in 1875. Although he has had opportunities of removing to wider spheres, "he has been content to remain in his first charge, happy in the affection and esteem of a most loyal and attached people". The anniversary was marked by the presentation of a number of gifts to Mr. Gordon and his daughter. Rev. James Gordon Sutherland (M.A., 1879; B.D.), minister at Galston, conveyed congratulations from the Presbytery of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and in doing so said that when he was a boy attending the Aberdeen Grammar School, Mr. Gordon was assistant in the South Church, and the two of them lodged in the same house.

Rev. William Hay (M.A., 1886; B.D.), Barrow-in-Furness, has been elected minister of Wester Pardovan United Free Church, Philipstoun, Linlithgowshire. Mr. Hay was for some time assistant to Rev. Dr. Stalker, St. Matthew's, Glasgow, and was the first ordained minister of St. Andrew's United Free Church, Ayr, the congregation of which he built up.

Mr. David Silver Johnston (M.A., 1911) has been appointed assistant at St. Machar's Cathedral.

Mr. William Shepherd Laverock (M.A., 1888; B.Sc., 1896), assistant in the Natural History Department of the Free Public Museum, Liverpool, spent six months last year on a scientific expedition to the Malay States, and collected about 4000 specimens of different kinds, which have been placed on exhibition in the central gallery of the Museum.

Rev. Frederick William Lovie (M.A., 1912), late assistant minister, Gilcomston Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been appointed assistant minister at Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh.

Rev. Dr. William Leslie Low (M.A., 1862; D.D., 1901), Rector of St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Largs, and Canon of Cumbrae, has resigned the post of clerk to the Synod of the diocese of Glasgow and Galloway after a service of twenty-six years. Occasion was taken of the event to present Canon Low, at the annual meeting of the Synod on 4 February, with an illuminated address expressive of the deep affection in which he is held.

Rev. James Lumsden (M.A., 1884; B.D., 1887), formerly minister of Grange, Banffshire, and now of Tolbooth Parish Church, Edinburgh, has attained his semi-jubilee as a minister, and has been presented with several gifts.

Dr. Alexander Fraser MacBean (M.A., 1901; M.B., Ch.B., 1903; D.P.H., 1909) has been appointed chief school medical officer for Aberdeenshire; and Dr. Ronald Sinclair (M.B., 1910; D.P.H., 1911) assistant school medical officer (see pp. 178-9). Dr. MacBean had been assistant to the principal school medical officer for Fife and Kinross since July, 1909. Dr. Sinclair had been engaged in private practice at Keith, and latterly at Edzell.

Mr. John M'Kenzie (M.A., 1873) has retired from the position of Rector of the Madras College, St. Andrews, which he has held since 1889, when the school was reorganized.

Mr. David Norman Masson (M.A., 1912) has been appointed interim headmaster in Logie-Coldstone Public School.

Mr. Andrew Milne (M.A., 1913) has been elected to the Croom Robertson Fellowship (£200 annually for three years). He was assistant to Professor Souter during the session 1914-15.

Mr. John Milne (M.A., 1909) has been appointed senior mathematical master of the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven.

Rev. George Mathieson Park (M.A., 1886; B.D., 1889), who became minister of Deskford, Banffshire, in 1890, has been the recipient of several gifts from his congregation and friends on the occasion of the semi-jubilee of his ministry in the parish.

Dr. Harry James Rae (M.A., 1907; M.B., Ch.B., 1911; D.P.H.) has been appointed tuberculosis medical officer for Aberdeenshire, in succession to the late Dr. Farquhar Macrae. He had acted as assistant in place of Dr. Macrae for the six months preceding that gentleman's death; and from April to September, 1914, he was assistant school medical officer for the county.

Rev. William Walker Reid (M.A., 1894; B.D. [Edin.]), minister of Mannofield Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been elected minister of Dumbarton Parish Church.

Mr. John James Roy (M.A., 1914) has been appointed assistant English master in the Keith Public School.

Rev. George Stanley Russell (M.A., 1908), St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, has accepted a call to Clapham Congregational Church, London.

Dr. Benjamin Theodore Saunders (M.B., 1913), assistant medical officer at the City Hospital, Aberdeen, has resigned, having joined the R.A.M.C.

Mr. George Findlay Shirras (M.A., 1907), Director of Statistics, Indian Government, has been nominated a member of the Advisory Food Committee appointed to warn the Government of any unusual movement in the food market in Calcutta, and to take action so as to regulate the supply of food-stuffs.

Mr. Alexander Allan Simpson (M.A., 1901) has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the United Provinces, India. He graduated with first-class honours in Classics, gained the Simpson Greek Prize, and was awarded the Town Council gold medal as the most distinguished student of his year. For some time he was a classical master in Robert Gordon's College, and latterly held an appointment at Kilmarnock Academy.

Mr. William Smith (M.A., 1912) has been appointed assistant mathematical and science master at Keith Grammar School.

The Blackwell Prize of £20 has been awarded to Mr. Herbert Tower Sorley (M.A., 1914), for the best essay on "The suitability of applying the principles and methods of representative government to the political conditions of Eastern peoples".

Dr. James Fowler Tocher, D.Sc., F.I.C., county analyst, Aberdeen, is a member of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the drug tariff under the Insurance Act.

Mr. R. S. Troup (alumnus, 1891-94), Sylviculturist and Superintendent of Working Plans in the Indian Forest Service, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests in India, to reside at Simla. He is a son of Mr. James Troup (M.A., 1861), formerly in the British Consular Service in Japan, now retired and resident in Aberdeen.

Rev. Robert Walker Watt (M.A., 1897), St. Clement's Episcopal Mission Church, Aberdeen, has been appointed Vicar of Sutton Bridge, South Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Will (M.A., 1903; B.D.), minister of the parish of Aberfeldy, has been elected minister of the new "extension" church at Giffnock, in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire.

Miss Catherine Beveridge (M.A., 1907), who for the past few years has been doing secretarial work in London, spent the earlier part of the winter

acting as correspondent to the Belgian Relief Committee under Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Minister to China. Recently, however, she became secretary to the Belgian who is at present head of the King Albert's Hospital Committee.

Miss Isobel Watt Cruickshank (M.A., 1912) has left Whithorn (Wigtownshire) Higher Grade School to join the staff of Rothesay Academy.

Miss Ella Cumming (M.A., 1909), teacher of modern languages in the Higher Grade School, Aberlour, has received an appointment in Lanark High School.

Miss Elizabeth Donaldson (M.A., 1914) has been appointed Classical Mistress in the High School for Girls, Berwick-on-Tweed.

Miss Margaret S. Dunbar (M.A., 1907) has been appointed Class Mistress in Girvan High School.

Miss Jeannie Fowler (M.A., 1912) has been appointed assistant teacher in Insch Higher Grade School.

Miss Winniefred M. Gray (M.A., 1910; M.B., 1913) has been appointed resident doctor in Brownlow Hill Hospital, Liverpool.

Miss Jane Dalrymple Henderson (M.A., 1913) has received an appointment in the Banchory Higher Grade School.

Miss Sophie Jean Meiklejohn (M.B., Ch.B., 1906), Cambridge, has been appointed to the medical staff of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, in succession to Dr. Stooke, who has resigned. She was a Carnegie scholar, 1906-7, and again in 1911-12, while in 1912-13 she was a Carnegie Fellow and grantee. She is the first Scotswoman who gained the John Walker Lucas studentship, tenable at Cambridge. Dr. Meiklejohn is a daughter of the late Mr. Meiklejohn, factor, Novar estates, Ross-shire.

Dr. Christian Davidson Maitland (B.Sc., 1908; M.B., Edin.), daughter of Ex-Provost Maitland, Aberdeen, has resigned her appointment as medical missionary to Rajputana, and has been succeeded by Dr. Elizabeth Esther Elmslie (M.A., 1910; M.B., Ch.B., 1914), daughter of Dr. Elmslie, of Livingstonia.

Miss Mary Semple (M.A., 1913), who, after graduation, studied at the Cambridge Training College, is now one of the teachers of Mathematics at the Dual School, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Miss Annie Simpson (M.A., 1913) has been appointed to the Gordon Schools, Huntly, as teacher of Mathematics.

Miss Margaret M. Sutherland (M.A., 1913) has been appointed assistant English teacher at the High School, Stirling, for the period of the war.

Miss Christina M. Walker (M.A., 1911) has gone recently to Campbeltown Grammar School to teach English and French.

Among works by graduates published recently are: "The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament," and "The Making of a University: What we have to Learn from Educational Ideals in America," by Emeritus-Professor Sir William M. Ramsay; a third edition, enlarged, of "Practical Physical Chemistry," by Professor Alexander Findlay, Aberystwyth; "Biographical Studies in Scottish Church History," by Bishop Anthony Mitchell; "Met by the Way," by Rev. James Stark, D.D.; "Evolution and the War," by P. Chalmers Mitchell; "Our Twofold Need in the Present War" (sermon), by Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow; and "Hymns in Time of War," collected and edited by G. A. Leask.

Lieutenant W. G. Craigen, R.F.A. (T.F.) (M.A., 1905; LL.B.), has published a booklet with the singular title of "Umty Iddy," designed for the purpose of quickly learning the Morse alphabet for signalling.

Rev. James Strahan (M.A., 1883), formerly minister of the United Free Church, St. Fergus, is at present engaged writing the life of Professor A. B. Davidson, the well-known Hebrew scholar and commentator.

Mr. James D. Symon, M.A., contributed to the "Windsor Magazine" for May an article on "The Universities' Part in the War," dealing principally with the action taken by Oxford, Cambridge and other English Universities. A further article in the June number deals with the activities of Aberdeen and other Scottish Universities.

A certain lamented professor of literature at Aberdeen used to quote statistics to prove that our Northern University produced more than its proportional share of notable men. The issues of "Nature" for January might do something to corroborate the contention, for we find in them many evidences of the activity and versatility of Aberdeen scholars. Besides the lengthy and highly commendatory obituary notice of Vice-Admiral Sir George Nares, born at Aberdeen in 1831, the very next column contains a request by Professor George Forbes, who has been entrusted with the duty of preparing a memoir of the late Sir David Gill, to be favoured with any letters that have been preserved by Sir David's numerous correspondents. A little farther on we read of Professor J. Arthur Thomson's "Galton" lecture at the London University, and of Professor Arthur Keith's application for leave of absence to lecture at an American college. A compliment to Professor Macdonald may be read in a Royal Society note, where Professor A. E. H. Love, investigating the transmission of electric waves over the surface of the earth, applies a new method of summing the series, which is worked out in detail for the wave-length 5 km. "In the case of perfect conduction the result confirms that found by H. M. Macdonald ('Proc. Roy. Soc.', Ser. A. Vol. XC, 1914, p. 50)." There are further evidences in W. E. Collinge's "Food of Wild Birds," and in reviews over such initials as "R.N.R.B.," "Iceberg Observations," etc.—"Free Press," 1 March, 1915.

In a letter in the "Athenæum" of 3 April, Mr. J. D. Symon suggests that the poem entitled "Despair, an Elegy by a Gentleman of the University of Aberdeen," which appeared in No. 8 of Vol. II of "The Student, or the Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miscellany" for 1751, may have been written by James Beattie, afterwards Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College, and author of "The Minstrel" and other works. Both the manner and matter of the verse, Mr. Symon says, induce the suggestion.

A paragraph in the "British Weekly" of 25 February stated that the ninety-first birthday of Rev. John Robertson, for many years minister of Black River, Nova Scotia, was recently celebrated. Mr. Robertson, who was born in 1824, is the son of Rev. John Robertson, minister of Gartly, Aberdeenshire, and graduated at Marischal College in 1842. Owing to the death of Rev. John Souter, Inverkeithny (see Obituary), he has become the oldest surviving graduate of Marischal College and of the University.

Mr. Robertson studied theology under Dr. Chalmers in 1842, joining the Free Church in 1843, and is, he thinks, perhaps, if not the last, one of the very few ministers now living who studied under Chalmers. The "British Weekly" doubted whether there was any other survivor, but a correspondent of the "Free Press" wrote a few days later saying Rev. John Souter, Inverkeithny, once told him that he too was a pupil of Dr. Chalmers—about the year 1840 or thereby; and it subsequently transpired that Rev. John Anderson, M.A., formerly of Calcutta, and latterly of Coulter, Biggar (the senior minister of the Church of Scotland, having been ordained in 1846), studied under Dr. Chalmers in his first year in the Divinity Hall in Edinburgh University.

The only survivor of Sir James Donaldson's class (Marischal College, 1846-50) is Rev. John Fleming, Craigmillar Park United Free Church, Edinburgh.

At the spring graduation on 30 March no honorary degrees were conferred. The degree of M.A. was conferred on thirty-nine students (on six of these with first-class honours, on four with second-class honours, and on two with third-class honours); B.Sc. on four; B.Sc. (Agr.) on four; the diploma in Agriculture on five; the B.D. degree on seven (on one of these with honours); LL.B. on one; and M.B., Ch.B. on twenty-seven (on one of these with second-class honours). Four candidates were awarded the degree of M.D., and two the Diploma in Public Health.

Obituary.

The most notable graduate of the University whose death falls to be chronicled in this number was Sir JAMES DONALDSON, D.D., LL.D., Principal of St. Andrews University—appreciations of whom appear elsewhere in our pages: he died at his residence, Scores Park, St. Andrews, on 9 March. Sir James, who was a native of Aberdeen, had almost completed the eighty-fourth year of his age, having been born on 26 April, 1831. He was a member of the 1846-50 class at Marischal College, graduating in the latter year with honourable distinction; and he was one of the editors of “The Aberdeen Universities’ Magazine” (1849-50), an interesting account of which he furnished to the first number of the REVIEW. On leaving the University, he studied divinity at New College, London (a College for Congregational ministers), but though he completed his training he did not become a clergyman. After attending the University of Berlin, where he devoted himself to philology and archaeology, he returned to Scotland, and in 1852 he was appointed assistant to John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University, under whom he had studied in Aberdeen. Two years later, he became rector of the Stirling High School; in 1856 he returned to Edinburgh as classical master in the High School; and in 1866 he succeeded to the Rectorship of this famous educational institution, a post he held for the next fifteen years. In July, 1881, he was appointed by the Crown Professor of Humanity in our University, on the death of Professor John Black, but taught at King’s for five years only, becoming in 1886 Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in succession to Principal J. C. Shairp. On Dr. John Tulloch’s death, soon after, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and in 1890, by the passing of the Scottish Universities Act, he became Principal of the University of St. Andrews. In connexion with the quin-centenary celebrations at the University in 1911, he was presented with a congratulatory address by the Senate, who desired (the address read) to take advantage of the singular coincidence whereby in the same year in which they celebrated the five-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of their University, Sir James Donaldson had completed the eightieth year of his age and the twenty-fifth year of office in the University. In June of the following year the freedom of St. Andrews was conferred upon Principal Donaldson, in recognition of his “valuable services to Scottish education, his learned contributions to literature, and his fidelity and ability in the discharge of the duties of Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University”. In 1905 he was presented with his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, R.S.A.

Principal Donaldson was a noted advocate of educational reform. He did much, it is said, in co-operation with the Educational Institute—of which he was once President—to bring about the great change effected by the Educa-

tion Act of 1872, and it is understood that he was consulted in the preparation of that measure and of most of the legislation on Scottish education that has been introduced since. He was made an honorary Fellow of the Educational Institute in 1907. He also interested himself in the reform of endowed schools and the reform of the Universities, and was a member of the Endowed Institutions Commission of 1878.

Sir James Donaldson—he was knighted in 1907—was the author of numerous works on various and very diverse subjects, ranging from a Greek grammar and specimens of the Greek lyric poets, published when he was a classical master, to “Woman : Her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece and Rome, and among the Early Christians,” which appeared nine years ago. His principal work, however, was “A Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council,” in three volumes (1864-66); and in conjunction with Professor Roberts, of St. Andrews, he edited “The Anti-Nicene Christian Library,” a series of twenty-four volumes (1867-72). Among his other works were “The Apostolical Fathers” (1874), “Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England” (1874), “Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks” (1875), and “The Westminster Confession of Faith and the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England” (1905). He contributed to “Kitto’s Cyclopædia,” the “Encyclopædia Britannica,” the “Contemporary Review,” etc., etc.; and the “Athenæum,” in an obituary notice eulogising his “wide learning, exact scholarship, and sane critical judgment,” acknowledged that for many years he contributed excellent reviews to its columns.

Sir James Donaldson received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *Alma Mater* in 1865, and also, although he was a layman, the degree of D.D. (1908). He was, besides, an LL.D. of Glasgow University.

Up to the date of completing this Obituary list, the following sixteen University men, engaged in the various operations of the war, were either killed or fatally wounded :—

DAVID WOOD CRICHTON, student in the agricultural department, a Private in D (late U) Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, aged nineteen, was killed in action in Flanders on 7 May.

JAMES ORR CRUICKSHANK, a Private in D Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders—an Arts and Science student of the University—was shot and killed by a rifle bullet at the front on 15 April. He was a son of Mr. Cruickshank, schoolmaster, Tarfside, Forfarshire, and was only nineteen years of age. He was a member of the University Company in the Gordon Highlanders before it was merged in the new D Company, and had completed the first year of his University course when the war broke out.

JOHN FORBES KNOWLES (M.A., 1912), a Private in D (late U) Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, aged twenty-five, was killed in Flanders on 5 April, while digging a communication trench. He was a divinity student of the third year at the Aberdeen United Free Church College.

DR. ANGUS FORSYTH LEGGE (M.B., Ch.B., 1912) was killed at Singapore on 16 February. He was a Lieutenant in the Singapore Volunteer Medical Company, and had been on military duty since the outbreak of the war, having volunteered for service with the contingent of the Malay Federated States. His death occurred in the quelling of a riot occasioned by the mutiny of a portion of the 5th Light Infantry, an Indian regiment. Dr. Legge, who was only twenty-five years of age, was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Wilson Legge, teacher, Aberdeen Grammar School. After graduating, he was an assistant in the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen—a year in each; and in April, 1914, left for Singapore on being appointed medical superintendent at the hospital for infectious diseases there.

KEITH MACKAY, medical student, a Corporal in D (late U) Company, 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died on 28 April from a wound received in the trenches. He was a son of Mr. G. M. Mackay, for many years schoolmaster at Kincardine O'Neil.

VICTOR CHARLES MACRAE (M.A., 1914), Sergeant of A Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed at the front on 21 April. While tending a wounded man he was shot through the heart, expiring in ten minutes. He was a native of Plockton, in Skye, and had a brilliant career at the University, graduating with first-class honours in Classics. He was formerly a member of the Grammar School Company of the 4th Battalion, and rejoined the battalion at the beginning of the war.

ROBERT HUGH MIDDLETON, Arts student, a Private in D (late U) Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was struck by a splinter of shell in action in Flanders in June, and killed instantaneously.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, a Private in D (late U) Company, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died in a field hospital on 28 April, having been fatally wounded by a stray bullet while engaged, along with others, digging a communication trench on the previous day. He was just completing his Arts course when, in response to the appeal for men, he joined the 4th Gordons in October.

JAMES SANFORD MURRAY, Sapper in the 51st Signal Company, Royal Field Artillery—a student—died in a field hospital in France on 27 May, of wounds received the same day, aged twenty. He was the eldest son of Rev. James Murray (M.A., 1883; B.D.), Church of Scotland Missionary at Smyrna.

LEWIS NEIL GRIFFITH RAMSAY (M.A., 1911; B.Sc., 1912), a second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed at Neuve Chappelle, France, on 21 March, while directing his men in digging a new trench on ground taken from the enemy. He was the second son of Sir William M. Ramsay, the Emeritus-Professor of Humanity, and was twenty-five years of age. After a course of study at Christ's College, Cambridge, he returned to Aberdeen to be assistant in Zoology under Professor Arthur Thomson. He also held a Beit Research Fellowship. While an undergraduate, Lieutenant

Ramsay took a prominent part in the athletic life of the University, representing Aberdeen in the International University Sports on several occasions and being awarded his athletic "blue". He was also keenly interested in the work of U Company of the Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), rising in its ranks from private to colour-sergeant. He received a commission in the Gordon Highlanders (Special Reserve of Officers) at the outbreak of the war.

ALEXANDER K. ROBB (alumnus, 1889), Major in the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, 20 September, 1914.

ALEXANDER SKINNER (a former student), Sergeant in the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 22 April. He was a teacher in Dumbarton.

EDWARD WATT (B.Sc. Agr., 1914), a Lance-Corporal in the 4th Seaforth Highlanders, received a severe shrapnel wound in the action at Neuve Chapelle, on 11 March, and died in hospital on the 22nd. He was a son of Mr. D. M. Watt, editor of the "Ross-shire Journal" (formerly a journalist in Fraserburgh), and was twenty-three years of age. After taking his agricultural course at the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Agricultural College, he joined the extension staff of the College, and was an assistant to Mr. G. G. Esslemont, the general organizer.

The deaths were previously recorded of Dr. THOMAS PEPPÉ FRASER (p. 91); Lt.-Col. WILLIAM HENRY GRAY—died as he was recalled to service (p. 188); and Dr. WILLIAM [MELLIS] MEARNS (p. 190).

Dr. JOHN ABERNETHY BEATTIE (M.B., 1909; M.D.), died of fever at Maiduguri, Upper Nigeria, on 28 April, aged twenty-seven. He specialized in tropical diseases, and, after a voyage as doctor on a P. and O. steamer to China and Japan, entered the Colonial Service three years ago and was sent to Nigeria.

Mr. JOHN BISSET (alumnus, 1862-63), retired bank agent, died at his residence, Thornhill, Insch, Aberdeenshire, on 24 March, aged seventy. He was a son of the late Mr. James Bisset, banker and merchant, Insch, and on completing his education entered the head office of the Town and County Bank, Aberdeen. He subsequently became accountant to his father in the branch of the bank at Insch, then joint agent, and finally sole agent on his father's death, holding a prominent and honoured position in Insch for over thirty years, till his retirement from the bank agency in August, 1900. He was for several years Provost of the burgh.

Mr. ARCHIBALD COWIE CAMERON (M.A., Marischal College, 1849; LL.D., 1888) died at 25 Forbes Road, Edinburgh, on 18 February, aged eighty-nine. He was schoolmaster of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, from 1851 till 1895, nearly forty-four years; and he wrote "The History of Fettercairn," which was published in 1899. On retiring from Fettercairn in 1895, he took

up his residence in Paisley, becoming a member of the School Board and serving as convener of its Higher Education Committee. He eventually settled in Edinburgh, having been appointed treasurer of the Schoolmasters' Widows Fund.

Mr. JAMES CAMERON (M.A., 1864) died at his residence, Rosebank, Crathes, Kincardineshire, on 19 March, aged eighty-four. He was schoolmaster at Glenbuchat, Aberdeenshire, from 1866 till 1897—thirty-one years.

Dr. JOSEPH PIRIE CAMERON (M.B., Ch.B., 1910) died on 13 March on Savage Island, New Zealand, where he held an appointment as medical officer under the Dominion Government, having offered his services on the outbreak of the war. He was a native of Woodside, Aberdeen, and was twenty-nine years of age.

Dr. JAMES STEPHEN CHAPMAN (M.B., Ch.B., 1898) died at Panton House, Turriff, on 22 February, aged thirty-nine. He was the son of a farmer at Bridgend, Auchterless, and for some time after graduating acted as a medical assistant at Watford, Dulwich (London), and Hebburn-on-Tyne. He had been in practice at Turriff for the last thirteen years.

Dr. THOMAS SMITH CLOUSTON, the well-known specialist in mental diseases, superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum from 1873 till 1908, who died in Edinburgh on 19 April, aged seventy-five, was an LL.D. of Aberdeen University (1907).

Mr. ARTHUR DUNCAN DUNBAR (M.A., 1897) was found on the morning of 16 January lying dead near the Lion Bridge in Church Street, Pretoria, in the canalised portion of the Aapies River. It was surmised that, essaying a short cut along a small parapet adjoining the spruit (or burn) on the previous evening, he had missed his footing in the darkness, and been precipitated on to the concrete slabs twenty feet below. His skull was fractured. Mr. Dunbar, who was a native of Keith, and thirty-eight years of age, was at one time a classical master in Perth Academy. Going out to South Africa, he filled posts in Durban and Johannesburg, and fought throughout the Boer War. After being connected with the Education Department in the Orange River Colony, he had been engaged in the Department of the Interior and in the Public Works Department at Pretoria.

Dr. JAMES ELSMIE FOWLER (M.A., 1861; M.D., C.M., 1865) died at his residence, 73 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen, on 10 June, aged seventy-six. He succeeded in 1865 to the medical practice of the late Dr. Gilchrist in Woodside, Aberdeen, and carried on a very large practice there and in the surrounding district till 1911, when he retired. He was chief magistrate of Woodside from 1871 till 1874. He was proprietor of the small estate of Brodiach, Skene.

Rev. Dr. JOHN GIBB (alumnus, Marischal College, 1853-6; D.D., 1886), Emeritus-Professor of Church History at Westminster College, Cambridge,

died at his residence, 108 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, on 28 April, aged eighty. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Alexander Gibb, C.E., Willowbank, Aberdeen, and a brother of Sir George S. Gibb, the Chairman of the Road Board. He acted as assistant minister at the Presbyterian Church at Malta from 1863 to 1868, and in the latter year became theological tutor in the College of the Presbyterian Church of England in London. In 1877 he was appointed Professor of New Testament Theology and Ecclesiastical History in the College, which was transferred to Cambridge in 1899, and has since been known as Westminster College. Eight years later, when there was a redistribution of subjects consequent on the foundation of the Dunn Chair, the department of Church History was assigned to Dr. Gibb. He relinquished his Chair two years ago. Professor Gibb was the author of several works, including "Biblical Studies and Their Influence upon the Church" (1877); "Luther's Table Talk, Selected and Translated" (1883); "Gudrun Beowulf and the Song of Roland" (1884); "Leading Heroes of the Niebelung Cycle," etc. He was joint-editor with Rev. W. Montgomery, B.D., of the editions of the "Confessions of St. Augustine" in the Cambridge Series of Patristic Texts (1907). He also contributed numerous articles on theological and historical subjects to the leading reviews and magazines, especially the "Contemporary Review".

Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER GORDON, Leeds (M.A. [Edin.]; M.B., 1906), died 19 January, 1915.

Mr. ALEXANDER GREEN (M.A., 1885), late head master of Skene Square public school, Aberdeen, died at his residence, 26 Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen, on 12 March, aged sixty-eight. He was a native of Portgordon, Banffshire. In 1870 he was appointed head assistant in the Town's Public Schools, Little Belmont Street, but left a year later to open a proprietary school, located first in King Street and afterwards in Academy Street. This school was successfully conducted till 1876, when Mr. Green was invited by the School Board to initiate a preparatory department in the Grammar School by transferring his pupils thither. This post of master of the preparatory department Mr. Green continued to hold till, in 1886, he applied for and obtained the head-mastership of Causewayend public school. Here he remained till 1892, when, to allow of an enlargement of the school buildings, the pupils of Causewayend school were transferred to the then newly-enlarged Skene Square school. At the same time, the late Dr. John Roy, head master of the Skene Square school, retired, and Mr. Green was appointed to the charge of the combined schools—a post he held till compulsorily retired under the age provision in 1912.

Mr. GEORGE IRONSIDE (M.A., Marischal College, 1859) died at Craighill Cottage, Rosehearty, Aberdeenshire, on 24 February, aged eighty-one. He was one of the old parochial schoolmasters, having been schoolmaster of the parish of Pitsligo from 1871 till 1886, and thereafter head master of the Rosehearty school till 1896, when he retired. He taught at Tomintoul from 1853 till 1859, and in the latter year was appointed schoolmaster of Tyrie, where he remained till appointed to Pitsligo. For many years he acted as clerk to the Kirk Session of Pitsligo Parish Church, and also as registrar of the parish.

FRIEDRICH LÖFFLER, Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Hygienic Institute, University of Greifswald, Germany, whose death was announced on 9 April, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University at the celebration of the quater-centenary in 1906. He was the discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus, and had also achieved distinction in the application of aniline dyes to bacteriological purposes, being the inventor of the "methylene-blue" method.

Dr. ROBERT M'KILLIAM (M.B., Marischal College, 1858; M.D., 1859) died at Ballindalloch, Blackheath, London, on 7 February. He was formerly in practice at Oldmeldrum and Huntly.

Rev. JOHN MACPHERSON (alumnus, King's College, 1844-47), minister of the Hilltown Free (afterwards United Free) Church, Dundee, from 1859 to 1905, died at Dundee on 3 February, aged eighty-seven.

Dr. FARQUHAR MACRAE¹ (M.B., Ch.B., 1908; M.D., 1913) died at the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, on 22 May, aged twenty-nine. He was a native of Inverness. After graduating, he held various appointments; and for four years, at various centres, he made a special study of tuberculosis, particularly with a view to the early diagnosis of the disease and its treatment by tuberculin. In July, 1913, he was appointed to the newly-established post of tuberculosis medical officer for Aberdeenshire; but towards the end of last year his health gave rise to grave anxiety, and he was granted six months' leave of absence, the County Council at the same time appointing an assistant to act during his illness (Vol. II., 179).

Dr. WILLIAM MORTIMER (M.D., C.M., 1861) died at his residence Elizian Villa, Turriff, from a heart attack, on 6 March, aged eighty-one. He was the third Turriff doctor to die within a period of three weeks, and it was supposed that his death was hastened by his having temporarily undertaken the work of his two deceased colleagues. A son of Mr. George Mortimer (M.A., Marischal College, 1817), parochial schoolmaster of Midmar, Dr. Mortimer was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School under Melvin and Geddes. In his second year as a medical student, he went a trip as surgeon on board a Greenland whaler; and, after graduating in 1861, he commenced practice in Turriff in November of that year and had remained there ever since. During the whole of his practice in Turriff he was joint medical officer to the old Parochial Board and afterwards to the Parish Council, and was also medical officer of health for the burgh. He was surgeon to the local volunteers, was on the staff of the Fever Hospital, and was probably the oldest practitioner on the insurance panel in Aberdeenshire. He was married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hutcheon of Gask, a well-known merchant in Turriff, who latterly was Vice-Convener of the county of Aberdeen.

Mr. JOHN PEAT (alumnus, 1868-72) died at Uki, New South Wales, on 5 March. A son of the late Mr. Robert Peat, Town Chamberlain, Forres, he was at one time a solicitor in Inverurie. He had considerable literary ability

and a fund of caustic humour. Before going to Australia, he was an occasional contributor to "Punch," and in later years poems by him appeared frequently in the "Sydney Bulletin" and other Australian papers—the latest dealing with the attitude of Australia to the war.

Mr. ROBERT RATTRAY (M.A., 1873) died at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on 30 April, aged seventy-three. He was for many years head master of the public school at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, and after retiring resided in Edinburgh.

Mr. JAMES HAY SHEPHERD (M.A., 1900; M.B., Ch.B., 1903) died at 649 Leeds Road, Bradford, suddenly (the result of an accident), on 31 January, aged thirty-seven. He was a son of the late Mr. George Shepherd, Shethin, Tarves, and had been in medical practice at Bradford for several years.

Rev. WILLIAM SIMMERS (M.A., King's College, 1857), for forty-five years minister of the United Presbyterian (latterly United Free) Church at Portsoy, Banffshire, died at the East Manse, Portsoy, on 19 February, aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, his father having been tenant of the farm of Quilquo, in that parish. He originally intended to adopt the profession of medicine, but felt a call to the ministry during his Arts course. He studied divinity in the United Presbyterian Theological Hall, and in 1863 was ordained to the charge of Lumsden United Presbyterian Church. Five years later, he was elected successor to the late Rev. Mr. Macdougall at Portsoy ; and he resigned the charge in 1913 in order to further the union of the East and West congregations of the United Free Church in Portsoy. He was for many years clerk to his Presbytery, and was also a member of the Portsoy School Board and Parish Council. He celebrated his ministerial jubilee in November, 1913.

Rev. JOHN SOUTER (M.A., Marischal College, 1839), the senior graduate of Marischal College and of the University, died at the Manse of Inverkeithny, Banffshire, on 15 May, in his ninety-sixth year. He was ordained and inducted to Inverkeithny in 1859—fifty-six years ago ; but he relinquished the active duties of the charge several years since, when a colleague and successor was appointed, and he demitted the charge altogether shortly before his death. He was probably the oldest minister of the Church of Scotland.

Dr. JOHN TASKER-EVANS, Hertford (M.D., C.M., 1865), died November, 1914, aged seventy-three.

Dr. JOHN WILSON (M.A., Marischal College, 1857; LL.D., 1893), late rector of Banff Academy, died at his residence, 43 High Street, Banff, on 16 March, aged eighty. He was a son of Rev. John W. Wilson, Premnay, Aberdeenshire, and was successively schoolmaster of Auchindoir, 1860-64; Lhanbryd, Morayshire, 1864-69; Fraserburgh, 1869-70 ; and Insch, 1870-75.

In April, 1875, he was appointed rector of Banff burgh school, in succession to Mr. James Moir (then appointed rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School); and he remained head of the school (which developed into an academy) for twenty-six years, retiring in March, 1901. Among his distinguished pupils at Auchindoir were Professor Reid, his brother Major-General A. F. Reid, and Sir William Robertson Nicoll; and at Banff Miss Jessie Murdoch, M.A., at one time lecturer in logic at the Aberdeen Training Centre. Sir W. R. Nicoll contributed an appreciation of Dr. Wilson, his first schoolmaster, to the "British Weekly," in the course of which he said:—

Mr. Wilson had to back him a temper kept mostly well under control but decidedly passionate. Only once or twice did we see him flare up, and the sight was never to be forgotten. It held the school in awe for days after. He was implacably just, made no favourites, and sought no popularity. Mr. Wilson taught us all that there was such a thing as duty, and that failure to do one's duty would certainly have an unpleasant result. Those of us whom he initiated into the mystery of the classics discovered another side of the man. He loved literature. He did not teach it as a necessity, but with his heart. I came to see this one day when he was reading to us Goldsmith's "Deserted Village". He read the touching lines:—

"In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs—and God has given my share—"

In the middle of the second line his voice broke, and we knew that he was on the verge of tears. This made both the man and the book memorable to me. He also helped us in another way. Mr. Wilson was a man of very independent mind, and I do not think that any party labels would ever have fitted him well. When we were reading the "Deserted Village" he took occasion to express his dissent from Goldsmith's political economy. It was:—

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

He said that civilization might be better served by the concentration of life in large cities. At that time the depopulation of the North had hardly begun. When I last saw Dr. Wilson, some two years before his death, I recalled this to him, and he smiled reflectively.

A highly eulogistic sketch of Dr. Wilson also appeared in the "Banffshire Journal".

We deeply regret having to announce the death of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKIE, M.A., the Convener of the Editorial Sub-Committee of the REVIEW, which took place on 25 June. The conduct of the REVIEW, since its initiation two years ago, has been largely in Mr. Mackie's hands, and very much of its success has been due to his ability and the devotion he displayed in the discharge of his editorial duties. As the present number of the REVIEW was through the press when Mr. Mackie died, a notice of his career and of his services to the University is unavoidably held over till next issue.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

**PROVISIONAL
ROLL OF SERVICE**

1914-15

913-
914-24

This Provisional Roll of Members of the University Staff, Graduates, Alumni, and Undergraduate Students, on Naval and Military Service during the present War, has been closed on June 30, 1915, in order that it may be issued with the June Number of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

A full Preface to the Roll will be found in the Principal's article "The University's Contribution to a Year of War" on pp. 254-7 of that number of the REVIEW. For details see that article. Some of the numbers stated in it may differ by a unit from those given in the summary on p. 76 of this Roll, because of the difference between the dates at which they were passed for press.

As its title sets forth the Roll is only *provisional*. It can hardly be complete even up to this date, and a considerable accession to its numbers is expected after the Summer Graduation.

The year of study given after a student's name refers to his last completed year; where no date is given 1913-14 is to be understood.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO, AND WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN,
MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

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In Memoriam.

- Medical Officer Thomas Peppé Fraser, H.M. Colonial Medical Service, West African Medical Staff, attached to troops on reconnaissance on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, where he was killed in action, 5 September, 1914, aged 35 M.B., Ch.B., 1901
- Maj. Alexander Kirkland Robb, 2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, France, 20 September, 1914 Matr. Student, 1889
- Surgeon William Mellis Mearns, Royal Navy, sank with H.M.S. "Formidable," 1 Jan., 1915, aged 31 M.B., Ch.B., 1908
- Lieut.-Col. William Henry Gray, Indian Medical Service, died on recall to Service, January, aged 52 M.B., Ch.B., 1886
- Lieut. Angus Forsyth Legge, attached Singapore Volunteer Corps, killed in the Singapore Mutiny, 16th February, aged 25 M.B., Ch.B., 1912
- 2nd Lieut. Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay, 3rd, attd. 2nd, Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action at Neuve Chapelle, 21 March, aged 25 M.A., 1911, B.Sc. (with special distinction in Botany), 1912
- Lance-Corpl. Edward Watt, 4th Seaforth Hrs., died 22 March, of wounds received in action at Neuve Chapelle, 10 March, aged 23 B.Sc. (Agr.), 1914
- Private James Orr Cruickshank, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders 15 April, aged 19 1st Sci.
- Sergt. Victor Charles MacRae, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders when attempting to remove a wounded comrade, 21 April, aged 23 M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Classics, 1914
- Sergt. Alexander Skinner, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 22 April, aged 31 Teacher in Dumbarton, Former Student

In Memoriam

Corpl. Keith Mackay, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Casualty Clearing Hospital, France, of wounds received in action, 20 March, aged 20	2nd Arts & 1st Med.
Private Alexander Mitchell, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Field Hosp., France, of wounds received 27 April, aged 25	2nd Arts
Private David Wood Crichton, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 7 May, aged 18	1st Agr.
Private John Forbes Knowles, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 5 May, aged 24	United Free Church Div. Student ; M.A., '12
Sapper James Sanford Murray, 51st (Highl. Divisional) Signal. Coy. (formerly Pte. E Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.), died in a Field Hospital, France, of wounds received the same day, 27 May, aged 20	2nd Arts
Private Robert Hugh Middleton, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 1 June, aged 22	3rd Arts
Private Marianus Alex. Cumming, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 14 June, aged 23	Asst. Teacher, Kemnay ; M.A., '12
Private Harry Lyon, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 17 June, aged 22	2nd Arts
Lieut. Wm. Leslie Scott, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 22	3rd Med.
L.-Corpl. Andrew Thomson Fowlie, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 26	Un. Dipl. Agr., '09
Private James C. Forbes, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 20	3rd Agr.
Private Robert Patrick Gordon, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 17 June, aged 19	2nd Arts
Private James Whyte, 4th Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16 June, aged 21	2nd Arts
L.-Sergt. Alex. David Duncan, 4th Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16 or 17 June, aged 21	M.A., 14
L.-Corpl. Murdo MacIver, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 19 June, aged 20	3rd Agr.
Private George McSween, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, 16 June, aged 23	Aberdeen Training Centre

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieut. George Buchanan Smith, attd. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., S.R.O., at Kemmel in Flanders, 14 December, 1914, returned to service	M.A. (Glas.) ; LL.B., '14
Captain Alexander Macgregor Rose, R.A.M.C., reported wounded in France	M.B., '99
Corporal George Cameron Auchinachie, 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs., thrice wounded, returned to service	Med. Student, '10-'13
2nd Lieut. James Robert Park, 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs.	M.A., '10 ; L.L.B.
Lieut. (Tempy.) Edmund Hugh Moore, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., 28 February	M.B., '11
„ (Tempy.) William Wilson Ingram, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '12
Sergeant John Archibald, 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs., at Neuve Chapelle, 15 March	2nd Arts
Private Frank Emslie, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 15 March, returned to service	Teacher ; M.A., '05
2nd Lieut. Andrew Douglas Hopkinson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., 10 April	B.Sc. (Agr.), '11
Captain Alex. Morice Wilson, 4th Gordon Hrs., 15 April	M.A., '09 ; LL.B.
Private James Dawson Leslie, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 16 April	2nd Arts
Corporal Arthur Joseph Hawes, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 16 April	3rd Med.
Private George Reid, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 20 April	2nd Med.
„ Alexander Macaulay, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., accidentally, 22 April	1st Arts
2nd Lieut. Alexander Hutcheon, 11 Batt. 1st Canadian Exped. Force	B.L., '02
Private Isaac MacIver, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 24 April	1st Sci.
„ Arthur Morison Barron, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 24 April	1st Arts
„ And. May Duthie, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, rejoined	1st Arts

Wounded

Private Henry Watt Johnston, D Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 24 April	Teacher; M.A., '11
Private Robert J. Smith, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt., Gordon Hrs., in Flanders 25 April	N.D.A., U.D.A., '13
Private Douglas Duncan Booth, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 27 April	1st Agr.
Corporal Arthur Percy Spark, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 4 May	3rd Med.
Sergeant Daniel Ironside Walker, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., in Flanders, 5 May	3rd Agr.
Lieut. John Phimister Mitchell, R.A.M.C., S.R.O., attached 4th King's Royal Rifles, May	M.B., '07; M.D.
Lance-Corpl. J. L. S. Ferguson, 5th Batt. King's Royal Rifles, May	Med. Student, '06-'10
Corpl. Arthur Crichton, 4th Gord. Hrs., Flanders, May	M.A., '14
Private James George Thomson, Flanders, May	1st Arts
Maj. Robert Bruce, 7th Gordon Hrs., 20 May	M.A., '93; M.D.
Private Herbert Murray, 4th Batt. Gord. Hrs., 30 May	M.A., '08
Private Herbert Wm. Esson, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, ? May	1st Arts, '14-'15
2nd Lieut. Leslie Mackenzie, 8th Batt. Royal Hrs., (Black Watch), Flanders, June	M.A., '15
Lance-Corpl. Stewart Turnbull Alex. Mirrlees, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June	M.A., '14
2nd Lieut. Ian Alistair Kendall Burnett, 3rd Batt. E. Lancs. Regt., from gas poisoning, Flanders, June	M.A., '07
Private Alex. Cooper, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June	2nd Arts
Capt. Kenneth W. Braid, 7th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June	B.Sc. (Agr.), B.Sc., '13
Private Dunc. Tait Hutchison MacLellan, 4th Gordons, 3 June	3rd Arts
Private Chas. Donald, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June	1st Med.
Lieut. Wm. Shepherd, 2nd Highl. Fd. Coy., Divisnl., Eng., June	Agr. Stud.
2nd Lieut. Jas. Davidson Pratt, 4th Gordons, Flanders, 16 June	M.A., '12; B.Sc.
Lieut. Ian Anderson Clarke, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 16 June	M.A., '11; B.Sc.
Maj. George A. Smith, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 16th June	Law Stud., '87-'88

Wounded

5

Corpl. Rob. Bayne Topping, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June	3rd Agr.
Capt. Robert Adam, 7th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June M.A., '00; B.L.	
Private Donald John Garden, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, June 1st Arts	
Private William Anderson, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, ?June 2nd Med.	
Private Harold Hartmann Corner, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, ? June	1st Agr.
Private William Donald, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 19 June	2nd Arts
Private Edward William Knox, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 19 June	3rd Arts
Private Douglas Gordon MacLean, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 19 June	2nd Arts
Private John William Shanks, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, 3 June	2nd Arts
Private John Smith, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, ? June	2nd Arts
2nd Lieut. Alex. Mackenzie, 6th Gordon Hrs., suffering from shell shock	3rd Agr.
2nd Lieut. Alex. Jas. F. Monro, 4th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, ? June	M.A., '06
Driver John Martin, Ross-shire and Cromarty (Mtn.), Batty, R.G.A., on the Dardanelles, in May	1st Arts
Sergt. Alex. David Marr, 7th Gordon Hrs., Flanders, July	M.A. '14
Med. Offr. John Taylor Watt, West African Med. Service, date unknown	M.B. '13

I. THE STAFF.

THE CHANCELLOR—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., King's Body Guard for Scotland; President, Fife Terr. Force Association.

THE RECTOR—The Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, P.C., First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911-15.

THE PRINCIPAL—George Adam Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., National Reserve; Chairman, Military Education Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

The Honourable the Lord Provost, James Taggart, President, City of Aberdeen Terr. Force Association; Abdn. Mil. Tr. Assn.

Sir John Fleming, D.L., LL.D., National Reserve; Vice-Chairman, City of Aberdeen Terr. Force Association.

The Rev. James Smith, T.D., M.A., B.D. (see p. 40).

MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFFS.

Professor Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D. (Edin.) (Forensic Medicine), Lieut.-Col., Sanitary Officer, whose services are available on mobilisation.

,, Ashley Watson Mackintosh, M.A., M.D. (Medicine), Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 36).

,, John Marnoch, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., C.M. (Surgery), Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 36).

,, Robert Gordon McKerron, M.A., M.D. (Midwifery), Major, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 36).

,, Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. (Camb.), (History), National Reserve.

,, James Wm. Helenus Trail, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Botany), National Reserve; Univ. Representative on the City of Aberdeen Terr. Force Association.

The Staff

- John Parlane Kinloch, M.D. (Glasg.), Lecturer in Public Health, Lieut., Aberdeen University Contingent of the Officers Training Corps (see p. 73).
- George Alexander Williamson, M.A., M.D., Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, Captain, Aberdeen University Contingent, Officers Training Corps, on service with Brit. Med. Exped. Corps, Citadel, Cairo (see pp. 34, 73).
- Jules Desseignet, L.-es-L., D.-é-S., University Assist. in French with status of Lecturer, Reservist in 372nd Regiment of Infantry, 24th Coy.
- George Mellis Duncan, M.B., University Assist. in Pathology with status of Lecturer, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 36).
- Hugh Morrison Miller, M.A., (Edin.), University Assist. in English with status of Lecturer, 2nd Lieut. (Tempy.), 14th Batt. Royal Scots.
- George Herbert Colt, M.B., F.R.C.S., University Assist. in Surgery, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.
- William Flett Croll, M.A., M.D., University Assist. in Materia Medica, Captain (Tempy.), R.A.M.C., serving with Home Hospital Reserve (see p. 20).
- Arthur Wellesley Falconer, M.D., University Assist. in Medicine, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 36).
- William M. Findlay, University Assist. in Agriculture, Lieut. (T.F.), Res. 5th Gordon Hrs. (see p. 55).
- Alexander Ebenezer McLean Geddes, M.A., B.Sc., University Assist. in Nat. Phil., Lieut., for service for Meteorological purposes with Royal Army Flying Corps (see p. 18).
- James Macdonald Henderson, M.A., University Assistant in English, 2nd Lieut., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (pp. 28, 45).
- Alexander Mitchell, M.A., M.B., Ch.M., University Assist. in Midwifery, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (p. 37).
- James Robertson Murray, M.D., University Assist. in Physiology, Lieut. (Tempy.), R.A.M.C. (see p. 22).
- James Davidson Pratt, M.A., B.Sc., University Assist. in Chemistry, 2nd Lieut., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (T.F.) (see pp. 29, 47).
- William Philip Selbie, M.A., University Assist. in Greek, Cadet Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps (see p. 48).

- George Stuart, M.A., M.B., University Assist. in Anatomy, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.F.), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 37).
- Arthur Landsborough Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., University Assist. in Zoology, 2nd Lieut. (Tempy.), 13th Batt. Argyll & Sutherland Hrs. (see p. 17).
- John A. Cranston, B.Sc. (Glasg.), Researcher in Chemistry, 2nd Lieut. (Tempy.), 9th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- Harold Axel Haig, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., McRobert Fellow in Cancer Research, acting Assist. in Pathology, Lieut. (Tempy.), R.A.M.C.
- James Milroy MacQueen, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Research Fellow in Pathology, Capt., R.A.M.C. (T.F.) (p. 37), attd. 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.
- John Boyd Orr, M.A., M.D. (Glasg.), Researcher in Animal Nutrition, Lieut. (Tempy.), R.A.M.C.

Prisoners.

- Gwilym Aneurin Tudor Davies, M.A. (Oxon.), University Assist. in Humanity, with status of Lecturer in Roman History, is Prisoner of War in Austria.
- William John Arnold Whyte, M.A., Fullerton Scholar in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, is Prisoner of War in Germany.

Members of Aberdeen Military Training Association.

- Professor James Black Baillie, M.A., D.Phil. (Edin.), Moral Philosophy.
 " Herbert John Clifford Grierson, M.A., LL.D. (St. And.), English.
 " James Hendrick, B.Sc. Agriculture.
 Francis E. A. Campbell, M.A. (T.C.D.), Ph.D., Lecturer in the English Language.
 James Lewis McIntyre, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), Lecturer in Comparative Psychology.
 William James Profeit, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), Lecturer in Agriculture.
 Donaldson Rose Thom, M.A., Secretary of the University.

UNIVERSITY SACRIST AND SERVANTS.

- Thomas Spiller, Sacrist, Marischal College, Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster, 3/4 Batt. Gordon Hrs.
 Fred. H. Boddie, Steward, University Union, Lance-Corpl. 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.

The Staff

Leonard H. Eunson, Pathology, Trooper, Scot. Horse.
William Laing, Chemistry, Royal Engineers.
William McCraw, Night Watchman, Private, Gordon Hrs.
John Milne, Comparative Psychology, Private, R.A.M.C.
James Moir, Anatomy, Corporal, Royal Garrison Artillery.
William A. Nelson, Pathology, Private, R.A.M.C. (in France).
James G. Taylor, Botany, Private, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.

MILITARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Principal (Chairman), Sir John Fleming, D.L., LL.D., and Rev. James Smith, T.D., M.A., B.D., Chaplain of the 1st Class (see p. 40), representing the Court; and Professors Jas. Wm. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. (p. 7), Robert W. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S., representing the Senatus; with Capt. George A. Williamson, M.D., O.C. Abdn. Univ. Contingent, O.T.C. (pp. 8, 34) and Major Farquhar McLennan, R.A.M.C., M.B. (p. 18).

II. GRADUATES.

II. GRADUATES.

GRADUATES HOLDING COMMISSIONS.

ROYAL NAVY—MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surg.-Gen. Sir James Porter, K.C.B., K.H.P. (Director-General of Med. Dept. of Navy, '08-'13), re-employed for special service	M.A., '74, M.D., LL.D. (Edin.)
Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets John Cassilis Birkmyre Maclean, Devonport	M.A., '68, M.B., '71

Dep. Surg. Gen. Cyril James Mansfield, M.V.O., R.N. Barracks	M.B., '83; M.D., '96
Dep. Surg. Gen. James Lawrence Smith, M.V.O., R.N. Hospital, Malta	M.B., '83
Fleet-Surg. Percy Hooper Bannister, H.M.S. "Fox"	M.B., '95
" " Henry Rule Gardner, H.M.S. "Jupiter"	M.B., '95
" " John Falconer Hall, R.N. Div., Portsmouth	M.B., '93
" " James Mowat (ret.), H.M.S. "Hermes," torpedoed 31 October, 1914, now Major (Tempy.), R.A.M.C. (T.F.). (See p.)	M.B., '91
" " Thomas Williams Philip, H.M.S. "Queen Mary"	M.A., '88; M.B., '91
" " Jonathan Shand, R.N. Hospital, Portland	M.B., '87
" " John Hutton Stenhouse, H.M.S. "Hibernia"	M.B., '86
Staff-Surg. Arthur Davidson, H.M.S. "Invincible"	M.B., '00
" " Arthur Robertson Davidson, R.N. Hospital, Portland	M.B., '00
" " George Eric Hamilton, H.M.S. "Pelorus"	M.B., '02
Surg. William Forbes Beattie	M.B., '12
" James Gordon Danson, H.M.S. "Warrior"	M.B., '08
" Clarence Edward Greeson, H.M.S. "Invincible"	M.B., '10; M.D.

Graduates

Surg. Alex. James MacDiarmid H.M.S. "Vanguard"	M.B., '02
† " William Mellis Mearns, H.M.S. "Formidable," sunk 1 January, 1915	M.B., '08

Surg. (Tempy.) Clifford Cuthbert Chance, H.M.S. "Racer," for R.N. College, Osborne	M.B., '11
" (Tempy.) Francis Julian Richmond Cowie	M.B., '13
" (Tempy.) Andrew Moir Gray	M.B., '14
" (Tempy.) William Hunter Kay, to H.M.S. "Pembroke," for disposal	M.B., '15
" (Tempy.) Charles Armit Masson, to H.M.S. "Pembroke," for R.N. Barracks	M.A., '05 ; M.B., '09
" (Tempy.) George Lee Ritchie, Officer, Med. Unit, R.N. Division	M.B., '14
" (Tempy.) James Souter, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, now on H.M.S. "Wildfire"	M.A., '98 ; M.B., '02

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Surg. (Tempy.) William Innes Gerrard, H.M.S. "Imperieuse"	M.B., '09
" (Tempy.) Herbert Leith Murray, on the "Rohilla," wrecked Whitby, 31 October, 1914	M.B., '01, M.D.
Harold Turner Finlayson, tempy. employed as Surgeon on H.M.S. "Peshawar," Merc. Fl. Auxiliary	M.B., '12

MEDICAL CONSULTATIVE BOARD, ADMIRALTY.

Professor William John Ritchie Simpson, C.M.G., civilian member	M.B., '76, M.D.
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MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, ADMIRALTY.

James Galloway (see p. 36)	M.B., '83, M.D., F.R.C.S.
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* * In addition 28 graduates of the University are entered
on the Navy List (565 f.) as Surgeons and Agents at
Sick Quarters.

Commissioned

15

REGULAR ARMY.

Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve.

? Herbert George Macdonald Wilson	M.A., '07
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Royal Garrison Artillery.

Maj. Henry Frederick Lyall Grant, with Brit. Medit. Exped. Force	M.A., '98
Capt. Angus Munro Urquhart	M.A., '99

Army Ordnance Department.

Maj. Arthur Dymock, Ordn. Off., 3rd Class	M.A., '00
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Infantry.

2nd Lieut. Frank Lipp, ? Batt. Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)	Agr. Student; M.A., '11
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Infantry, Special Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. Ian Alistair Kendall Burnett, 3rd Batt. East Lancashire Regt.	M.A., '07
„ „ James Gordon (late George Heriot Sch. Cont. O.T.C.), 3rd Batt. Royal Scots	M.A., '07
„ „ Hector MacLennan Guthrie (late Sergt. 4th Gordons), 3rd Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers	M.A., '14
„ „ Ian Charles MacPherson, 3rd Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
+ „ „ Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay (late Col. Sergt. U Coy. 4th Gordons), 3rd Batt. Gordon Hrs., attd. 2nd Batt., killed in action at Neuve Chapelle, 21 March, 1915	M.A., '11; B.Sc., '12

Infantry, Special Reserve of Officers Supplementary to Regular Units or Corps.

2nd Lieut. George Buchanan Smith (late Cadet Sergt. Glasg. Univ. Cont. O.T.C.), Gordon Hrs., wounded in action at Kemmel, Flanders, 14 December, 1914	M.A. (Glasg.); LL.B., '14
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REGULAR ARMY TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.

General Staff Officer.

Lieut. Archibald Donald MacKinnon, C.M.G., Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, on duty as Intelligence Officer on the Staff of the Cromarty Defences M.B., '87 ; M.D.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieut. David Edwards, 6B Reserve Brig. R.F.A. M.A., '12 ; LL.B.
 " " Cecil Arthur Lewis, 157th (City of Aberdeen) Brig. R.F.A. M.A., '15
 " " John McLaren Wilson, attd. to 20th Nav. (Heavy) Batty. R.G.A. Prob. U.F.C. ; M.A., '10

Royal Engineers.

2nd Lieut. George Grant Macdonald B.Sc. (Agr.), '09
 " " Douglas George Robb, 102 Fd. Coy., Div. Eng. and Signal Service C.E. ; M.A., '05 ; B.Sc. (Edin.)

Infantry.

Maj. James Grant (late Maj. Banff Batty. 1st Banff R.G.A.), 14th Batt., and 2nd in command 15th Batt., Highl. Light Infantry M.A., '87 ; LL.B. (Edin.)
 Lieut. Alfred Martin Laing, 10th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. Advocate ; M.A., '00 ; LL.B. (Edin.)
 " John MacLachlan Mackay, 10th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. Advocate ; M.A., '99 ; LL.B. (Edin.)
 " David William McLeod, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher ; M.A., '08
 " Leopold Profeit, 8th Batt. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) Actor ; M.A., '96
 2nd Lieut. William Addison, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs., attd. 3rd Batt. M.A., '08 ; B.Sc.
 " Hugh Raymond Boutflower, 7th Batt. Dorsetshire Regt., has relinquished his commission M.A., '14
 " Chas. Frederick Cran, ? Batt. Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regt. Teacher ; M.A., '99

Temporary Commissions

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2nd Lieut. Godfrey Power Geddes, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs., attd. 3rd Batt.	M.A., '15
" " William George Philip Hunt, 10th Batt. Essex Regt. (see p. 45)	Teacher; M.A., '12
" " James Ironside Hutchison, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 74)	M.A., '14
" " Tom Forbes Jackson, 12th Batt. Scottish Rifles	M.A., '15
? " Donald McDonald, 8th Batt. Cameron Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '13	
" " George Harper MacDonald, 12th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 48)	Teacher; M.A., '08
" " Malcolm Donald Macdonald, 7th Batt. Cameron Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '09
" " Leslie Mackenzie, 8th Batt. Royal Hrs. (Black Watch), wounded June, 1915 (see p. 67)	M.A., '15
" " Alan Mackinnon, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	B.Sc., '11
" " David Wm. McLeod, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '08
" " John Cook Macpherson, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs., attd. 3rd Batt. (see p. 46)	M.A., '10; LL.B.
" " George Smith Mitchell Milne, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 46)	M.A., '14
" " William Milne, 14th Batt. Highl. Light Infantry, attd. 3rd Batt.	Teacher; M.A., '03
" " Harry Lingwood Neate, 9th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers	M.A., '14
" " Robert Reid, 9th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 47)	M.A., '14
" " Colin Mackenzie Selbie, 11th Batt. Scottish Rifles (see p. 47)	B.Sc., '10
" " William Philip Selbie, 10th E. Surrey Regt. (p. 48)	M.A. '10
" " Robert Strachan, 9th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 48)	Teacher; M.A., '10
" " William John Taylor, 10th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '10	
" " Arthur Landsborough Thomson, 13th Batt. Argyll and Sutherl. Hrs., attd. 4th Batt. (see p. 8)	Univ. Assist.; M.A., '11; B.Sc.
" " Thomas Bentley Stewart Thomson, 9th Batt. Highl. Light Infantry	Prob. C. of S.; M.A., '11; B.D.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut. Kenneth MacLennan (see p. 37)	B.Sc. (Agr.), '12
„ Alex. Ebenezer McLean Geddes, for service with Royal Flying Corps (see p. 8)	M.A., '06 ; B.Sc.

R.A.M.C. Regular Army.

Col. Henry McKenzie Adamson, C.B., removed from the Corps, still on active list	M.B., '84
„ John Stuart Davidson, removed from the Corps, still on active list, Assistant Director of Medical Services	M.B., '85
„ Stuart MacDonald, on the active list, mentioned in despatches	M.B., '84
„ James Thomson, Off. in ch. of Records, Alder- shot	M.A., '83 ; M.B., '86
Lieut.-Col. Harry Herbert Brown	M.B., '83
„ „ Edgar Hunt Condon	M.B., '91
„ „ Peter MacKessack	B.Sc., 92 ; M.B., '96
„ „ Claude Kyd Morgan, formerly Instructor, Train- ing School, Aldershot, mentioned in despatches	M.B., '93
„ „ Henry Michael Nicholls	M.B., '98
„ „ Charles William Profeit, mentioned in des- patches, September, 1914, and January, 1915	M.B., '93
Maj. Leonard Cotterill	M.B., '99
„ Hugh Allan Davidson	M.B., '00
„ John Hay Duguid	M.B., '01
„ John MacKenzie	M.A., '96 ; M.B., '00
„ Farquhar MacLennan, formerly Adj. Highl. Division School of Instruction	M.B., '98
„ Theodore Francis Ritchie	M.B., '98
Capt. Douglas Walter Bruce	M.B., '09
„ Neil Cantlie	M.B., '14
„ Alex. Dawson	M.B., '05
„ George Forbes Dawson, Military Cross	M.A., '03 ; M.B., '06
„ Alex. Donald Fraser, mentioned in despatches, January, 1915	M.B., '06
„ James Forgan Grant	M.B., '06
„ Alex. Hendry	M.B., '04
„ Archer Irvine-Fortescue	M.B., '04

Capt. Dalziel Buchanan MacGrigor, X-ray specialist with Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '07
„ William George Maydon, Adj. W. Lancs. Division School of Instruction	M.B., '01
„ Will Percival Mulligan	M.B., '13
„ Thomas Burtonshaw Nicholls	M.B., '08
„ William Benton Rennie	M.B., '08
„ Michael Balfour Hutchison Ritchie	M.B., '04
„ Alex. Macgregor Rose (Prisoner repatriated)	M.B., '99
„ Arthur Shepherd	M.B., '07
„ Forbes Jackson Stuart	M.B., '06
„ Maurice Joseph Williamson	M.B., '08

R.A.M.C. Retired Officers who are Employed.

Lieut.-Col. And. Baird, Worcester	M.B., '80 ; F.R.C.S., Edin.
„ „ George Coutts, Roy. Sussex Regt., Chichester	M.B., '79
„ „ Lewis Haywood, Dep. Ass. Dir. of Med. Services, S. Midland Div.	M.B., '80

R.A.M.C. Reserve of Officers Re-employed.

Lieut.-Col. And. Hosie	M.B., '83 ; M.D.
„ „ George Scott, Aberdeen	M.B., '85
Maj. John D. Moir, Med. Examr. of Recruits, Lond.	M.B., '83
? „ Alex. Stables	M.B., '93
Capt. Henry James MacGrigor, Specialist in Dermatology, etc., for the Aldershot Division	M.B., '98

R.A.M.C. Retired Officers Temporarily Employed.

Lieut.-Col. Grenville Edwin Moffett	M.B., '83
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R.A.M.C. Temporary Colonels.

Henry McIlree Williamson Gray, Consultant Surgeon, Brit. Exped. Force, France (see p. 36)	M.B., '95 ; F.R.C.S.
Alexander Simpson, Hon. and Tempy. Lieut.-Col., Ad- ministrator, Lord Derby War Hosp., Warrington	M.A., '82 ; M.D.

R.A.M.C. Temporary Majors.

Sir David Hardie, Knt. (Brisbane, Queensland)	M.B., '78 ; M.D.
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Graduates

R.A.M.C. Temporary Captains.

James Walker Beattie, H.M. Hosp. Ship "Asturias"	M.B., '78; M.D.
William Flett Croll, Home Hospital Reserve (p. 8)	M.A., '95; M.D.
John Low Dickie, Red Cross Hospital, Netley	M.B., '95
Francis Hernaman-Johnson	M.B., '04; M.D.
Wm. Gordon Taylor, Aldershot	M.A., '98; M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.) F.R.C.S.
James Martin Young, Home Hospital Reserve	M.B., '84

R.A.M.C. Temporary Lieutenants.

Henry Adams	M.A., '94; M.B.
Alexander Greig Anderson	M.A., '05; M.B., '09; M.D.
Archibald Stirling Kennedy Anderson	M.A., '09; M.B., '14
Francis Anderson	M.B., '04
James Bruce Anderson	M.A., '10; M.B., '10
John Anderson, No. 8 Gen. Hosp., Rouen	M.B., '04
John Anderson, Connaught Hosp., Aldershot	M.B., '08
Wm. Anderson, No. 7 Stat. Hosp. Boulogne	M.B., '09; F.R.C.S., Edin.
William Anderson	M.B., '15
Alex. Lindsay Aymer	M.B., '13
Gavin Alexander Elmslie Argo	M.B., '13
Wm. Minty Badenoch	M.B., '08
Lawrence Weir Bain	M.B., '13
William Baxter	M.B., '13
Robert Masson Boyd, now at Marseilles	M.A., '10; M.B., '13
Hamish Douglas Ferguson Brand	M.B., '13
William Hugh Brodie	M.B., '13
Alexander Brown	M.B., '05
Francis Frederick Brown, Brit. Milit. Hosp., Servian Army	M.B., '13
John Gatherer Brown	M.B., '14
Richard Gavin Brown	M.B., '03
Ronald John Bruce	M.A., '11; M.B., '15
Alex. Elmslie Campbell, 168th F. Amb.	M.A., '11; M.B., '14
William Campbell, Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot	M.B., '05
Robert Maxwell Chance, 74th Field Amb.	M.B., '10; M.D.
James George Copland	M.A., '02; M.B.
Reginald Tom Cox	M.B., '15
Douglas Craig	M.B., '09; M.D.
Ernest William Henderson Cruickshank	M.B., '10
James Burr Cruickshank	M.B., '08
Martin Melvin Cruickshank	B.Sc., '11; M.B., '12

Temporary Commissions R.A.M.C. 21

George Davidson, with Brit. Medit. Exped. Force	M.B., '08
? Jas. Alex. Davidson, Staff Surg., Brit. Naval Hosp., Belgrade	M.B., '07; M.D.
William Duguid	M.B., '09
Alfred George Brown Duncan, 65th Field Ambulance	M.B., '15
Robert Reid Duncan, Tweseldown Camp	M.B., '05
William Elwood, Medical Officer, 62nd Brigade, R.F.A.	M.B., '03
Sylvester Davidson Fairweather	M.A., '96; M.B., '00
David Fettes	M.B., '14
James Fettes	M.B., '11
Charles Forbes, Highland Casualty Clearing Station	M.B., '01
Archie Reith Fraser	M.B., '14
James Fraser, attd. 7th Leicestershire Regt.	M.B., '14
William Fraser	B.Sc., '00; M.B.
Rudolph Wm. Galloway, 1st Cav. Div. F. Amb., Brit. Exp. Force	M.B., '14
James Reston Gardiner Garbutt	M.B., '11
William Sim Garden	M.B., '02; M.D.
Robert Philip Garrow	M.B., '07; M.D.
Colin More Geddie, attached Queen Mary's Military Hospital, Whalley, Lancs.	M.B., '14
Norman Stephen Gilchrist	M.B., '01; M.A., '04; M.D.
John Frederick Gill	B.Sc.; M.B., '06
Kenneth Gillies	M.A., '91; M.B.
Edward Gordon	M.A., '11; M.B., '14
George Alex. Connell Gordon	M.B., '14
William Gordon Gordon	M.B., '05
Adam Gray	M.B., '09; M.D.
Wilfred Francis Hawkins	M.B., '14
William Henderson, 21st F. Amb., 7th Div., Brit. Exp. Force	M.B., '12
Alexander William Hendry	M.B., '14
James Alexander Hendry	M.A., '05; B.Sc.; M.B., '08
Cecil Beresford Hogg	M.B., '14
William Peat Hogg	M.B., '12
Thomas Miles Moss Horsfall	M.A., '10; M.B., '14
David Albert Hutcheson	M.B., '98; M.D.
Wm. Wilson Ingram, 21st F. Amb., 7th Div., Brit. Exp. Force, wounded 10 March, ment. in despatches, Military Cross	M.B., '12

Graduates

John William Innes (see p. 27)	M.A., '10; M.B., '15
Francis Irvine	M.B., '96
William Wilson Jameson, Aldershot	M.A., '05; M.B., '09; M.D.
? Herbert Mather Jamieson	M.B., '04
John Joseph Johnson	M.B., '01; M.D.
John Kirton, 60th Field Ambulance 20th Division (formerly Col. Sergt. "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.)	M.A., '11; M.B., '14
Alex. Campbell White Knox, in charge of Amb. Train	M.B., '13
James Laird	M.B., '91
George Leggat	M.B., '11
George Robertson Lipp, 56th Field Amb.	M.B., '14
James William Littlejohn	M.B., '08; M.D.
John Low	M.B., '09
Anthony John MacCreadie, attached Queen Mary Military Hospital, Whalley, Lancs.	M.B., '13
Peter Macdonald	M.A., '90; M.B., '94; M.D.
James M'Lean MacFarlane	M.B., '00; M.D.
James Davidson Mackay	M.B., '08
John Moir Mackenzie, 67th Field Amb.	M.A., '11; M.B., '15
Kenneth Pirie Mackenzie	M.A., '10; M.B., '14
James Murray MacLaggan	M.B., '13
Hugh MacLean	M.B., '03; M.D.
Clement Richard MacLeod	M.B., '09
John Ross MacNeill	M.A., '09; M.B., '13
John Gordon Smith Macpherson	M.B., '98
Duncan James MacRae	M.B., '03
Edward Longueville Mansel	M.B., '94; M.D.
Allan Massey	M.B., '08
John Lewis Menzies, attd. Oxf. & Bucks. Light Inf.	M.B., '09
Robert John Merson	M.B., '09
Joseph Ellis Milne, Highl. Casualty Clearing Station	M.A., '88; M.D.
Mearns Alexander Milne	M.B., '06
George Mitchell	M.B., '03; M.D.
John Marsters Mitchell, No. 2 Gen. Hosp., B.E.F., France	M.B., '11
John Hay Moir	M.B., '07; M.D.
Edmund Hugh Moore, D.S.O., wounded 28 February	M.B., '11
James Morrison, attd. 14th Divl. Train, A.S.C.	M.A., '11; M.B., '14
Hector Mortimer	M.B., '14
Barrington William Mudd	M.B., '91
James Robertson Murray (see p. 8)	M.B., '11; M.D.
Edgar Alan Pearson	M.B., '12
George Ford Petrie	M.B., '98; M.D.

Temporary Commissions R.A.M.C. 23

George Pirie	M.B., '13
John Proctor	M.B., '05
John Proctor, 1st Cav. Div. Fd. Amb., B.E.F.	M.A., '09 ; M.B., '13
Alexander Charles Profeit	M.B., '99 ; M.D.
Edmund Lewis Reid, Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '10 ; F.R.C.S.
John McGregor Hartley Reid	M.B., '14
Peter Reid	M.B., '11
William Ewen Reid	M.B., '05
Williamson Rust Reith	M.A., '86 ; M.D.
Donald Olson Riddel	M.B., '12
George Riddoch	M.B., '13
Dawson Cameron Robertson, 13th Div., 67-68 Brigs. R.F.A.	M.B., '09
Frederick William Robinson	M.B., '82 ; M.D., F.R.C.S.
John Ross	M.B., '11
Joseph Hambley Rowe	M.B., '94
Bertie Ronald Gordon Russell	M.B., '04 ; M.D.
Robert Ferguson Russell, 23rd Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '05
William Alexander Gordon Russell	M.A., '88 ; M.B.
Colin George Shearer, 72nd Field Amb.	M.B., '15
Herbert Playford Sheppard	M.B., '00
Robert Simpson Snowie	M.B., '13
Hugh Ross Souper	M.A., '08 ; M.B., '12
Robert Haig Spittal, attd. Brit. Milit. Hosp., Servian Army	M.B., '05
David James Shirres Stephen, 11th Heavy Art. Brig., 27th Division, Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '10 ; M.D.
Robert Ben Tydd Stephenson	M.B., '86 ; M.D.
Jas. Smith Stewart, Scots Guards, 1st Brig. 1st Div., B.E.F.	M.B., '13
George Stoddart	M.A., '00 ; M.B.
Ernest Tawse	M.B., '14
John Maxwell Taylor, 23rd Gen. Hosp., France	M.A., '99 ; M.B.
William George Simpson Thomson	M.A., '10 ; M.B., '11
Andrew Topping	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '14
Stephen Galt Trail	M.B., '10
Leslie Valentine	M.B., '93
William Robert Watt	M.B. '14
Alex. James Will, attd. Brit. Milit. Hosp., Servian Army	M.B., '14
William Miller Will	M.B., '11
Andrew Stuart Wilson	M.B., '02
James Ingram Pirie Wilson	M.B., '07 ; M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
James Wilson	M.B., '00
Jas. Henderson Yule	M.B., '08

R.A.M.C. Special Reserve.

Capt. William Fraser Munro (from 2nd E. Lancs. Field Ambulance) No. 18 Field Ambulance	M.B., '03
Lieut. William James Reid (from 3rd E. Lancs. Field Ambulance) No. 18 Field Ambulance	M.A., '06 ; B.Sc. ; M.D.

R.A.M.C. Special Reserve Supplementary Officers.

Capt. Henry Havelock Brown	M.B., '86
" John Inkster	M.B., '09 ; M.D.
" Paul Bernard Roth	M.B., '05 ; F.R.C.S.
" George Ernest Shand	M.B., '09 ; M.D.
? Lieut. James Adams	M.A., '00 ; M.B.
" David Sutherland Badenoch	M.B., '12
" James Thomson Cameron	M.B., '13
? " James Campbell	M.B., '01
" Austin Basil Clarke, 55th Field Amb.	M.B., '15
" Douglas Cran	M.B., '15
? " James Davidson	M.B., '02
" James Davidson, O.C. 60th Field Amb. 20th Div.	M.B., '11
" Robert Forgan, 38th Field Amb. in France	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '15
" Douglas Morrison Milne Fraser	Med. Student ; M.A., '13
" Frank Griffith, attd. Wessex Brig. R.F.A., India	M.B., '13
" William John Sivewright Ingram	M.B., '12
" Robert Daniel Lawrence	Med. Student ; M.A., '12
" Sidney Walker Lund, Brit. Mil. Hosp. Servian Army	M.B., '12
" William McCombie	M.B., '13
" David Murdoch Marr, 21st Field Ambulance, 7th Division, Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '14
" Robert Godfrey Martyn	M.B., '12
" Herbert Stewart Milne	M.B., '09
" John Phimister Mitchell, attd. 4th King's Royal Rifles, wounded in Flanders, May, 1915	M.B., '07 ; M.D.
" Robert William Skinner Murray	M.B., '12
" Robert Boulton Myles, O.C. 68th Field Amb.	M.B., '15
" Forster Heddle Brown Norrie, Adj. E. Div.	M.B., '15

Lieut. Alex. Lawrence Robb, 43rd Fd. Amb., 4th Div.	M.B., '13
„ Gilbert Wolridge Rose, 64th Field Amb.	M.B., '15
„ John Forbes William Sandison	M.B., '14
„ William Walker	M.B., '14
„ William Joseph Webster, 64th Field Amb.	M.B., '15
? „ Alexander Wilson	M.B., '09
„ James Walker Wood, Brit. Exped. Force, France	M.B., '14

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Capt. Henry Jackson Butchart, Scottish Horse	B.L., '05
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Cyclist Companies, Divisional Mounted Troops.

Capt. John Norrie, 2nd Lond. Division	Teacher; B.Sc. '06
2nd Lieut. William Smith, ? Division	M.A., '12; B.Sc. (Agr.)

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. (Tempy.) John Everard Rae, O.C. 21st Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	M.A., '91
Maj. James William Garden, 1st Highl. Brig. 2nd City of Aberd. Batty., R.F.A.	M.A., '99; B.L.
„ Frederick William Kay, Adjt. 1st Highl. Brig. 2nd City of Aberd. Batty., R.F.A.	M.A., '92; B.L.
„ William Bain Griffiths Minto, No. 1 Company, N. Scot., R.G.A.	M.A., '01
Capt. John Mearns Allan, 2nd Lowl. Amm. Col., R.F.A.	M.A., '04
„ Patrick Ashley Cooper, 7th Lond. Brig. County of Lond. Batty., R.F.A.	B.A. (Cantab.); LL.B., '12
„ William Gordon Craigen, 1st Highl. Brig. 3rd City of Aberd. Batty., R.F.A.	M.A., '05; LL.B.
„ James Hastings Edwards, 1st Highl. Brig. 1st City of Aberd. Batty., R.F.A.	M.A., '03; LL.B., '10
„ Robert William Lyall Grant, Lowland (City of Edin.), Heavy Batty., R.G.A. (Attorney-Gen. Nyassaland Protectorate since '09)	M.A., '95; LL.B. (Edin.)
Lieut. George Barclay, No. 3 Coy., Orkney, R.G.A.	M.A., '86
„ James Stuart Graham Collie, 1st Highl. Brig. Ammun. Column, R.F.A.	M.A., '14

Lieut. James Catto Duffus, 1st Highl. Brig.	1st City of Aberd. Batty., R.F.A.	M.A., '12
„ James Cecil Davidson Mackie, 1st Highl. Brig.	Ammun. Column, R.F.A.	M.A., '12 ; LL.B., '10
„ James Maxwell Savege, No. 1 Coy., N. Scot., R.G.A.		M.A., '13

Royal Engineers.

Maj. Robert Mitchell, O.C.	2nd Highl. Field Coy., Highl.	
	Divisional Engineers	M.A., '94 ; B.L.
Capt. Robert Bruce, Highl.	Divisional Signal Coy.	M.A., '05 ; B.L.
„ John Reid, O.C.	City of Aberdeen Fortress Eng.	M.A., '93
2nd Lieut. Charles William Walker, Highl.	Divisional Signal Coy.	M.A., '15

Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. William Rose Black, O.C.	6th Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '89
„ „ George Haddon Bower, O.C.	7th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '91
„ „ Robert John Harvey-Gibson, D.L. (County Palatine of Lancaster), King's Liverpool Regt., Paymaster West Lancs. Terr. Force Assocn., etc., Professor, Univ. of Liverpool		M.A., '80
Maj. Robert Bruce, 7th Gordon Hrs., wounded Flanders, June		M.A., '93 ; M.D.
„ William Alexander Smith, 4th Batt. E. Lancs. Regt.		M.B., '04
„ Edward William Watt, O.C.	3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '98
Capt. Robert Adam, 7th Gordon Hrs., wounded Flanders, June	Advocate ; M.A., '00 ; B.L.	
„ Rob. Moir Allardyce, 6th Argyll and Sutherl. Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '02	
„ Murdoch Beaton, 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs.	Insurance Inspector ; M.A., '95	
„ Kenneth William Braid, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded Flanders, June, 1915	B.Sc. & B.Sc. (Agr.), '13	
„ Eric William Harcourt Brander, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '10 ; LL.B., '11	
„ Thomas Christie, 6th Seaforth Hrs.	Nurseryman ; M.A., '00	
„ James Martin Clapperton, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	B.L., '06	

- Capt. (tempy. Maj.) James Dawson, 6th Gordon Hrs., wounded
 11 March, mentd. in despatches Teacher; M.A., '99
- „ James Brown Gillies, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., Adj.
 2/4th Batt. (late Capt. 4th Gordons) B.L., '08
- „ James Hay, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '91; B.L.
- „ Thomas Barrett Heggs, 4th Batt. The Buffs (E.
 Kent Regt.) M.B., '02; M.D.
- „ James Ogilvie Kemp, 5th Batt. Royal Scots
 Advocate, Edin.; M.A., '86
- „ William Lyall, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '06
- „ Thomas Robertson MacKenzie, 6th Batt. Seaforth
 Hrs. M.A., '98; B.L.
- „ Lachlan MacKinnon, 4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '06; LL.B., '10
- „ (Tempy.) George Minty, 6th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '08
- „ George Mitchell, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '90
- „ James Donaldson Paterson, 6th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '05; B.L.
- „ Charles Duncan Peterkin, 4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '08; LL.B., '11
- „ Charles Reid, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '09
- „ William Riddoch, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '84
- „ George Findlay Shirras, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '07
- ? „ William Stephen, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '03
- „ James Watson, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '91
- „ Alexander Morice Wilson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.,
 wounded in Flanders, May, 1915 M.A., '09; LL.B., '12
- „ Alex. McDonald Younie, 5th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '90
- Lieut. William Adams, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '90
- „ Ian McPherson Bain, 5th Black Watch Teacher; M.A., '10
- „ Ian Anderson Clarke, 4th Gordon Hrs., wounded
 Flanders, June, 1915 M.A., '11; B.Sc.
- „ Wm. Ernest Coutts, 6th Batt. Black Watch Teacher; M.A., '12
- „ Finlay Ross Cramb, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see
 p. 44) Teacher; M.A., '12
- „ Archibald Forbes Hyslop, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '14
- „ John William Innes, 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '10
- „ John Alexander Kennedy, 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.
 Teacher; M.A., '02; B.Sc.
- „ Alistair Cameron MacDonald, 5th Batt. Seaforth
 Hrs. Med. Student; M.A., '13
- „ George Edward Mackenzie, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.
 Prob. C. of S.; B.D., '13

Graduates

Lieut. John M'Hardy, 4th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '09
„ John Mackintosh, 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	Law Student; M.A., '13
„ Robert Cumming Thomson Mair, 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '02; LL.B. (Edin.)
„ Alick James Merson, 5th Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers	Teacher; M.A., '06
„ William Murison Smith Merson, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '13; LL.B., '14
„ Ernest Simpson, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '11
„ Alexander Pyper Taylor, 6th Seaforth Hrs. attd. 51st (Highl.) Div. Cyclist Coy.	Teacher; M.A., '07; B.Sc.
„ Andrew Topping, 4th Gordon Hrs.	Med. Student; M.A., '11
„ Jas. Innes Watson, 4th Gordon Hrs.	Med. Student; M.A., '12

2nd Lieut. Robert John Anderson (L. Corp. 6th Seaforths), 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '13
„ „ Alexander William Black, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	Agr. Lecturer; B.Sc. (Agr.), '09
„ „ Alexander Campbell (late Sergt., see p. 44), 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '12
„ „ Robert Wm. Ferguson, 5th Gordon Hrs. (Pte., p. 44)	M.A., '09; B.Sc.
„ „ John Spence Grant (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 45), 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '11; B.D., '15
„ „ Alexander Rennie Henderson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '11
„ „ James Macdonald Henderson (Pte. 4th Gordons), 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (see p. 45)	M.A., '12
„ „ Andrew Douglas Hopkinson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded 10 April, 1915	For. Student; B.Sc. (Agr.), '11
„ „ Walter Inkster (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 45), 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; B.Sc. (Agr.), M.A., '11
„ „ Robert Lyon, 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '12; LL.B., '14
„ „ John MacCulloch, 5th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '09

- 2nd Lieut. David Mackenzie, 6th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '05
 ? „ „ Norman MacLeod, 4th Seaforth Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '13
 „ „ Lachlan Macrae, 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs.
 „ „ Div. Student; M.A., '09
 „ „ Charles Thomas M'William, 5th Batt. Gordon
 Hrs. trsf. 51st Div. Cyclist Coy. Law Student; M.A., '13
 „ „ Charles Gordon Mitchell, 4th Cameron Hrs. M.A., '11
 „ „ Alexander James (Falconer) Monro, 4th Batt.
 Gordon Hrs.; wounded ? June U.F.C. Min.; M.A., '06
 „ „ John Morrison (Pte., see p. 46), 4th Batt.
 Cameron Hrs. U.F.C. Minister; M.A., '07; B.D.
 „ „ now Lieut., James Robert Park, 4th Batt.
 Cameron Hrs., wounded, Flanders M.A., '10; LL.B., '11
 „ „ John William Pirie, 4th Batt. Hampshire
 Regt. M.A., '10; B.A. (Oxon.)
 „ „ James Davidson Pratt (Col. Sergt. 4th Gor-
 dons, pp. 8, 47), 4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '12; B.Sc., '13
 „ „ Frederick Alexander Rose, 4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '11
 „ „ Simon Fraser Ross (Pte.) 4th Batt. Gordon
 Hrs. (see p. 47) Div. Student; M.A., '11
 „ „ John Warrack Runcieman (Pte. 7th Black
 Watch, p. 47), Terr. Force Reserve M.A., '99; B.L.
 „ „ William John Campbell Sangster, 4th Batt.
 Gordon Hrs. M.A., '14
 „ „ James Scott (L. Sergt., p. 47) 6th Batt. Gordon
 Hrs. (see p. 47) Teacher; M.A., '13
 „ „ Charles Shearer, 6th Batt. Black Watch
 (see p. 47) Med. Student; M.A., '12
 „ „ Hugh Philip Skakle (see p. 47) 4th Batt.
 Gordon Hrs. M.A., '11; B.D.
 „ „ William Smith, 4th Gordon Hrs., now Div.
 Cyclists Co. (see p. 47) M.A., '12; B.Sc. (Agr.), '13
 „ „ Frederick Charles Stephen (see p. 48), 6th
 Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '09
 „ „ now Lieut., James Alexander Symon, 4th Batt.
 Cameron Hrs. Agr. Lecturer; M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), '11
 „ „ Robert Jamieson Troup, 5th Gordon Hrs.
 * Agr. Student; M.A., '14

Graduates

Channel Islands Militia.

- 2nd Lieut. George Mitchell Johnston, 2nd Batt. Roy.
Militia of the Island of Jersey, employed as Tempy.
Capt., 7th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

Infantry, Territorial Force, Unattached List.

- Lieut. James Gordon, for service with George Heriot's Sch.
Contingent O.T.C., now in 3rd Batt. Royal Scots
(see p. 15). M.A., '07
- 2nd Lieut. Robert Neil Rudmose Brown, for service with the
Sheffield University Contingent O.T.C. B.Sc., '00; D.Sc.
- " " William Moir Calder, for service with the
Manchester University Contingent, O.T.C.
 Professor; M.A., '03
- " " Hamilton MacCombie, for service with the Bir-
mingham University Contingent O.T.C.
 B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D.; M.A., '00

Territorial Force Reserve.

- Lieut.-Col., Hon. Col., David Brown Douglas Stewart, V.D.,
till November, 1914, O.C. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '82
- Maj. John Law, T.D., 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '84
- Capt. Wm. Reid, 5th Gordon Hrs. Headmaster; M.A., '86
- Lieut. Donaldson Simpson Rose, formerly Lieut. 1st Vol.
Batt. Gordon Hrs. M.A., '84

Army Service Corps Territorial Force.

- Capt. John Duncan MacDiarmid, O.C. 2/3rd (Gordon
Brig.) Coy. Highl. Div. Train M.A., '96; B.L.
- " George Archibald Simpson (late Capt. 1st Aberdeen-
shire Art. Vol.) (see p. 50) M.A., '84
- 2nd Lieut. Edward George Bruce, No. 3 (Gordon Brig.)
Coy. Highl. Div. Train M.A., '14
- " " George Brown Cameron B.Sc. (Agr.), '15
- " " William Allan Smith, No. 3 (Gordon Brig.)
Coy. Highl. Div. Train.

R.A.M.C. Territorial Force.

Hon. Col. Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., Highland Division attached to British Hospital in Servia	M.B., '65 ; M.D., LL.D.
" Surg. Col. James Cantlie, V.D., 1st London Division on the Executive Committee, British Red Cross Society	M.A., '71 ; M.B., F.R.C.S.
" " (Surg. Lieut. Col.) Walter Culver James, Honourable Artillery Company	M.B., '76 ; M.D.
Lieut.-Col. James Morrison Gardiner Bremner, 2nd E. Angl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '94
" " Alexander Callam, 2nd East Lancs. Field Ambulance	M.B., '03 ; M.D.
" " George Cran, V.D. attd. 7th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '75 ; M.D.
" " Thomas Finlayson Dewar, T.D., Sanitary Offi. War Office Staff	B.Sc. (Edin.); M.B., '87 ; M.D.
" " Clarence Isidore Ellis, Wessex Clearing Hospital	M.B., '96 ; M.D.
" " Thomas Fraser, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '94 ; M.B., '98
" " Francis Kelly, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '89 ; M.D.
" " Alexander Barclay Lyon, 1st London Casualty Clearing Station	M.B., '90 ; M.D.
" " William Riddell Matthews, 3rd E. Lancs. Field Ambulance	M.B., '95
" " Peter Mitchell, 1st Scottish Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '94 ; M.D.
" " John Munro Moir, V.D., attached Inverness-shire Batt., R.H.A.	M.B., '76 ; M.D.
" " Alexander Nicol, V.D., attd. 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '80 ; M.D.
" " Alexander Ogston, 1st Highl. Casualty Clearing Station	M.A., '89 ; M.B., '93
" " William Henderson Stephen, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '91
" " George Alexander Troup, 3rd E. Engl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '94 ; M.D.

Graduates

Lieut.-Col. James Stratton Warrack, Home Counties Casualty Clearing Station (previously attached Kent Fortress Engineers)	M.A., '92 ; M.D.
" " Robert Morrison Wilson, V.D. attached 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '73 ; M.D.
Maj. William James Caie, 2nd E. Angl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '95 ; M.B.
" Charles Cameron, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '95
" John Farquhar Christie, attached 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '91 ; M.B.
" James Will Cook, 5th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers	M.B., '84
" James Matthews Duncan, attached 5th Lincolnshire Regt.	M.A., '94 ; M.B.
" Andrew Fowler, attached 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '78 ; M.D.
" Douglas Vercoe Haig, 2nd Northumberland Field Ambulance	M.B., '95 ; M.D.
" Alfred Alwyne Hingston, 2nd S. Midl. Field Ambulance	B.A. (Cantab.) ; M.B., '00
" Thomas Holt, attached 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers	M.B., '90 ; M.D.
" Peter Howie, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '93
" William MacDonald, 2nd W. Lancs. Field Amb.	M.B., '99
" James Forbes MacIntosh, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '03
" George Mackie, attached Shropshire Batty. R.H.A.	M.B., '91
" James Smith Mather, 3rd S. Midl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '91
" James Middleton, attached 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '82
" (Tempy.) James Mowat (late Fleet-Surgeon R.N., p. 13), E. Anglian Casualty Clearing Station	M.B., '91
" Robert Rannie, attached 7th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '87
" James Robertson Reid (Hon. Maj. ret. Vols.), attached W. Lancs. Divisional Train, A.S.C.	M.B., '83 ; M.D.
" James Robertson, 1st Highl. Field Amb.	M.B., '04 ; M.D.
" Thomas Alexander Sellar, attached 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '80
" William Sinclair, M.O., City of Aberdeen Fortress Engineers	M.A., '89 ; M.B., '92
" James Smart, 1st Scottish General Hosp.	M.A., '94 ; M.B., '99
" Douglas Martin Spring, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '09

Maj. James Taylor, attached 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '83 ; M.D.
„ George Wilson, attached Inverness-shire Batty., R.H.A.	M.A., '88 ; M.B.

Capt. Cuthbert Delaval Shafto Agassiz, 1st Highl. Field Amb., attd. temp. 1st Highl. Brig., R.H.A.	M.B., '08 ; M.D.
„ William Cowie, 4th London Field Ambulance	M.A., '92 ; M.B.
„ Alexander Cruickshank, attached 7th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '96
„ Richard Eager, O.C. 2nd 1st Wessex Field Ambulance, Imperial Service Unit	M.B., '05 ; M.D.
„ William Manson Ferguson, attd. North Sc., R.G.A., aftwds. 2 Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	M.B., '05 ; M.D.
„ John Douglas Fiddes, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '05 ; B.Sc. ; M.B., '09
„ (Tempy.) John Innes, Highl. Casualty Clearing Station	M.B., '96
„ Arthur Kellas, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '06.
„ John Leach, attached 1st Lovat Scouts	M.A., '88 ; M.B.
„ Robert Lindsay, attached 4th Cameron Hrs.	M.B., '95
„ Alex. George Lovett-Campbell, attached 2nd Lovat Scouts	M.B., '95
„ Andrew Mowat, attached 1st Highl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '95
„ William Murray, attached 3rd S. Midl. Brig., R.F.A.	M.A., '91 ; M.D.
„ Frederick Philip, attached 2nd Highl. Field Company Highl. Divisional Engineers	M.B., '98
„ James Andrew Simpson, attached Scottish Horse	M.B., '00
„ Frederick Keiller Smith, attached 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '99 ; M.B., '03
„ Francis William Squair, 3rd Highl. Howitzer Brig.	M.B., '02
„ James Alexander Stephen, 2nd Highland Field Ambulance, attached 6th Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '95 ; M.B.
„ Ellerington Reed Turner, attached 6th Gordon Hrs. and then 4th Gordons till January, 1915	M.B., '91
„ Alfred John Williamson, 4th London Field Ambulance	M.A., '05 ; M.D.

Graduates

Capt.	George Alexander Williamson, Supernumerary for Service with Aberdeen University Contingent O.T.C. (1st Section Field Ambulance Medical Corps), now attached to Brit. Medit. Exped. Force ; the Citadel Hospital, Cairo	M.A., '89 ; M.D.
Lieut.	Benjamin James Alcock, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance, now in France	M.A., '00 ; M.D.
"	Andrew Baxter, attd. Cheshire Yeomanry	M.B., '92 ; M.D.
"	Frank William Begg, 2nd W. Riding Field Amb.	M.B., '03
"	Henry Begg, 1st Highl. Field Amb.	M.B., '06
"	Douglas Wales Berry	M.B., '15
"	Bernard Gordon Beveridge, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance (Tempy. attached 4th Gordon Hrs.)	M.B., '12
"	William Brander, 3rd E. Angl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '01 ; M.D.
"	Hugh Gilbert Bruce, attached 6th Argyll & Sutherland Hrs.	M.B., '12
"	Donald Buchanan, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '08 ; M.D.
"	William Jenkins Cruickshank, East Angl. Divisional Engineers	M.A., '05 ; M.B.
"	George Davidson, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '84 ; M.D.
"	John Dow	M.A., '10 ; M.B., '14
Hon. Lieut.	David Hutcheon Duthie, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '93 ; B.L.
Lieut.	Reginald Douglas Gawn, attached 11th (County of London) Batt. London Regt.	M.B., '96
"	Alastair Robertson Grant, attd. 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.B., '13
"	Leighton Hill Hay, 1st S. W. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '07
"	John Alex. Innes, Highl. Cas. Cl. Sta.	B.Sc., '13 ; M.B., '15
"	William Brooks Keith, 1st Home Counties Field Ambulance and later with 81st Field Ambulance, 27th Division, Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '06 ; M.D.
"	George Bruce Killoch, 3rd Highl. Field Amb.	M.B., '02
"	Herbert John Adam Longmore	M.B., '15
"	James Stewart MacConnachie, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '06

Lieut. George Mortimer MacGillivray, 2nd Home Counties	
Field Ambulance	M.B., '12
„ Evan Alexander Mackenzie, Highl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '14
„ Douglas John Marr, 3rd (Notts and Derby) Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '06
„ George Spencer Melvin, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance, attd. 152nd, 5th Highl. Div., France	M.B., '09 ; M.D.
„ Harry Middleton, 3rd W. Lancs. Field Ambulance	M.B., '07
„ Alexander Mitchell, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance, Brit. Exped. Force	M.B., '10
„ John Moir, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '12 ; M.B., '15
„ Leonard James Moir, S. Midl. Casualty Clearing Stn.	M.B., '13
„ Cameron Macd. Nicol, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '15
„ Arthur William Paterson, 1st E. Engl. Field Amb.	M.B., '92
„ Robert Williamson Asher Salmond, 3rd London Field Ambulance	M.B., '07 ; M.D. ; Ch.M.
„ Arthur Charles Mears Savege, 3rd Northumberland Field Ambulance	M.B., '12
„ Thomas Stewart Slessor, 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '98 ; M.B.
„ George Christie Soutter, 1st S. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Field Ambulance	M.B., '09 ; M.D.
„ James Alexander Stephen, 2nd Highland Field Ambulance, attached 6th Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '95 ; M.B.
„ Frank Pearce Sturm, 1st N. Midl. Field Ambulance	M.B., '07 ; Ch.M.
„ James Ettershank Gordon Thomson, 1st Highl. Field Ambulance attached 5th Batt. Roy. Hrs. (Black Watch)	M.B., '07
„ John William Thomson, 1st N. Midl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '91 ; M.B., '95
„ Adam Annand Turner, 3rd W. Lancs. Field Amb.	M.B., '13
„ John Alexander Watt, 4th London Field Ambulance	M.B., '99 D.P.H.

Officers whose Services are Available on Mobilisation.

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|-------------|--|--|
| Lieut.-Col. | James McKenzie Booth (Lt. Col. ret. T.F.), | |
| | 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '75 ; M.D. |
| " " | Duncan Burgess, 3rd N. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '68 ; M.B. (Cantab.) |
| " " | Frederick William Ellis, 1st South. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '98 ; M.D. ; F.R.C.S. |
| " " | Arthur Hugh Lister, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp., for
a time with British Red Cross in France | B.A. (Cantab.) ; M.B., '95 |
| " " | Ashley Watson Mackintosh, 1st Scot. Gen.
Hosp. (see p. 7) | M.A., '88 ; M.D. |
| " " | John Marnoch, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (p. 7) | M.A., '88 ; M.B. |
| " " | George Stevenson Middleton, 4th Scot. Gen.
Hosp. | M.A., '73 ; M.D. (Glasg.) |
| " " | Herbert Redwood Vachell, 3rd W. Gen.
Hosp. | M.B., '78 ; M.D. |
| Maj. Alex. | Rudolf Galloway, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '84 ; M.B., '88 |
| " | James Galloway, 4th Lond. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '83 ; M.D., F.R.C.S. |
| " | David Watson Geddie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '85 ; M.B., '89 |
| " | George Gibb, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '83 ; M.B., '88 |
| " | Henry M'Ilree Williamson Gray, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.
(Tempy. Colonel, see p. 19) | M.B., '95 ; F.R.C.S. (Edin.) |
| " | Alexander Hill Griffith, 2nd W. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '80 ; M.D. |
| " | Thomas Wardrop Griffith, 2nd N. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '82 ; M.D. |
| " | John Reid Levack, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '91 |
| " | Robert Gordon MacKerron, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.
(see p. 7) | M.A., '84 ; M.D. |
| " | Sir William Milligan, 2nd W. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '86 ; M.D. |
| " | William Rattray Pirie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '88 ; M.B. |
| Capt. | Middleton Connon, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '96 ; M.D. |
| " | Jas. Melville Paterson Crombie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '95 |
| " | Alexander Don, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '84 ; M.B., '94 ; F.R.C.S. (Edin.) |
| " | George Mellis Duncan, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 7) | M.B., '96 |
| " | Arthur Wellesley Falconer, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.
(see p. 8) | M.B., '01 ; M.D. |
| " | George Hall, 1st N. Gen. Hosp. | M.A., '00 ; M.D. |
| " | John Johnston, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. | M.B., '09 |

Capt. Angus MacGillivray, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '89 ; D.Sc. (St. And.) ; M.D.
„ James Milroy MacQueen, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 8)	M.A., '03 ; B.Sc. ; M.B.
„ Edwin Matthew, 2nd Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '89 ; M.D. (Edin.)
„ Alexander Mitchell, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. (see p. 8)	M.A., '01 ; M.B., '05 ; Ch.M.
„ Henry Peterkin, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '96 ; M.B.
„ Ernest George Symes Saunders, 4th South. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '91 ; M.D.
„ Harold Edgar Smith, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '01 ; M.B.
„ William Clark Souter, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '03 ; M.D.
„ Edgar Stevenson, 1st W. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '89 ; M.D.
„ George Stuart, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '08 ; M.B.
„ J. Taylor, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '86
„ James Leslie Wilson, 1st N. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '92 ; M.B. (Durh.)

Sanitary Service—Sanitary Companies.

Lieut. Kenneth MacLennan, 2nd London Coy. (late 2nd
Lieut. Tempy. A.S.C., p. 18) Research Student ; B.Sc. (Agr.), '12

Sanitary Officers.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Shirra Gibb	M.B., '72
(See also Lieut.-Col. Matthew Hay, p. 7).	
Maj. William Bruce	M.A., '55 ; M.D., LL.D.
„ James Niven	M.A., '70 ; M.B. (Camb.), LL.D.
Capt. James Dawson	M.A., '90 ; M.B.
„ Alexander Ledingham	M.A., '93 ; M.D.
„ Coll Reginald Macdonald	M.B., '80 ; M.D.
„ William Mackie	M.A., '78 ; M.D.
„ John Murray	M.B., '07
„ David Rennet	M.B., '89 ; M.D.
„ Alexander Robb	M.A., '91 ; M.D.
„ James Peter Watt	M.A., '75 ; M.B. (Edin.)
„ John Thomson Wilson	M.B., '91 ; M.D.
„ Robert Mortimer Yule	M.B., '73 ; M.D.

Graduates

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Major James Henry Morison Davie, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. 6th (Poona) Division

M.A., '90

Captain Clement Lee Cobban, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, General Staff Officer 3rd Grade, Imperial General Staff (1st Class Interpreter in a Mod. Foreign Language)

M.A., '00

Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. (the Rev.) David Craik, attd. successively to		
2nd Batt. W. Stafford Regt. 45th (Rattray's Sikhs); 11th Rajputs Ind. Exped. Force Division	M.A., '07 ; B.D. (St. And.)	
" " Thomas Reuben Spiller, Supply and Transport Service	M.A., '12	
" " Keith Cantlie	I.C.S. ; M.A. '08	
" " James Donald	I.C.S. ; M.A. '93	
" " John Alex. Stewart	I.C.S. ; M.A. '03	

Calcutta Scottish Volunteer Rifles.

2nd Lieut. Alexander Marr	I.C.S. ; M.A., '97 ; B.Sc.
? Robert Niven Gilchrist	M.A., '09
* * See further under Alumni.	

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut.-Col. Sidney Harvey Burnett	M.B., '91
" " William Ronaldson Clark	M.A., '81 ; M.B., '84
" " David Macdonald Davidson	M.B., '87 ; M.D.
" " Alexander Leonard Duke	M.B., '88
" " John Wemyss Grant	M.B., '92
" " Philip James Lumsden	M.B., '86
" " Charles Milne	M.B., '91
" " George MacIver Campbell Smith	M.A., '88 ; M.B., '91
Maj. Ernest Bisset	M.B., '99
" James Alexander Black	M.A., '91 ; M.B., '94
" Alexander Chalmers	M.B., '98
" Harry Emslie-Smith, Hospital Ship "Glasgow Castle"	M.B., '00

Maj. Alex. Fenton		M.A., '91 ; M.B., '95
„ Andrew Thomas Gage	M.A., '91 ; B.Sc., '93 ; M.B., '96	
„ William Adolphus Justice		M.B., '93
„ William Lethbridge		M.B., '95
„ Norman Walter Mackworth	M.B., '01 ; F.R.C.S. Edin.	
„ Colin Forbes Marr, 90th Punjabis		M.B., '00
„ Alex. William Overbeck-Wright		M.B., '01
„ William Duncan Ritchie		M.B., '99
„ Lessel Philip Stephen	M.A., '95 ; M.B., '99	
„ Andrew Watson Cook Young, 24th Punjabis		M.B., '98
„ Thomas Charles McCombie Young		M.B., '01
Capt. James William Barnett, 34th Sikh Pioneers		M.B., '07
„ Duncan Coutts, 37th Dogras		M.B., '05
„ Richard Edward Flowerdew, 99th Deccan Infantry		M.B., '08
„ William Cowan Gray		M.B., '01
„ Andrew Smith Leslie	M.A., '02 ; M.B., '06	
„ William Sim MacGillivray, 41st Dogras		M.B., '03
„ Gordon William Maconachie, 73rd Carnatic Infantry		M.B., '03
„ William Anderson Mearns, 69th Punjabis	M.A., '99 ; M.B., '03	
„ Patrick Manson Rennie, 32nd Sikh Pioneers		M.B., '06
„ Henry Edward Shortt, attd. 62nd Punjabis		M.B., '10
„ Maurice Forbes White, 33rd Punjabis		M.B., '01
Lieut. Robert Morrison Easton	M.A., '07 ; M.B., '11	
„ Arch. Campbell MacRae, attd. 33rd Punjabis		M.B., '12
„ Richard Reginald Maitland Porter	M.A., '08 ; M.B., '12	

Retired Officers Re-employed.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Vass Anderson, on special service at Poona	M.B., '80
† „ „ William Henry Gray, died January, 1915	M.B., '86

ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Acting Army Chaplains.

Rev. James Duncan (C.S.), Tempy. Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Class, Caterham Barracks, Surrey	M.A. King's Coll., '50
„ Henry Farquhar (C.S.), Tempy. Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Class, Dover	M.A., '79 ; B.D. (Edin.)

Graduates

Rev. Charles Gordon Mackenzie (C.S.), Tempy. Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Class, Chapl. Scots. Regts., Wylie Valley, Salisbury Plain, also Chapl. to the Territorial Force, attd. 5th (Buchan) Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '96 ; B.D. (Edin.)
„ George Cook Macpherson (C.S.), of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, attd. 1st Batt. Highl. Light Infantry, now in France	M.A., '00 ; B.D.
„ George Walter Mennie (C.E.), Tempy, Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Class	M.A., '86
„ Thomas Murray (U.F.C.), ret. Chapl. to the Forces, 1st Class (Senior Prob. Chapl.), temporarily re-employed	M.A., '72
„ Thomas Scott (C.S.), ret. Chapl. Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Tempy. Chapl. to the Forces, 4th Class	M.A., '72

Territorial Force.

Rev. James Cooper (C.S.), 1st Class, attd. Glasg. Univ. Cont. O.T.C.	M.A., '67 ; D.D.
„ Robert Sangster Kemp. T.D. (C.S.), 1st Class, attd. 5th (Buchan, etc.) Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '82 ; B.D.
„ Robert Macpherson, V.D. (C.S.), 1st Class, attd. 6th (Morayshire) Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '69 ; D.D.
„ James Robertson, D.S.O. (C.S.), 1st Class ret. pay, now 2nd Class attd. to Scot. Horse Arts Stud.; '73-'76 ; D.D.	
„ James Smith, T.D. (C.S.), 1st Class, attd. 1st and 2nd Highl. Field Ambulance	M.A., '74 ; B.D.
„ James Black (C.S.), 2nd Class attd. 6th (Banff, etc.), Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '91
„ John Gordon Smith Napier (C.S.), 2nd Class, attd. 4th Batt. the King's Own Scottish Borderers	M.A., '76
„ Alexander Jack (C.S.), 3rd Class, attd. 6th (Banff, etc.) Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '73
„ Alexander Masson (C.S.), 3rd Class, till lately attd. Cycl. Batt. Royal Scots.	M.A., '63 ; B.D. (Edin.)
„ James Thomson (C.S.), 3rd Class, attd. 7th (Blythswood) Batt., H.L.I.	M.A., '75 ; D.D. (Glasg.)

Rev. James Beattie Burnett (C.S.), 4th Class, attd. 7th (Deeside) Batt. London Hrs.	M.A., '86 ; B.D.
„ Donald Cameron (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 5th (Angus, etc.) Batt. Black Watch	M.A., '98 ; B.D.
„ James Harvey (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 7th Batt. Royal Scots	M.A., '79
„ James Lumsden (C.S.), 4th Class, attd. 7th Batt. Royal Scots	M.A., '84 ; B.D.
„ John MacConnachie (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 4th (Dundee) Batt. Black Watch	M.A., '96
„ Charles Gordon Mackenzie (C.S.), (see above).	
„ William Simpson Matheson (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 4th (Border) Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers	M.A., '80
„ William Ross (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 2nd Lowl. Brig., R.F.A.	M.A., '89 ; B.D.
„ William Sutherland Swanson (U.F.C.), 4th Class, attd. 4th Lowl. (Howitz.) Brig., R.F.A.	M.A., '82

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

Canadian Expeditionary Force and Other Corps.

Capt. William Rae, 72nd Seaforth Hrs. (Canadian Militia), now 16th Batt. 3rd Brig. 1st Can. Exped. Force	B.L. ; M.A., '03
2nd Lieut. Alex. Hutcheon, 11th Batt. 1st Can. Exped. Force (wounded April, 1915)	B.L., '02

British Honduras Defence Force.

2nd Lieut. John Craig	M.A., '06
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West African Field Force.

Lieut. Alex. John Findlay, Nigerian Land Cont. ?	
	M.A., '00 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)

West African Medical Service.

Medical Officer William Allan (M.O. of Health, Freetown)	M.B., '09
„ „ Thomas Peppé Fraser, N. Nigeria Frontier Force, killed on E. frontier of Nigeria, 5 September, 1914	M.B., '01
„ „ John Taylor Watt, wounded, date unknown	M.B., '13
„ „ William Gordon Watt	M.R., '08

Graduates

Cape Town Highlanders.

2nd Lieut. Adam Gordon Howitt (late Sergt., p. 49) B.Sc. (Agr.), '10

South African Expeditionary Force, Medical Service.

Maj. George Michie	M.A., '84 ; M.D.
” William Russell	M.B., '90 ; M.D.
” David Morice Tomory (M.O. of Health, Bloemfontein), Captain in S. African War, has been acting as Surgeon with British Red Cross in France	M.B., '90
Capt. Arthur John Milne, Reserve Force (Civil Surgeon in S. African War, Medal with 5 clasps)	M.B., '01
Lieut. Alexander Marr Geddes	M.B., '09
? John Mitchell	M.B., '09

East African Expeditionary Force.

Captain John Forbes, Senior Medical Officer, Carrier Corps
(Civil Surgeon S. African War, Medal, 3 clasps) M.B., '00

Royal Australian Naval Reserve.

Rev. Robert Murray (Williamstown, Victoria), Chaplain
M.A., '83 ; B.D. (St. And.)

Australian Expeditionary Corps.

Maj. John Smith Purdy, Austral. A.M.C., M.O. to the
Divisional Ammunition Column, 1st Australian Division,
and to the Australian Light Horse Camp, Ma'adi,
Egypt M.B., '98 ; M.D.

New Zealand Forces.

Col. James Robert Purdy, V.D., Director Medical Services,
New Zealand Army M.B., '83

Singapore Volunteer Corps.

Major William Robert Colvin Middleton, Dep. Asst.
Director Medical Services (Sanitary), Straits
Settlements M.A., '83 ; M.D.
” John Arthur Rinder Glennie, 2nd in command M.B., '89
Capt. Robert Donald Keith, O.C. Med. Coy. M.A., '98 ; M.D.
” Peter Sinclair Hunter, Med. Coy. M.A., '04 ; M.B.

† Lieut. Angus Forsyth Legge, killed in the Singapore Mutiny, February, 1915

M.B., '12

* * See further pp. 49, 55, 58 for Graduates serving in the ranks of, and for Alumni serving in, the Overseas Forces.

Russian Army Medical Corps.

Lieut.-Col. Colin Finlayson Simpson (of Moukden, Manchuria)

M.A., '06; M.B.

GRADUATES ENLISTED OR RE-ENLISTED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR (*including those since commissioned*).

Yeomanry.

Squadr. Sergt. Maj. John Blackhall Anderson, F Squadr.

Scottish Horse Teacher; M.A., '90

Sergt. Williejohn Oberlin Gilmore, Scottish Horse M.A., '11

Farrier Sergt. Maj. James MacAllan, 1st Scottish Horse M.A., '11

Trooper John Rose, Lovat Scouts B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

„ James Archibald Bruce Sim, Scottish Horse M.B., '05

„ John Walker, Lothian and Border Horse Agr. Lecturer, B.Sc. (Agr.); M.A., '10

„ Peter Webster, Motor Section, 2nd Lovat Scouts Teacher; M.A., '06

Artillery.

Private Gavin Leith Allardyce, Hon. Artillery Coy.

W.S., Ed.; M.A., '05

Bombardier William Murray, 157th (City of Aberdeen)

Brig., R.F.A. Teacher; M.A., '09

Private John McLaren Wilson, since commissioned

(see p. 16.) Prob. U.F.C.; M.A., '10

Engineers.

Sapper William Henry Sutherland, Highl. Div. Signal

Coy. (formerly Private "E" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.) M.A., '14

Motor Cyclists.

Alexander Mackenzie Agr. Student, M.A., '13

Infantry.

Corpl. Alexander Allardyce, "G" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.

Solicitor, M.A., '04; B.L.

Graduates

Sergt. James S. Anderson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '15
Private William Bruce Anderson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '11
" John Lyon Booth, "D" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
" Robert Grant Bremner, London Scottish Teacher; M.A., '08	
" Evan Macd. Burns, "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
Sergt. Alexander Campbell, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 28)	Teacher; M.A., '12
Private William Tait Craig, "A" Coy., 6th Batt. Cameron Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '05
" Finlay Ross Cramb, 2/4th Gordon Hrs. (see p. 27)	M.A. '12
" Thomas Cranston, 4th Gordon Hrs. Off. of Customs; M.A., '12	
L-Corpl. Arthur Crichton, 4th Gordon Hrs., wounded May, rejoined	M.A., '14
Priv. Norman Crichton, 4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud., U.F.C.; M.A., '11	
" George Cruickshank	Fullerton Scholar; M.A., '13
Sergt. William Cumming, 5th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '00
† Private Marianus Alex. Cumming, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 14 June	Teacher; M.A., '12
" George Dawson, ? Royal Scots Teacher; M.A., '05; B.Sc.	
" Robert Dawson, "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
" Robert Thomson Donald, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded in Flanders, May, '15	M.A., '14
Lance-Corpl. Balfour Downie, 3/6th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '09
† L-Sergt. Alexander David Duncan, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., died of wounds recd. 16 or 17 June	M.A., '14
Private Frank Emslie, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded in Flanders, March, rejoined	Teacher; M.A., '05
Corpl. Edgar Hunter Ewen, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '04
Private John Birnie Ewen, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
? " George Wm. John Farquharson, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
" Robert William Ferguson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs., now commissioned (p. 28)	M.A., '09; B.Sc.
" John Forbes, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '12
Sergt. John Keith Forbes, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Teacher and Div. Student, U.F.C. Coll.; M.A., '05	
Private Robert Andrew Dermod Forrest, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
" Andrew Fraser, 4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud. U.F.C.; M.A., '10	
Sergt. James Fowler Fraser, "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
Private William Gordon Fraser, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14

Private Lewis Gavin, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '12
„ Andrew Gordon, Unit unknown	Teacher ; M.A., '13
„ John Gow, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '13
„ John Spence Grant, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., now commissioned (p. 28)	M.A., '11 ; B.D., '15
„ Hugh Percival Gray, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
„ George Alexander Gunn, a Service Batt.	Teacher ; M.A., '91
Sergt. Hector MacLennan Guthrie, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 15)	M.A., '14
Private William Stephen Haig, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
„ Alexander Simpson Harper, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '11
? „ James Smith Hastings, Unit unknown	Teacher ; M.A., '12
„ James Macdonald Henderson, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see above, pp. 8, 28)	M.A., '12
Corpl. William George Philip Hunt, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 17)	Teacher ; M.A., '12
Private James Henry Hunter, ? Seaforth Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '07
„ Walter Inkster, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 28)	Teacher ; M.A., '11 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)
„ Alexander Pringle Jameson, Unit unknown	B.Sc., '11
„ Henry Watt Johnston, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '11
„ William Jolly, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; B.Sc., '13
† „ John Forbes Knowles, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., U.F.C. College, killed in action in Flanders, 5 May, 1915	Div. Student, U.F.C. ; M.A., '12
Lance-Sergt. John Garden Lamb, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '13 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)
Private Frederick William Law, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
	Forestry Student ; M.A., '12 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)
„ Douglas Meldrum Watson Leith, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '13 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)
„ Frank Lipp, ? Batt. Seaforth Hrs., since com- missioned (see p. 15)	Agr. Student ; M.A., '11
„ James Argentine Littlejohn, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; B.Sc., '08
Sergt. George Low, "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
? William Rennie Lyall	Teacher ; M.A., '05

Graduates

L.-Corpl. George MacCurrach, 3rd Gordon Hrs.	Teacher; M.A., '08
Sergt. Charles MacGregor, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Lecturer, Aberdeen Prov. Centre Training College	M.A., '96
Private Edward MacIntosh, 3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '15
,, Robert John MacKay, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Div. Student, U.F.C.; M.A., '11	
,, Donald MacKenzie, "U" Coy, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Teacher; M.A., '13	
L.-Corpl. John Douglas MacLaggan, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
Private John Angus MacLeod, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Div. Student; M.A., '10	
,, Malcolm MacLeod, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Teacher; M.A., '00	
,, William Patrick MacLeod, ? Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	
Teacher; M.A., '10	
,, John Cook MacPherson, 9th Batt. Royal Scots, since commissioned (see p. 17)	M.A., '10; LL.B.
,, John McQueen, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
† ,, Victor Charles MacRae, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 21 April, 1915	M.A., '14
,, Charles Thomas MacWilliam, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 29)	
Law Student; M.A., '13	
Sergt. Alex. David Marr, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded	M.A., '14
Private John Hampton Strachan Mason, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Div. Student; M.A., '13	
,, William Peterkin Masson, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
,, Charles Matheson, "D" Coy., 3/28th Batt. City of London Regt. (Artists Rifles)	
Teacher; M.A., '02	
,, Marshall Merson, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	Div. Student; M.A., '12
,, George Smith Mitchell Milne, 4th Gordon Hrs., since commd. (p. 17)	M.A., '14
,, Stewart Turnbull Alex. Mirrlees, 4th Gordon Hrs., wounded, Flanders, June	M.A., '14
,, John Irvine Mitchell, 6th Royal Scots	Teacher; M.A., '99
,, John Morrison, since commissioned (see p. 29)	
Minister U.F.C.; M.A., '07; B.D.	
,, John Munro, 2/4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '14

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| Private Norman Munro, Public Schools Batt. Duke of Cam- | |
| bridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) | Teacher; M.A., '04; B.Sc. |
| „ Herbert Murray, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | |
| wounded 30 May | Teacher; M.A., '08 |
| L.-Corpl. Murdo Murray, "U" Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs. | |
| | Teacher; M.A., '13 |
| Private Allan Ogilvie, "D" Coy., 3rd Gordon Hrs. | Law Stud.; M.A., '13 |
| „ James Buchanan Paterson, 3/6th Gordon Hrs. | |
| | Teacher; M.A., '01 |
| Corpl. James Patterson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | M.A., '15 |
| Col.-Sergt. James Davidson Pratt, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. | |
| Gordon Hrs. since commissioned (see pp. 8, 29) | M.A., '12; B.Sc. |
| Private George Ramage, 3rd Batt. Gordon Hrs. | Teacher; M.A., '04 |
| „ Charles Reid, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | M.A., '14 |
| „ Robert Reid, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 17) | M.A., '14 |
| „ Grigor Charles Allan Robertson, 6th Batt. Sea- | |
| forth Hrs. | B.Sc. (Agr.), '13 |
| „ Norman John Robertson, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | M.A., '14 |
| „ James Ross, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | Probationer; M.A., '10 |
| „ Simon Fraser Ross, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since | |
| commissioned (see p. 29) | U.F.C. Div. Stud.; M.A., '11 |
| „ Francis Rumbles, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | M.A., '14 |
| „ John Warrack Runcieman, 2/7th Batt. Royal Hrs. | |
| (Black Watch), since commd. (p. 29) | M.A., '99; B.L., '00 |
| Lance-Sergt. James Scott, ? Gordon Hrs., since com- | |
| missioned (see p. 29) | Teacher; M.A., '13 |
| Private Colin Mackenzie Selbie, "A" Coy., 15th Royal | |
| Scots, since commissioned (p. 17) | Naturalist; B.Sc., '10 |
| „ Charles Shearer, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., | |
| since commissioned (see p. 29) | Med. Student; M.A., '12 |
| Corpl. George Shepherd, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. | Teacher; M.A., '03 |
| Private John Baird Simpson, 6th Seaforth Hrs., then 68th | |
| Fd. Amb. | B.Sc. (Agr.), '14 |
| „ John Watt Simpson, 8th Rifle Brigade | M.A., '09; LL.B. |
| „ Hugh Philip Skakle, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., | |
| since commissioned (see p. 29) | Probationer; M.A., '11; B.D. |
| „ Alexander John Smith, Unit unknown | M.A., '05 |
| „ William Smith, Unit unknown | M.A., '12; B.Sc. (Agr.) |
| „ Fred. Chas. Stephen, 4th Gordon Hrs., now commd. | |
| (p. 29) | Teacher; M.A., '09 |

Private Robert Strachan, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 17)	Teacher ; M.A., '10
„ Alexander Ruddiman Stronach, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Teacher ; M.A., '13
„ Richard Surtees, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '14
„ Alexander George Sutherland, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '07
„ William Tarrel, 3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Teacher ; M.A., '13	
„ Bertram Wilkie Tawse, 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs. Teacher, M.A., '05 ; B.Sc.	
„ William Taylor, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud. ; M.A., '13	
„ Harold Thompson 2/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher ; M.A., '12	
„ John McLean Thomson, 4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud. ; M.A., '11	
„ William Urquhart, 16th Batt. Royal Scots Minister C.S. ; M.A., '06 ; B.D.	
† Lance-Corpl. Edward Watt, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs., died March 22, 1915, of wounds received in action at Neuve Chapelle	B.Sc. (Agr), '14

Officers' Training Corps.

Cadet Wm. Philip Selbie, Inns of Court O.T.C. (p. 17)	M.A., '10
„ James Oliver Thomson, Camb. Univ. O.T.C.	M.A., '11
(Along with those in Ab. Un. O.T.C., pp. 73-75.)	

R.A.M.C.

Sergt. Edward George Bruce, "C" Sect. 1st Highl. Field Ambulance (see p. 72)	Science Student ; M.A., '14
„ Ronald John Bruce, "A" Sect. 1st Highl. Field Ambulance, since commd. (see p. 20)	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '15
„ James Black Calder, Highl. Casualty Clearing Sta- tion, France	Teacher ; M.A., '10
Private Alexander Cheyne	M.A., '12
„ Alexander Allan Cormack, 1st Highl. Field Am- bulance, Asst. Prof. English. Retired	M.A., '13
„ John Henderson, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	Teacher ; M.A., '10
„ George Harper MacDonald, 3rd Highl. Field Am- bulance, since commissioned (see p. 17)	Teacher ; M.A., '08
Corpl. Christian Victor Aeneas MacEchern, 64th Field Amb.	C.S. Minister, Tighnabruaich ; M.A., '07
Private John Hugh Crawford McLellan	Teacher ; M.A., '06
Corpl. Ian Charles MacPherson, 44th Field Ambulance, since commissioned (see p. 15)	Med. Student ; M.A., '14

Corpl. David Cooper Rees, 67th F. Amb.	Div. Stud. ; M.A., '11
Private Wm. Shewan Riddell, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	Med. Stud. ; M.A., '13
„ James Stephen Stalker, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.	M.A., '12
„ John Russell Stewart, Aldershot	M.A., '01

Dressers and Orderlies, R.A.M.C. or Brit. Red Cross.

Ian Stewart Thomson, Dresser, 11th Stationary Hosp., Rouen	M.A., '13
Mary Moir Trail, Asst. Cook, Abbaye de Röyaumont Hosp., France	

GRADUATES ENLISTED IN H.M.'S FORCES IN INDIA
AND IN THE DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

Trooper Harold George Gruer, Nagpur Vol. Rifles,	
Mounted Infantry	I.C.S. ; M.A., '08
? Alex. Keir, Malay States Vol. Regt.	M.A., '05
Corpl. Benjamin Knowles, King Edward's Horse	M.B., '07
Private Wm. Arthur Lothian, E. Bengal Vol. Rifles	M.A., '08 ; B.Sc.
Sergt. Adam Gordon Howitt, Cape Town Hrs., since com- missioned (see p. 42)	B.Sc. (Agr.), '10
Private Edward Legge, 79th Cameron Hrs., 2nd Canadian Exped. Force	M.A., '03 ; B.L.
„ George Watt Smith, Portage La Prairie Home Gds.	Minister of the Canadian Presb. Ch. ; M.A., '91

ABERDEEN MILITARY TRAINING ASSOCIATION.

Lachlan MacKinnon, <i>Commandant</i>	Advocate ; M.A. '75
Henry Alexander	Journalist ; M.A., '95
John McConnachie Barclay	Teacher ; M.A., '94
David M. A. Chalmers	Advocate ; M.A., '80
David Dewar	Solicitor ; M.A., '96 ; B.L.
John Rawson Elder	Teacher ; M.A., '02 ; D. Litt.
Alex. Emslie-Smith, jun.	Advocate ; M.A., '85
Charles Forbes, now commd. (p. 21)	M.B., '01
Edward Hutton Hay	Teacher ; M.A., '83
Wm. Maitland, Prof. of Chemistry, R. Gordon's College	; B.Sc., '00 ; D.Sc.
Malcolm W. Murray	Teacher ; M.A., '02
John Watson Murray	Teacher ; M.A., '00
Rev. Alex. Irvine Pirie	Clergyman ; M.A., '02 ; B.D.
George Rennie	Teacher ; M.A., '01

Graduates

Rev. Thomas B. Robertson	Clergyman ; M.A., '06
George Sheach	Teacher ; M.A., '02 ; B.Sc.
George A. Simpson—now commd. (p. 30)	Advocate ; M.A., '84
Edmond Sinclair	Solicitor ; M.A., '91
Alfred James Smith	Teacher ; M.A., '05
Wm. McQueen Smith	Advocate ; M.A., '90
James Taylor	Lecturer (Prov. Training Centre) ; M.A., '00

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Hon. Col. James Cantlie (see p. 31).	
John Scott Riddell, M.V.O., Commissioner for the N.E. of Scotland	M.A., '84 ; M.B.
Arthur Andrew Murray, in charge of Brit. Red Cross Hosp., Alexandria	M.A., '78 ; M.D.

Y.M.C.A. SERVICE OF TROOPS.

Peter Diack	U.F.C. Div. Stud. ; M.A., '12
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PRISONERS OF WAR.

John James Harold	Teacher ; M.A., '10
Alfred Hill	B.Sc., '09 ; B.Sc. (Agr.)
Wm. John Arnold Whyte (see p. 9)	M.A., '12

III. ALUMNI.

III. ALUMNI.

ALUMNI COMMISSIONED.

ROYAL NAVY.

Surgeon-General (Tempy.) Sir William Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B.; also Lieut.-Col., available for service on mobilisation with 4th London Gen. Hosp.

Arts Student, '68-'70, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.

Fleet-Surgeon William Rudolf Center

Former Med. Student; M.B. (Edin.), '93

Rev. Gustavus Aird Sim, Presby. Chaplain to H.M.'s Ships and Naval Establishments, Malta, by appointment of the Admiralty

Arts Student, '82-'86

REGULAR ARMY.

Maj.-General Sir James Ronald Leslie MacDonald, K.C.I.E., C.B. (late R.E.), Reserve of Officers

Arts Student, '77-'80; LL.D.

" " (Tempy.), Colonel Henry L. Gardiner, R.A., Commanding Scottish Coast Defences

Arts Student, '75-'77

Lieut.-Col. James Macnachie, R.A.M.C. Retired Off., tempy. employed

Former Med. Student; L.R.C.P., '89; F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Maj. James A. Butchart, "A" Batty., 91st Brig. 20th Div. Divisional Artillery R.F.A. with Brit. Exped. Force, France.

+ " Alexander Kirkland Robb, 2nd. Batt. Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, 20th September, 1914

Arts Student, '89

Capt. Wm. Alexander, of Cobairdy, 3rd Gordon Hrs.

Arts Stud., '89-'91

- Capt. Leslie Evan Outram Davidson, D.S.O. Adj. 55th
 Brig. 10th (Irish) Division, Divisional Artillery,
 twice mentioned in despatches Arts Student, '99-'00
- Lieut. John F. Ferguson, 1st Durham Light Infantry
 „ James Keith, 157th (City of Aberdeen) Brig., R.F.A.
 Former Agr. Student
- „ (Tempy.) William Francis Gordon Scott, R.A.M.C.
 Med. Student, '98-'03
- „ „ E. C. Wallace, 72nd Field Amb. Med. Stud., '01
- 2nd Lieut. (Tempy.) Alick Ferguson, 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs.
- „ „ (Tempy.) John Crawford Matthew Hay, 13th
 Batt. Royal Scots.
- „ „ (Tempy.) Alexander MacAulay, 8th Batt.
 Cameron Hrs. Former Agr. Student
- „ „ (Tempy.) Angus McCallum, Army Service
 Corps Univ. Dip. Agr., '15
- „ „ (Tempy.) Jas. V. Rogerson, 26th Batt., Nor-
 thumb. Fusiliers (3rd Tyneside Irish)
 Minister, E.P.C.; Former Arts Stud.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

- Lieut.-Col. John Ellison Macqueen, O.C. 2/4th Batt.
 Gordon Hrs.
- Maj. Frank Fleming, 3rd City of Aberdeen Batty., 1st
 Highl. Brig., R.F.A.
- „ Thomas Garland, of Ardlethen, Recruiting Officer
 E. Aberdeenshire
- „ George A. Smith, 4th Gordon Hrs., wounded in
 Flanders, June Law Stud. '87-'88
- Capt. R J Anderson, 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A. Former Agr. Stud.
 „ James Cameron, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. Agr. Student, '10-'11
 „ Wm. Littlejohn, 3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (late Capt.
 Aberdeen Garrison Artil. Vols.) Law Student, '96-'98
- „ John Harvey Loutit, 5th Gordon Hrs. Univ. Dipl. Agr.
 „ John Milne, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Student, '91-'94
- Lieut. R W Johnston, 2nd Highl. Field. Coy.,
 Highl. Divisional Eng.
- „ R. Whyte Mackay, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.
- 2nd Lieut. David Grant Anderson, 2nd Lowl. Brig., R.F.A.
 B.Sc. (Glasg.); Former Sci. Student
- „ „ William S. Benton (Lance-Corpl. 4th Gordons)
 1st Sign. Coy., Highl. Divsnl. Eng. Sci. Student, '12-'13

2nd Lieut.	Robert Robertson Bisset, 6th Gordon Hrs.	(p. 56)
" "	H. Hargrave Cowan, 1st. Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	
" "	Wm. M. Findlay, Gordon Hrs. T.F. Reserve	Former Agr. Stud.
" "	Charles Wm. Gibbon, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
" "	William James Gill, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	Former Agr. Stud.
" "	William Kemp Leggatt, 6th Gordon Hrs. (p. 56)	
		Univ. Dipl. Agr., '05
" "	Alexander Manson, 5th Gordon Hrs.	Nat. Dipl. Agr.
" "	J. L. F. Munro, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Stud. about '02
" "	William George Smith, Yorkshire Light Infantry, 21st Divisional Cyclists	Former Agr. Student
" "	Arthur Fred. Vere Stephenson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs.	Stud. '08-'09

INDIAN ARMY.

Capt.	Thomas Milne, 55th (Coke's) Rifles, Frontier Force	
"	and Adj. William S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles,	
	Frontier Force	
Lieut.	Robert Dunlop Smith, 33rd Punjabis	Arts Stud., '11-'12

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Maj.	Anderson G. McKendrick M.B. (Glasg.)	; Postgrad.-Stud., '13-'14
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FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

Lieut.-Col.	David Sydney Wanliss, O.C. 6th Batt. Inf.	
	Australian Exped. Force, Egypt and the Dardanelles	
	(served in Aberdeen Artillery Volunteers; Col. Highl.	
	Regt., Victoria) B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.); Arts Student, '81-'84	
Capt.	Hugh Gunn, a South African Scot. Regt.	

ALUMNI ENLISTED.

REGULAR ARMY AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Sergt.	James A. Anderson, 1st Lothians & Border Horse	Law, '04-'05
Trooper	Leslie Durno, 2nd Scottish Horse	Former Agr. Student
"	Hugh Falconer, Scottish Horse	Agr. Student, '12-'13
"	George Theodore Findlay, Scot. Horse	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '12

Trooper John Henry, Scottish Horse	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '14
„ Wm. Kemp Leggatt, 1st Scot. Horse, now commd. (p. 55)	Univ. Dipl. Agr.
„ John Mackay, Scottish Horse	Univ. Dipl. Agr.
„ George Macrae Robertson, 5th Scottish Horse	Former Agr. Student
„ James Spark, 1st Scottish Horse	Former Agr. Student
	<i>Artillery.</i>
Lance-Corpl. Alexander George Norrie, 157th (City of Aberdeen) Brig., R.F.A.	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '13
„ „ James Robb, 2/1st Highl. Field. Artillery Brig.	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '12

Infantry.

Sergt.-Maj. K. Mathieson, 3rd Batt. Gordon Hrs.	
Col.-Sergt. Fred. Wm. Bain, 4th Gordon Hrs.	Former Agr. Student
Sergt. Alpin McGregor, 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Prisoner of War; Former Arts Student
† „ Alexander Skinner, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (formerly of that Unit, rejoined on outbreak of war), killed in action in Flanders, 22 April	Teacher; Arts Student
Corpl. George Cameron Auchinachie, 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs. Thrice wounded. Rejoined	Med. Stud., '10-'13
„ Angus Francis Gray, 5th Seaforth Hrs.	Former Agr. Student
Lance-Corpl. William S. Benton, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commissioned (see p. 54)	Former Sci. Student
„ „ John Lumsden Searight Ferguson, 5th Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, wounded in Flanders, May	Med. Student, '06-'10
Private J. C. Asher, A.S.C. Motor Transport	Former Agr. Student
„ Robert Robertson Bisset, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., since commd. (p. 55)	Former Sci. Stud.
„ James Cooper, "A" Coy., 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	Former Agr. Student
„ James R. Dey, 2/4th Gordon Hrs.	Former Arts Stud.
„ Ian Farquharson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs.	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '15
† Lance-Corpl. Andrew Thomson Fowlie, 4th Gordon Hrs. Killed in action, Flanders, 16 June	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '09

Private Joseph R. Fraser, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs.

Minister, U.F.C.; Former Arts Student

" J. W. McGillivray, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. Nat. Dipl. Agr.
" William Reid MacIntosh, 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.

Former For. Student
" Alexander MacPherson, "U" Coy., 4th Batt.
Gordon Hrs. Former Med. Student

" Roderick MacKenzie MacTavish, "U" Coy., 4th
Batt. Gordon Hrs. Former Med. Student

" Alfred D. McWilliam, 2nd Gordon Hrs. Agr. Stud., '09-'10
" Andrew Mitchell, ? Batt. Gordon Hrs.

Colvin Smith Philip, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon
Hrs. Former Agr. Student

" James V. Rogerson, 2/4th Gordon Hrs., since
commd. (p. 54) Minister, E.P.C.; Former Arts Student

" James William Seath (formerly "A" Coy., 5th
Batt. Gordon Hrs.), 1 Highl. Div. Cycle Coy.
Arts Stud., '11-'13

" Robert James Smith, "U" Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon
Hrs. Nat. Dipl. Agr.; Former Agr. Student

" J. F. Stewart, 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. Former Agr. Student

Army Service Corps.

Lance-Corpl. Thomas Kennedy Reith (Res.), Scottish
Horse Brig. Former Agr. Student

" " Alexander Francis Smith (Res.), Scottish
Horse Brig. Former Agr. Student

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sergt. Wm. Jas. Ewen, 60th Field Amb., 20th Div. Med. Stud., '08-'11
? Private William Law Gordon Former Law Student

" Alister Rait, R.A.M.C. Former For. Student

Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Private J. W. McBain Former Agr. Student

Units Unknown.

? Harry Brian Brooke Agr. Stud., '06-'07

? Private James Robertson

" William Watt Former Forestry Student

INDIAN ARMY.

" William Burgess Davidson, Indian Railway Volun-
teers Arts Student about '05

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

Private Arthur Falconer Barron, Nyassaland Defence Force	Univ. Dipl. Agr., '12
,, Robert Crawford Buchanan Hay, Penang Volunteers, R.G.A. ?	
,, James McLean, Malay States Volunteer Rifles	Former Agr. Student
Trooper Horace Courtenay Forbes Mitchell, Australian Light Horse	Former Agr. Student
Private James Robertson, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, attd. to New Zealand Exped. Force	Former Agr. Student
,, Donald Smith, ? African Defence Force	Former Agr. Student

WITH THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

James Bryce Clarke, Registrar, Red Cross Hospital, Alexandria	Former Sci. Student
Ian Maxwell Rattray, Dresser, Lady Paget's Hosp., France	

IV. STUDENTS.

IV. STUDENTS.

STUDENTS HOLDING COMMISSIONS.

REGULAR ARMY.

Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Lieut. Patrick Stephen Cameron, <i>Special Reserve.</i>	4th Med.
" " (Tempy.), John William Macrae, A Batty., 117th Brig. Divisnl. Arty.	2nd Med.

Infantry.

2nd Lieut. William Adrian Davidson (through Sandhurst), Gordon Hrs. Res., attd. 3rd Batt.	1st Med.
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Infantry Special Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. Donald Boyd Lawson (late Pte. 4th Gordons), 4th Batt. Scottish Rifles	1st Arts
" " Duncan Morrison Macleod, 3rd Batt. The Lancashire Fusiliers	3rd Arts

Infantry Temporary Commissions.

2nd Lieut. George Macbeth Calder, 8th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	4th Arts, 2nd Med.
" " James Durward, 13th Highl. Light Infantry (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 69)	3rd Arts, 1st Sci.
" " Frederick William Gordon, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	3rd Arts, 1st Med.
" " George W. R. McConnachie, 12th Scot. Rifles	2nd For. '14-'15
" " Thomas Best Gibson Mackenzie, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	3rd Arts
" " William Milne, 14th Batt. Highl. Light Infantry	3rd Arts & Sci.
" " Tom Boulton Myles, 12th Batt. Highl. Light Infantry	3rd Agr.

2nd Lieut.	Henry Aidan Newton, 10th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers	
" "	Campbell Lowe Scott, 14th Batt. Royal Scots	3rd Med.
" "	George Robert Wilson Stewart (Pte. 2/4 Gordons), 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	1st Arts
" "	John William Taylor (Pte. "U" Coy. 4th Gordons), 11th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	1st Med.

R.A.M.C. Special Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.	Robert Scott Cumming	5th Med., '14-'15
"	Alan Alexander Duffus	3rd Med., '14-'15
"	Ian George Macdonald Firth	5th Med., '14-'15
"	Duncan William Mackay	6th Med., '14-'15
"	James Melvin	5th Med., '14-'15
"	Thomas Menzies	5th Med., '14-'15
"	Thomas Clifford Owen	3rd Med., '14-'15
"	Alexander Keith Robb	4th Med., '14-'15
"	Frank Miller Rorie	3rd Med., '14-'15

TERRITORIAL FORCE.*Yeomanry.*

Lieut.	John Woodman Smith, Scottish Horse	B.A. (Oxon.), Law
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Artillery.

Lieut.	Robert Mackay Ledingham, 3rd City of Aberdeen	
	Batty. 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	Law
"	Charles Gordon Lumsden, 1st Coy., N. Scottish, R.G.A.	3rd Arts & Law
2nd Lieut.	Jacob Lodewyk du Preez, 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	1st Med. '14-'15
" "	Alexander Guthrie, 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	2nd Arts, '14-'15
" "	Ian McBain (late Pte. "D" Coy. 4th Gordons), 1st Coy. N. Scottish, R.G.A.	16th Bursar, '14
" "	Robert Irvine Maxwell, 1st City of Aberdeen	
	Batty. 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A.	1st Med.
" "	Frederic Dudley Ross - Keyt, 1st Coy. N. Scottish, R.G.A.	2nd Med.
" "	Ronald Maclure Savege, 2nd Northumbr. Brig., R.F.A.	2nd Med. '14-'15

Engineers.

Lieut. William Shepherd, 2nd Highl. Field Coy. Divisional Engineers, wounded, June	Nat. Dip. Agr. Student
2nd Lieut. William George Bruce (late Sergt.), Highl. Divisional Signal Coy.	1st Agr.
" " Thomas James Gordon, 2nd Highl. Field Coy. Divisional Engineers	1st Med.
" " John Mutch (late Sergt. "U" Coy. 4th Gordons), Highl. Divisional Signal Coy.	3rd Arts

Infantry.

Lieut. John Falconer Mackintosh, 4th Gordon Hrs.	3rd Agr.
† Lieut. William Leslie Scott, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 15 June	3rd Med.
2nd Lieut. David Anderson, 4th Gordon Hrs. Intending Law Stud.	
" " Charles Ronald Brander, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	1st Arts
" " Alfred William Howden Cooper (late Inns of Court O.T.C.), 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs.	1st Arts
? " Ian Catto Fraser	1st Arts
" " Charles Lamond Henderson (late Pte. 4th Gordons) 5th Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.	1st Arts
" " Murray Munro Jack, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 70)	1st Arts and Law, '14-'15
" " Harold Bruce Lendrum (late L.-Corpl.) 6th Batt. Seaforth Hrs.	1st Arts
" " Alex. MacKenzie, 6th Gordon Hrs., invalided	3rd Agr.
" " Patrick Alexander Bruce McKerron, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	About to enter Univ.
" " Thos. Alex. Sellar, 6th Gordon Hrs., wounded (see p. 69)	
" " Arthur Forbes Smith (late Sergt.), 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	3rd Arts
" " Edward Martin Cooke Tennant (late Pte. 4th Gordons), 3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	1st Sci.
" " Alfred Buyers Valentine (late Pte. 2/4 Gordons), 3/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	3rd Arts
" " John Wood (late Pte. "U" Coy., 4th Gordons), 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs.	2nd Arts

Army Service Corps.

2nd Lieut. Hector Robert Macdonald, 3rd (Gordon Brig.) Coy. Highl. Divisional Train (see p. 64)	2nd Arts
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Indian Medical Service.

Tempy. Subord. Med. Off. Dennis J. V. Pereira, Roy.
Vict. Hosp. Netley

5th Med.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Cadet Hector Steedman Anderson, Prize Cadetship 1st Arts, '14-'15

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Cadet Hector Robert Macdonald, Prize Cadetship (late
Lieut. A.S.C., see p. 63)

2nd Arts

STUDENTS WHO HAVE ENLISTED.

Royal Naval Brigade.

Private Alexander Sutherland, "B" Coy. 2nd Batt.
" John Walker Symon

2nd Arts
2nd Arts*Yeomanry.*

Sergt. John Rule, 2nd Scottish Horse
? Trooper John Henry, Fife & Forfar Yeomanry

2nd Sci. (Agr.)
2nd Sci. (Agr.)*Artillery Territorial Force.*

Gunner James C. Leslie, C Batty., 157th Brig. R.F.A. 1st Arts, '14-'15
Bombardier John Macdonald, Ross & Cromarty (Mtn.)

Batty. 3rd Arts

Driver Donald Dougald MacKinnon, Ross & Cromarty
(Mtn.) Batty.

1st Agr.

" John Macleod, Ross & Cromarty (Mtn.) Batty.

1st Med.

Gunner John William Macrae, Ross & Cromarty (Mtn.)
Batty., now commissioned (see p. 61)

2nd Med.

Driver John Martin, Ross & Cromarty (Mtn.) Batty.,
wounded in action, on the Dardanelles, May

1st Arts

Private Charles Nelson Stewart, attd. temporarily (p. 72)

3rd Arts

Royal Engineers, Territorial Force.

Sergt. Wm. Geo. Bruce, Highl. Div. Sign. Coy., now commd.
(p. 62)

1st Sc.

" Henry James Mollison Mutch (late Sergt. "E" Coy.
4th Gordons), Highl. Divisional Signal. Coy.

2nd Arts

" John Mutch (late Sergt. "E" Coy. 4th Gordons),
Highl. Divis. Sign. Coy., now commd. (p. 62)

3rd Arts

Sergt. Alister Rose (late Corpl. "D" Coy. 4th Gordons),		
Highl. Divisional Signal. Coy.		1st Sci. (Agr.)
Corpl. George Quinton Chalmers (late Corpl. "E" Coy.		
4th Gordons), Highl. Divisional Signal. Coy.		2nd Arts
Pioneer George R. McIntyre, 1st Highl. Divsnl. Signal. Coy.		1st Sci.
Sapper George McDonald Mitchell (late Pte. "U" Coy.		
4th Gordons), Highl. Divisional Signal. Coy.		1st Arts
† ,, James Sandford Murray (late Pte. "E" Coy. 4th		
Gordons), Highl. Divisional Signal Coy., died		
of wounds received in action, Flanders, May		2nd Arts
,, Edward Watt		3rd Sci. (Agr.)

Motor Cyclist.

John Finlay Dykes		1st Sci. (Agr.)
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INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lance-Corpl. James Cruickshank		1st Arts, '14-'15
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*4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.**O.C. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ogilvie, C.M.G.*

For the full list of graduates, students, and intending students serving in this Battalion in November see the supplement to No. 1 of this Vol. of the REVIEW.

Lance-Corpl. Daniel Kerrin, former "B" Coy.		1st Arts
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Former "D" Company.

Sergt. Frederic Attenborrow Conner		1st Sci. (Agr.)
Lance-Corpl. Robert Scarth		2nd Sci. (Agr.)
Private Ian Cumming		About to matriculate
,, C. A. Dean		About to matriculate
,, J. L. L. Duffus		?
,, H. G. Edwards		About to matriculate
,, Charles Lamond Henderson, since commd. (see p. 63)	1st Arts	
,, Ormonde John Lowell Kilgour		2nd Sci. (Agr.)
,, Ian McBain, since commd. (see p. 62)		16th Bursar '14
,, Thos. Best Gibson Mackenzie, since commd. (p. 61)		3rd Arts

Private George Smith Mitchell Milne, since commissioned and graduated (see p. 17)	3rd Arts ; M.A., '14
„ Gordon Dean Munro	1st Med.
„ Charles Edward Saunders	About to matriculate
„ Edward Martin Cookes Tennant, since commd.	1st Sci.
? „ A. N. Walker	?
„ Charles William Walker, Signaller to Gordon Hrs., since commissioned and graduated (see p. 26)	1st. Med. ; M.A., '15
„ J. F. Walker	About to matriculate

Former "E" Company.

Q.-M.-Sergt. Alexander Henderson Craig	3rd Med.
Sergt. James Macdonald Morrison	3rd Med.
„ Percy Booth	3rd Sci. (Agr.)
„ Rupert Sharpe Walsh	1st Sci.
Corpl. Ian Catto Fraser, since commissioned (see p. 63)	1st Arts
„ William George Murray	1st Med.
„ Robert Reith Stewart	3rd Arts
Private C. D. Allan	About to matriculate
„ G. Brown	About to matriculate
„ Robert Donald	1st Arts
„ W. Duffus	About to matriculate
„ G. M. Fyfe	About to matriculate
„ John M. Hall	About to matriculate
„ John D. Glennie	About to matriculate
„ Alexander Campbell Hill	2nd Arts
† „ Henry Lyon, killed in action, Flanders, 17 June	2nd Arts
„ John Alexander McCombie	1st Med.
„ Duncan MacGregor	About to matriculate
„ J. M. Marr	About to matriculate
„ Andrew John Murray	1st Med.
„ A. Nichol	About to matriculate
„ R. A. Robertson	?
„ J. W. Shirreffs	About to matriculate
„ John Watt Silver	1st Arts
„ G. C. Taylor	About to matriculate

Former "U" Company.

Sergt.	Duncan Morrison MacLeod, now commd. (see p. 61)	3rd Arts
"	George Macbeth Calder, now commd. (p. 61)	2nd Med.
"	Graham Mollison, returned	3rd Sci.
"	Daniel Ironside Walker, wounded in Flanders, 5 May	3rd Agr.
Lance-Sergt.	Frederick William Gordon, now commis-	
	sioned (see p. 61)	
Corpl.	Arthur Joseph Hawes, wounded in Flanders, April	1st Med.
†	" Murdo Maciver, killed in action, Flanders, June	3rd Med.
†	" Keith Mackay, wounded in Flanders, 20 March,	3rd Arts
	died 28 April	2nd Arts ; M.A.
	" Leslie Mackenzie, now commd. and grad. (see p. 17)	3rd Arts
	" Arthur Percy Spark, wounded in Flanders, 4 May	3rd Med.
Lance-Corpl.	William Alexander Asher	2nd Arts
"	" George Ewen, Medical Orderly	3rd Med.
"	" John Maciver	3rd Arts
Private	James Anderson	3rd Arts
"	William Anderson, wounded, Flanders, June	2nd Med.
"	Arthur Morison Barron, wounded in Flanders,	
	27 April	1st Arts
"	Douglas Duncan Booth, wounded in Flanders,	
	27 April	1st Sci.
"	Alexander Cooper, Mach. Gun Sect., wounded,	
	6 June	2nd Arts
"	Harold Hartmann Corner, wounded, Flanders,	
	16 June	1st Agr.
"	Hermann William Corner, Medical Orderly	3rd Med.
†	" David Wood Crichton, killed in action, Flanders,	
	7 May	1st Agr.
†	" James Orr Cruickshank, killed in action, Flanders,	
	15 April, 1915	1st Sci.
"	Robert Davidson	1st Arts
"	Charles Donald, wounded, Flanders, June	1st Med.
"	William Donald, wounded, Flanders, 17 June	2nd Arts
"	Alexander Donaldson	2nd Arts
"	Andrew May Duthie, wounded, rejoined	1st Arts
"	Alexander Findlater	1st Arts
†	" James C. Forbes, killed in action, Flanders, 16 June	3rd Agr.

Private Albert Gammie		1st Arts
"	Donald John Garden, wounded, Flanders, June	1st Arts
"	Charles James Donald Simpson Gordon	1st Med.
†	" Robert Patrick Gordon, killed in action, Flanders, 17 June	2nd Arts
Lance-Corpl. Alexander J. Gunn		1st Med.
Private George Andrew Falconer Henderson		1st Arts
"	George Grant Jamieson	3rd Arts
"	William Duff Kennedy	1st Arts
"	Edward Wilson Knox, wounded, Flanders, 19 June	3rd Arts
"	Donald Boyd Lawson, now commissioned (see p. 61)	1st Arts
"	William Marshall Ledingham	1st Sci.
"	James Dawson Leslie, wounded in Flanders, April	2nd Arts
"	Alexander Macaulay, accidentally wounded, Flanders	1st Arts
"	A. Macdonald	About to matriculate
"	Isaac Maciver, wounded, Flanders, 24 April, rejoined	1st Sci.
"	Murdo Mackenzie, Machine Gun Section	3rd Arts
"	Douglas Gordon MacLean, wounded, Flanders, 19 June	2nd Arts
"	Duncan Tait Hutchison MacLellan, wounded, Flanders, 3 June	3rd Arts
"	Robert Cran MacLennan, returned	4th Med.
†	" G. MacSween, killed in action, 16 June Abdn. Training Centre	
"	Charles McWilliam	2nd Arts
"	George Porteous M'William, returned	3rd Arts
†	" Robert Hugh Middleton, killed in Flanders, 1 June	2nd Arts
Lance-Corpl. John Milne		2nd Arts
Private William Minto Mirlees		1st Arts
"	John Souter Mitchell	2nd Arts
"	James Durno Murray	1st Arts
"	Thomas B. Myles, now commd. (see p. 61)	3rd Sci. (Agr.)
"	Alexander William Chrystal Park	2nd Arts
"	Alexander William Paterson	2nd Arts
"	James Harold Stuart Peterkin	1st Arts
"	David Prain (abroad)	3rd Agr.
"	George Reid, wounded 20 April	2nd Med.
"	Alexander Rule	2nd Arts
"	George Kemp Saunders	1st Med.

Private Thomas Alexander Sellar (at Edinburgh, '13-'14), commd. (p. 63), wounded	4th Med.
,, John William Shanks, wounded, 3 June	2nd Arts
,, William Fraser Shearer	1st. Med.
,, Alexander Silver	2nd Arts & Sci. (Agr.)
,, John Moir Sim	1st Arts
,, Alexander Slorach	2nd Arts
,, James David Maxwell Smith	1st Arts
,, John Smith, wounded, Flanders, June	2nd Arts
,, Sydney Cardno Still, returned	4th Arts
,, Andrew Laurence Stott, returned	3rd Arts
,, John William Taylor, now commissioned (see p. 62)	3rd Arts
,, James George Thomson, wounded, May	1st Arts
,, Henry Abernethy Thow	2nd Arts
,, Hugh Graeme Topping	1st Med.
,, now Corp. Robert Bayne Topping, wounded, Flanders, 16 June	3rd Sci. (Agr.)
,, William Douglas Marden Warren	1st Sci. (Agr.)
,, James Roderick Watt	1st Med.
,, James Whyte, died of wounds recd. in action, 16 June	2nd Arts
,, James Will	1st Arts
,, Robert Wilson	4th Arts
,, Charles Wood, returned	2nd Med.
,, John Wood, now commissioned (p. 63)	2nd Arts

Enlisted in 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders since October, 1914.

Corp. Norman Keith Robson	1st Arts
Private William Duncan Alexander	2nd Med.
,, Alexander F. Bothwell	3rd Arts, '14-'15
,, John Bowie	1st Arts & Sci.
,, Clement Alex. Cowie, Machine Gun Section	1st Arts, '14-'15
,, Robert Davidson	1st Arts, '14-'15
,, James Durward, now commd. (p. 61)	3rd Arts, 1st Sci.
,, Herbert William Esson, wounded, ? May	1st Arts, '14-'15
,, Stanley Forrest	1st Arts
? , G McKay Gibbon	?
,, Stanley Noel Grant	1st Arts
,, William James Grassick	2nd Arts
,, James Grieve	1st Arts, '14-'15

Private George Robert Hay		3rd Arts
,, John Noble Hendry, Machine Gun Section	1st Sci. '14-'15	
,, William Irons	2nd Sci. (Agr.), '14-'15	
,, William George Jamieson		1st Arts
,, Donald Fraser Jenkins	1st Sci. (Agr.), '14-'15	
,, Edwin Alfred Kennedy		1st Arts, '14-'15
,, John Mackie Kinghorn		2nd Arts
,, Douglas John Kynoch (p. 75)	1st Med., '14-'15	
,, William Eric Macdonald	1st Agr., '14-'15	
,, Roderick Dewar MacLennan, ? wounded	1st Arts, '14-'15	
,, John Edward Mills		1st Sci. (Agr.)
,, Alexander James Bolton Milne	4th Div., '14-'15	
,, Frederick William Milne		1st Med., '14-'15
† ,, Alexander Mitchell, died 28 April, of wounds received in action, 27 April		2nd Arts
,, James Mundie	Law, '14-'15	
,, William Ledingham Rennie	1st Arts, '14-'15	
,, George Ross		1st Agr., '14-'15
? ,, J. Ross		
,, George Rob. Wilson Stewart, now commd. (p. 62)	2nd Med., '14-'15	
,, Peter Melvin Strachan		1st Sci., '14-'15
,, James Macandrew Teunon		1st Arts
,, William Alexander Troup	2nd Arts, '14-'15	
,, Alfred Buyers Valentine, now commd. (see p. 63)	3rd Arts	

5th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Private Murray Munro Jack	1st Arts and Law, '14-'15
,, William L. Rennie	1st Arts, '14-'15

6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Sergt. John Archibald, wounded at Neuve Chapelle, March	2nd Arts
,, Arthur Forbes Smith, now commd. (p. 63)	3rd Arts
Private Charles Bertie di Veri	2nd Arts
,, Robert M. Riddel, invalided from front	2nd Arts
,, John Falconer Stuart	1st Agr.
,, William Cruickshank Winton	2nd Arts

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7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lance-Corpl. Norman Birss, "G" Coy.	2nd Arts
Private Hugh Alexander Wark	2nd Arts

6th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

Corpl. Harold Bruce Lendrum, now commd. (p. 63)	1st Arts
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4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

Corpl. George William Munro	1st Agr.
Private Donald MacKinnon, wounded, Neuve Chapelle	1st Agr.

Units Unknown.

Private Alexander George Duncan Esson	2nd Arts
" William Milne	3rd Arts
" Campbell Lowe Scott, now commissioned (see p. 62)	2nd Arts

R.A.M.C. TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Scottish Horse Field Ambulance.

Private Alexander Edward Gammie	1st Med.
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1st Highland Field Ambulance as at 30 November, 1914.

O.C. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fraser (p. 31).

" A" Section [S. Sergt. Ronald John Bruce, M.A. (see above, p. 48)]	4th Med.]
" " Corpl. George Dewar	4th Med.
" " Pte. John Anderson	4th Med.
" " " William James Cramond	2nd Arts
" " " Hugh Fowlie	1st Arts
" " " George Stuart Jamieson	2nd Arts
" " " John Alexander Philip (N.D.A.)	4th Sci. (Agr.)
" " " Robert Smith	2nd Arts

" B " Section.	Sergt. Alfred Scott Mackie	4th Med.
" "	Corpl. Charles Robert Philip	1st Med.
" "	Pte. Allan Turner Brown	2nd Arts
" "	" George Burnett	2nd Arts
" "	" James Duguid	2nd Arts
" "	" W T Joss	
" "	" Francis Henry Lakin	1st Med.
" "	" Robert John Smith	3rd Med.
" C " Section.	Sergt. Alexander Main Baillie	4th Med.
" "	[" Edward George Bruce (p. 49) M.A.; 4th Sci.]	
" "	Private Henry Clyne	2nd Arts
" "	" Charles Edward Ironside	2nd Arts
" "	" Oliver Lawrence	3rd Arts
" "	" William Alford Nicholls	3rd Med.
" "	" James Stewart Ross	2nd Sci.
" "	" Andrew Wilson Thomson	2nd Arts

Enlisted since November, 1914.

Private Herbert E. Eccles		1st Arts
" William James Findlay, "C" Section		3rd Sci. (Agr.)
" William Gordon Fraser		4th Arts
" William Law Gordon		3rd Arts
" William Donald Horne	3rd Arts, '14-'15	
" Robert Lawrence Manson	1st Med.	
? " Simon T. Ross		Agr. ?
" Charles Nelson Stewart, "A" Section, attd. for water duties to 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A. (p. 64)		3rd Arts
" Cyril Augustus Wallace, "B" Coy., St. Andrews Amb. Assn., Aldershot	1st Med., '14-'15	

1st Scottish General Hospital.

Corpl. William Buchan	2nd Arts and Med., '14-'15
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ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Private William Watson	1st Agr.
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DRESSERS, ETC., WITH R.A.M.C. AND RED CROSS HOSPITALS.

Gordon James Key, Brit. Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, returned to study	3rd Med.
John Gordon Smith Mennie, France, returned to study	4th Med.
Frank Wesley Noble, returned to study	3rd Med.
Lewis Stevens Robertson	2nd Med.
Thomas Ogilvie Robson, Brit. Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, returned to study	3rd Med.
Forbes Simmers, France, returned to study	4th Med.
Thomas David Watt, Brit. Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, returned to study	2nd Med.
William Charles Davidson Wilson, France, returned to study	4th Med.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

1st SECTION FIELD AMBULANCE, MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. George Alexander Williamson, Lecturer in Tropical Diseases (see pp. 7, 34), on duty with Medit. Exped. Force	M.A., '89 ; M.D.
Lieut. John Parlane Kinloch, Lecturer in Public Health, now in command (see p. 7)	M.D. (Glasg.)

Cadets enrolled before Mobilisation still serving in November, 1914.

The Years of their Curricula refer to 1914-15.

Cadet Sergt. Alfred William Harper Cheyne	M.B., '14
„ „ George Stewart Davidson	M.A., '14 ; 3rd Med.
„ „ William Calthorpe McKinnon	M.A., '13 ; 3rd Med.
„ Corp. James Sutherland Balkwill Forbes	M.A., '13 ; 3rd Med.
„ „ Douglas Somerville Scott	4th Med.
„ „ William Joseph Webster, now commd. (p. 23)	M.B., '15

Students

Cadet Lance Corp. James Sylvester Cook M.A., '11; 2nd Med.
" " " Andrew Fowler 4th Med.

Cadets.

James Ewen Cable	5th Med.	William John Moir	4th Med.
Austin Basil Clarke (see p. 24)	M.B., '15	John Archibald Nichol- son	4th Med.
Harry Gordon Donald	5th Med.	Arthur George Reid	4th Med.
Norman Burnet Gads- by	1st Med.	Alexander Ritchie	2nd Med.
Richard Ramsay Gar- den	M.A., '14; 3rd Med.	Ronald MacLure Sav- ege, commd. (p. 62)	2nd Med.
Alexander Johnston	M.A., '14; 4th Med.	William Leslie Scott	4th Med.
Arthur Alexander Mackenzie	4th Med.	John Taylor Scrogie	5th Med.
Charles Gordon Shaw Milne	M.A., '14; 3rd Med.	Forbes Simmers	5th Med.
Andrew Henry Mit- chell, resigned	4th Med.	John Skinner, M.A., '14; 2nd Med.	
George Fowler Mit- chell	3rd Med.	James Charles Sleigh	2nd Med.
		Alasdair McIntyre Smith	1st Med.
		Ian Stewart Thomson (p. 49) M.A., '13; 2nd Med.	
		William Lyall Yell	3rd Med.

Cadets Enrolled since Mobilisation.

William James Adam	1st Med.	William Adam Coutts	2nd Med.
William Francis Whi- taker Betenson	3rd Med.	John Alexander Daw- son	3rd Arts & Med.
Edgar George William Bisset	1st Med.	Alexander Mathieson	
John Wilson Bowman	3rd Med.	Dugan	2nd Med.
Andrew Hunter Brown M.A., '12; B.Sc.; 5th Med.		Jacob Lodewyk du Preez, commd. (p. 62)	1st Med.
James Duncan Brown	2nd Med.	Alexander Riach For- bes	3rd Sci. & Med.
William George Burns 2nd Arts; 1st Med.		Alexander Coutts	
Patrick Thomas Catto	M.B., '15	Fowler	2nd Med.
Robert James Clark	4th Med.	Murray Young Garden	2nd Med.
Henry Burness Cook	1st Med.	John Grant	1st Med.

Officers' Training Corps

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Charles Alexander Harvey		Frederick William Milne, enlisted (p. 70)	1st Med.
James Ironside Hutchison (p. 17) M.A., '14; 2nd Med.	3rd Med.	John Irvine Milne	1st Med.
Charles Joiner	M.A., '15	Robert Baird Milne	6th Med.
Benjamin Wignall Jones	3rd Med.	James Mitchell Mitchell	5th Med.
Douglas John Kynoch, enlisted (p. 70)	1st Med.	John Moir, commd. (p. 35)	M.A.; M.B. '15
John Francis Ledingham	1st Med.	John Morrison M.A., '15; 1st Med.	
Robert Douglas Lockhart	2nd Med.	Forbes Robertson Mutch	1st Med.
Alexander Gow Lumsden	3rd Med.	Cameron Macdonald Nicol, commd. (p. 35)	M.A.; M.B., '15
George Alexander McDonald	1st Med.	Charles Leslie Noble	1st Med.
Donald Fraser McGregor	3rd Med.	Wilson Henry Gordon Park	1st Arts
Alex. McKenzie	2nd Med.	Alexander Cowie Paterson	2nd Med.
M.A., '13; Alexander Louis Cameron McKenzie	5th Med.	Andrew George Reekie	3rd Med.
Royduh Ronald Wilson McLaren	Henry Roger	John Dean Riddel	1st Arts
Norman Macpherson McLennan	1st Med.	Alfred Ritchie	2nd Med.
Charles Wattie McPherson M.A., '13; 4th Med.	Lewis Stevens Robert-son		2nd Med.
George Reid Mc- Robert	3rd Med.	Henry Roger	3rd Med.
Ronald McRobert	1st Med.	John Alexander Ross	2nd Med.
George Strathdee Mather	4th Med.	Albert Edward Sim	4th Med.
Alfred George Mathieson	2nd Med.	George Robert Wilson Stewart (see p. 62)	2nd Med.
Louis William James Middleton	1st Med.	Alexander Ledingham Strachan	2nd Med.
Arthur Young Milne	3rd Med.	Ian Robert Spark	1st Med.

Summary of the Roll.

A. ON SERVICE.

I.	Members of the Staff not Graduates of this University	14
II.	Graduates Commissioned—	
	Royal Navy—Medical Service (incl. 2 civilians)	31
	Regular Army, incl. S.R.O. and Tempy. Commissions	48
	" R.A.M.C., incl. S.R.O. and Tempy.	
	" Commissions	232
	Territorial Force (117—2 already entered)	115
	" R.A.M.C. (159—2 already entered)	157
	Indian Army, incl. Reserve of Offrs. and Volunteers	9
	India Medical Service	39
	Army Chaplains Department	25
	Overseas Forces (incl. 19 Med. Offrs. and 1 Chapl.)	25
	Total of Graduates Commissioned	681
	Graduates Enlisted (149—28 now commd.)	121
	" Serving with Brit. Red Cross or as Dressers	
	(4—1 already entd.)	3
	" on Y.M.C.A. Service to Troops	1
	Total of Graduates on Service	806
III.	Alumni (non-Graduates) Commd. (incl. 6 Meds., 1 Chapl.)	48
"	" Enlisted (53—4 now commd.)	49
"	" Serving with Brit. Red Cross	2
	Total of Alumni on Service	99
IV.	Students Commissioned (incl. 9 Lieuts. R.A.M.C.)	55
"	" Enlisted (218—27 now commd.)	191
"	" Serving as Dressers, with 1 Tempy. Sub. Med. Offir.	10
	Total of Students on Service	256
	Total of Members of Univ. and Alumni on Service	1175
Add those who but for Service would have matriculated in '14-'15		21
" Sacrist and Univ. Servants on Service		9
	Total on Service	1205
B. UNDER TRAINING.		
Graduates in Aberd. Univ. O.T.C. (21—8 now on Service)		13
" other Contingents O.T.C. (2—1 now commd.)		1
Students in Aberd. Univ. O.T.C. (75—4 commd. or enlisted)		71
" at Woolwich and Sandhurst (2—1 already entd.)		1
Members of Staff on Aberd. Milit. Training Assocn.		7
Graduates in Aberd. Milit. Training Assocn. (21—2 commd.)		19
	Total under Training	112
	Total on Service and under Training	1317

The slight differences between these figures and those given on pp. 254-7 of the *Review* are due to the inclusion in these of the latest alterations.

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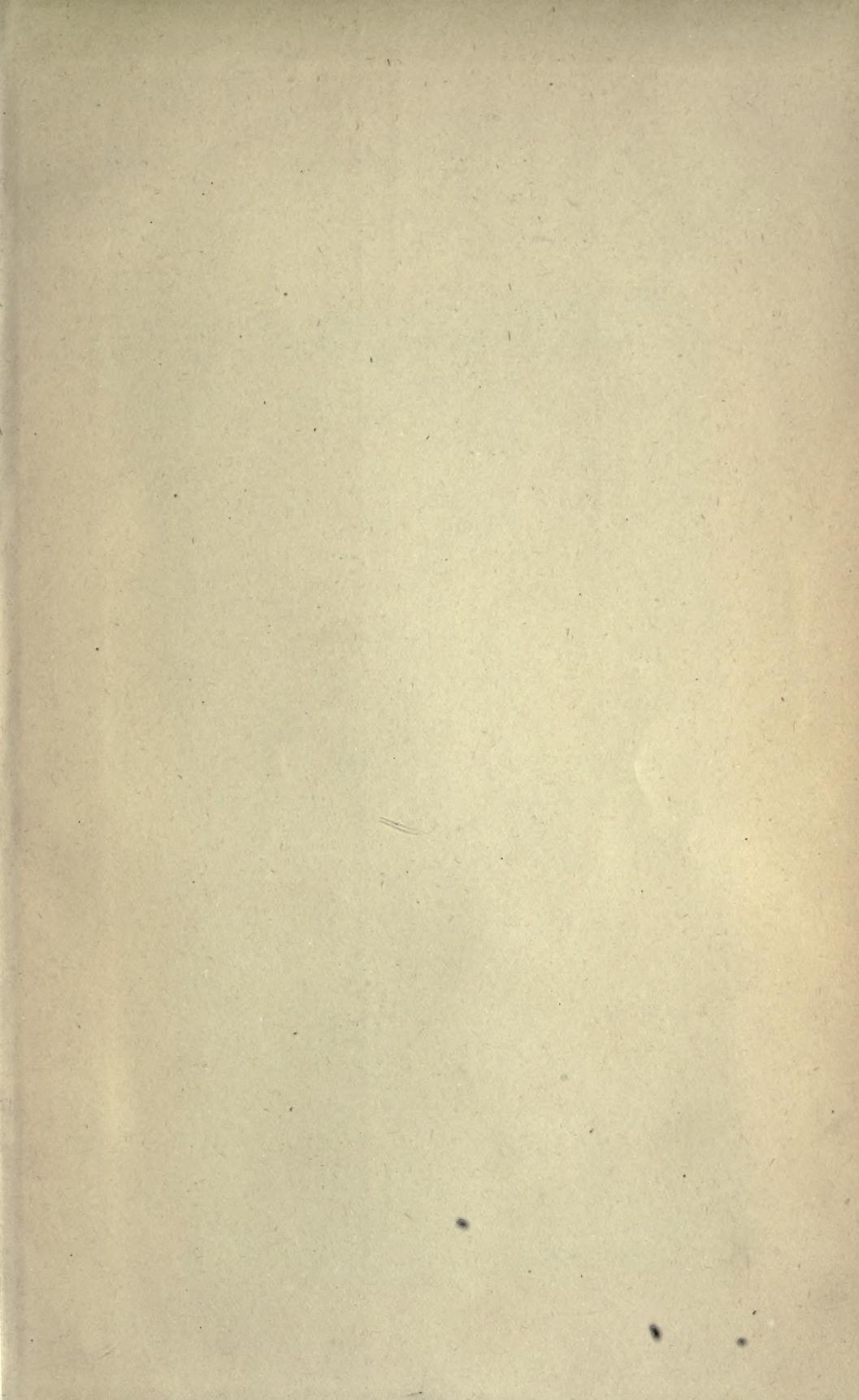
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CORRECTIONS.

Fred. Chas. Stephen—for *p. 48* read *p. 47*.

William Smith, after *Unit unknown* read *now commd.* (*see p. 25*).



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